

18th ISHPES CONGRESS

The Transformation of Sport and Physical Activity through Time: Journeys in History

**With the cooperation of
Faculty of Physical Education for Girls
Alexandria University**

ABSTRACTS

UNDER PATRONAGE

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Dear participants of the ISHPES Congress 2017,

As the President of ISHPES I want to welcome you all to Alexandria, Egypt, to our annual ISHPES Congress:

“The Transformation of Sport and Physical Activity Through Time: Journeys in History”. After Doha, Qatar, where we met in 2014, it is the second time that we are holding our annual conference in this geographical region. ISHPES is hoping that through such an event the interest and importance of sport

history as an academic field will grow in Egyptian universities and beyond.

It is a special honor to be in Egypt, a country known for its history and culture and thus its role in ancient sport history. I am sure we will not only present our research, listen to new and interesting sport historical topics and establish international networks, but at the same time be inspired by the ancient times, get to know Egypt's rich culture and take a glance at the Mediterranean Sea.

As at every ISHPES congress, we have participants from all continents giving insight into their own sport historical research. This broadness of researchers is reflected in our program, which covers a wide range of topics related to the history of various sport events and movement and body cultures, biographies of athletes, etc.

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

A congress of this size cannot be organized without the support of various institutions and persons. Special thanks go to the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls at Alexandria University, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Ministry of Sports, His Excellency Prof. Dr. Khalid Abdul Ghaffar - Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, His Excellency Engineering Khaled Abdel Aziz Minister of Youth and Sports, Dr. Mouhamed Sultan, Alexandria's Governor, Prof. Dr. Essam El Kordy - President of Alexandria University, Prof. Dr. Hesham Gaber Vice-President of Alexandria University for Student Affairs. Finally, I want to give my special thanks to Prof. Maha Ebeid who put a lot of effort into organizing this congress in Alexandria.

I am sure that during this four-day event we will listen to interesting papers, have fruitful discussions, encounter challenging perspectives and meet new colleagues while enjoying the hospitality and culture of our hosts.

Prof. Dr. Annette R. Hofmann
ISHPES President



The family of the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls - Alexandria University is pleased to celebrate with you all the Diamond Jubilee of this ancient University that is seventy-five years old, which was established during the reign of King Farouk the first, who granted his name to the University in 1942. The name was changed in 1952 to become the University of Alexandria. Though our Faculty was established in 1954, it carried the name of this prestigious University since September 1989 to become a part of this tremendous educational System and since then it witnessed the college

accreditation from the National Authority of Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Education in 2013.

And now I am proud that this year our university holds the Eighteenth International Scientific Congress of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES) “The Transformation of Sport and Physical Activity Through Time: Journeys in History” that will help continue the previous establishments of international conferences with international sports institutions and organizations in achieving greatness within the Arab world and offering vision to the roles of colleges in continuing the scientific research meander.

On behalf of the staff members and mine, I would like to welcome the President of the International Society for the history of Physical Education and Sport Prof. Dr. / Annette Hofmann and members of the Executive Council of the ISHPES and all their members; also I want to welcome the honorable conference guests who come from thirty countries around the world representing the four continents.

You are welcomed in a city dated back to 332 BC by Alexander the Greatest, which was considered the capital of Egypt for nearly a thousand years. You are welcomed in this historic country of civilization which will launch in various areas in the near future and will become among the developed economic countries where science is the only key in catching up with the new world, and believes that Sports is to be practiced as a right of every citizen living in this country as written in our constitution.

Finally, many thanks and deep gratitude to all Faculty staff members & administrators who contributed in the preparation, organization and coordination of this conference in order to ensure the success of this international scientific Congress, and to everyone who participated in the sessions of this conference.

I sincerely hope all researchers present in the field of Physical Education and sports continue their academic until successfulness is achieved.

Prof. Dr. Maha Mahmoud Shafik Ebeid
Dean of the College



Alexandria University is one of the most prestigious institutions of higher education in Egypt and the Arab world with a glorious history that extends over 75 years. Alexandria University stood at the center of cultural movements and was the birthplace of scientific research development. Since its establishment, the University has been renowned as the beacon of scientific and cultural development.

It is perceivable that scientific research is the main pillar of human civilization and the base and origin of every development in the domains of life. One of the most important and effective domains in life

is Sports. Playing sports strengthens the body, freshens up the mind and promotes good health. With the acknowledgment of the multiple benefits of sports, Alexandria University pursues to improve the quality of life of students, graduates and communities at large through updated programs and market-driven research that adopts modern global standards. To this end, Alexandria University has given more focus to recent research interests, talent search and recruitment, incentive schemes and awards to University champions. Moreover, the University promotes the motto «Sports for Everyone» at present.

In this context, the Faculty of Physical Education for Girls has played a great role and has an outstanding record of achievements in local and international sports championships. In response to identified needs of the society, sport programs for children, women and special needs were incorporated in physical education.

The contribution of a great number of scientists and researchers from all over the world in this conference offers a great chance to exchange experiences and become aware of recent developments in this vital and important domain.

Thank you

Professor Dr. Essam Ahmed El Kordi

President of Alexandria University

ABSTRACTS

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**Title: Games ethics in colonial Bengal:
adaptation, adaptation of western sporting culture 1867-1865**

Sports have been an important aspect of human civilization. Sport historians are fully convinced that the history of a particular sport provides a much wider reflection of the society.

The present paper deals with the history of sports education in colonial Bengal. History, as Indira Chowdhury mentions, was one of the forms that knowledge authorized by the dominant discourse of colonialism took. The paper tries to prove that in several colonies, games ethics were also used as a part of the colonizing process which sometimes served the needs of the Imperial authority. The Introduction of Games Ethics in Calcutta is seen as part of the cultural development in a colonized society. "Macaulay's Minute" of 1835 was aimed at creating a band of educated Anglicized Indians who would imitate the English rulers in their behavior, values and attitudes and ultimately would become the supporters of the Raj. Accepting Antonio Gramsci's writing on the relation of culture and power, one can argue that cultural domination works by consent and can (and often does) precede conquest by force. Games Ethics can be seen as a Culture imposed from above. The British always believed that the natives must either be kept down by a sense of their power, or they must willingly submit from a conviction that the British were wiser, more just, more humane, and more anxious to improve their condition than any rulers they could possibly have. Here we can draw on the viewpoints of Gauri Viswanathan's Masks of conquest: Literary study and British rule in India which demonstrated how the discipline of English language served as a means to strengthen Western Cultural hegemony. As Games Ethics was associated with the construction of character and moral values, similarly teaching of English literature was intended as an instrument of shaping of character, and nurturing an aesthetic sense. A vital point of connection was the assumption that those who were to be educated were culturally, morally and physically deficient. Not only were the Indian subjects, with the exceptions of the martial races, were effeminate but their literatures too was considered inferior.

This paper tries to study sports history as part of western education. The first part of the paper tries to analyse why the British tried to inject the ethics of sports into the veins of the natives. In the second part weightage has been given to the efforts of Anglo-Indian Schools and various colleges like Presidency College, Scottish Church, St. Paul's College and St. Xavier's College in spreading the sports culture. After looking into various sources and college magazines it can be concluded that much emphasis was given to the western sports. I will conclude by analysing how, as they turned their faces away from the British and decided to create an identity of their own, they strove to decolonize the male body by being strong.

The work conforms to the requirements of interdisciplinary Social Science research, depending upon empirically testable information and viability prospective verification. I have used three major types of primary sources for analysis – Print media, including newspaper, magazines/periodicals.

The project also took the help of Oral sources like interviews. I also found some of the Bengal Administrative reports useful which I found in the Nehru Museum, New Delhi. The various club reports which I tried to collect from the Old clubs of the city had their own story which when added, enriched my project.

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**Title: Striving towards a Healthy Nation:
Rise of Health consciousness in Colonial Bengal**

More than military might, the British realized, the importance of cultural hegemony to maintain control over their colony. Along with spreading English Education, they also decided to spread games Ethics in the various colonial schools and colleges. The British mentality that the Bengali had feeble body and lax nerve became a factoid. The Bengalis themselves realized their deterioration and took the initiative of physically asserting themselves. The spread of games ethics in various schools and colleges gave them the impetus to be strong and healthy. Along with Western Education, they also realized the importance of creating a healthy body to recreate their nation. The paper revolves around how the effeminate Babu took interest in exercise. The various contemporary magazines are replete with articles regarding exercise and how it acts as a boon for our health. The college magazines emphasize the importance of exercise and the need to be healthy. It clearly says if somebody desires a healthy body, he should not compromise with 'BYAM' (exercise). Even various health drinks and medicines were used for the development of health.

The second part of my paper revolves around the issue of women health. In the first part of 20th century, they were not lagging behind in matters of health. They too were asked to perform exercise as they were begetters of the future generation.

The third part studies how later physical fitness and physical culture was associated with Revolutionary terrorism in Bengal. Why did they place so much importance on health? The development of a large number of akhras gives the answer that the Bengali were ready to decolonize their feeble, effeminate bodies and move forward to be healthy and strong.

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**Title: The political use of regional sport events:
a comparative approach of the Mediterranean Games in Tunis (2001-1967)**

The Regional Games took off during the second half of the 20th century which has been marked by drastic mutations (decolonization, cold war, third world, etc.). The Mediterranean Games (MG) symbolizes a wish of pacification and fraternization between the Mediterranean people. The first official edition (1951) of these games was held in Alexandria (Egypt). During the fourteenth IOC session (1947), Mohamed Taher Pacha, President of the Egyptian Olympic Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee for Egypt, proposed the idea of gathering Mediterranean sportsmen around a quadrennial event honoring the Olympic ideals

On the one hand, the fifth MG (1967) was held in Tunis under the presidency of Habib Bourguiba. This edition coincides with the first female participation to the Mediterranean Games. As a political entrepreneurship (Payen, 1967), Bourguiba aims to position Tunisia as a modern and progressive State. On the other hand, the fourteenth edition (2001) took place in the same city under the president Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. Besides, this Tunis MG represents the stagnation of the female participation in this sport event. These two editions set a successful example to analyze the political protocol (Ihl, Deloye, & Haroche, 1997) so as to show the state power and increase the influence of Tunisia in the Mediterranean world (Becker, 1982).

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Title: A Study on Children's Sports Game in Ancient China

Playing games is one of people's activities and also human nature. Different forms of games accompany people from childhood to adulthood, and bring people joy and happiness. In ancient China, there are all kinds of sports games for children to play. The number is up to several hundred. This study adopted the perspective of anthropology, sociology and history, combining archaeology, survey and documentation methods, to sort the existing literature and relics of the children's sports games in ancient China to analyze their forms, characteristics and function. Studies have shown that there are records of children's sports games in literature, cultural relics, frescos and carvings since pre-Qin Dynasty period. The main types of children's sports games include slingshot, riding bamboo pole, flying kite, spinning Top, cricket-fighting and wrestling. All the different children's games can be divided into games with toys, festivals games, mental games, imitation games, tumble games and competitive games.

At the same time, the study finds that children in ancient China displayed their joyful nature and spirit of diligence and improved their coordination ability and team spirit in playing games. Meanwhile, playing sports games also play an important role in helping children to learn about nature and acquire life skills.

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Title: A discovery account of a physical culturalist's archives in Cape Town, South Africa

This paper explored how the private archives of a physical culturalist could be used to create a narrative of the body, in particular the Black female in broader society. The narrative was created by employing the relational format. This format type is one that is a story of complex interdependent connections between two or more people in which sport performance is a by-product. It is also a narrative type that accounts for relationships with others in order to anchor the story plot.

In this story type, being with another person of peace, equality and respect. However, this area is located in a zone of large-scale geopolitical stakes revealing North-South divide and numerous territorial rivalries. Thus, government attempts to make use of these Regional Games as a policy window (Kingdon, 1984) reflects its geopolitical ambitions.

This work leans on archival investigations provided by the Olympic Studies Center, Tunisian Olympic Committee and various press institutions so as to collect evidences about the stakes related to the organization of two MG in Tunis. Following a comparative approach, this presentation proposes to shed light on these two games: How do these events contribute to emphasize the regional influence of Tunisia? or persons is more important than performance outcomes such as tournament successes and trophies. The plot of relational stories revolves around creating, experiencing and sustaining relationships with others. Relational plot narratives differ from the dominant narrative type, performance plots. Performance narratives place the podium or trophy as the ultimate dream. In performance plots, setbacks are overcome through hard work, discipline and sacrifice over time. The third possibility, which this work subscribes to, is that of writing a discovery narrative. In discovery stories, the teller presents a diverse and multi-faceted self, describing a life full of people, places and experiences, using sport as a conduit to facilitate these experiences. Signs of exclusive athletic identity and a glorified self are notably absent. Performance outcomes are not the focus in the discovery plot, but simply one aspect of life among many. The winning and defeating of events are not important factors but the total experience of participation is. Retirement is typically narrated in positive terms, as an ongoing discovery and new experiences. When using the discovery plot therefore, it is more apt to use the phrase: sport life story rather than biography.

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Title: In Defense of a Neoliberal America: Ronald Reagan, the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, and the Soviet Bloc Boycott

In September of 1983, the Soviet Union ordered Soviet fighter jets to shoot Korean Airlines Flight 007 out of the sky. The vicious decision reawakened – and ultimately deepened – Cold War anxiety and anger in America. The international incident occurred concurrently with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's (LAOOC) attempts to appease Soviet Union demands in turn for the Eastern Bloc's attendance at the forthcoming 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games. The Soviets desired not only the right to land Aeroflot aircrafts at Los Angeles International – after President Reagan responded to KAL 007 by banning Aeroflot flights in American airspace – but also wished to dock a mammoth Soviet vessel in Long Beach Harbor to serve as the Soviet Olympic Village and for the United States government to provide 500,000\$ in additional security apparatus. Therefore, many of Reagan's advisors and American citizens were flummoxed when President Reagan unilaterally agreed to meet all Soviet demands, wholly contradicting his long-held dogma and conviction that the Soviet Union, and the way of life that the country stood for, was the "axis of evil in the modern world." This research seeks to explain specifically why Ronald Reagan agreed to all Soviet demands. In doing so, it will be argued that Reagan needed a "private sector win" in order to advance his neoliberal agenda in

America after the country's economy careened into a deep recession during the President's first term in the Oval Office. Reagan believed, it will be summarized, that Eastern Bloc attendance at the Olympic Games would generate more interest which, in turn, would result in larger net revenues for Peter Ueberroth and the LAOOC thus allowing Reagan to extrapolate that a financially successful Los Angeles Olympics proved that the neoliberal agenda could be prosperous in America. The research for this presentation draws from primary and secondary documents from the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum.

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Title: Football in the Balkans during the first World War. From exile to meetings for humanitarian purpose

The Balkan space is an intense geopolitical area, volatile and with an increased risk of conflict. The sources of this friction are many and hard to outline. Conflict always took center stage in this zone but sport managed to tone these divergences down. Sport was a binder for cooperation and removing geopolitical and geostrategic tensions.

Forged after years of tragedies and hopes, the Balkan states have looked to sport as a solution to ending these tensions. Many historians have proclaimed sport as a new dimension of diplomacy. Robert D. Kaplan spoke about the «ghosts of the Balkans», yet in my opinion sport, especially football, has been a real obstacle to the birth of these ghosts and primordial geopolitical fears such as ethnic and religious separation, but also intolerance.

Football is a sport that became legendary thanks to certain qualities. The game had simple rules, easy to play by anyone on this planet, an alert and intense activity, with a predisposition for emotional tensions. In the absurdity of the 20th century there were talks about the possibility of football to reduce conflicts between states, whether they were political, diplomatic, economical or even military. The World Cups were unique moments in the history of this sport, but until the emergence of these global celebrations, I would like to show you how it managed to carry through in the period of turmoil between 1914 and 1918, while the public attention was directed towards the front, and any sporting activity was put aside. We will notice how Serbian football was still played even in exile, or how Romanians found an alternative solution as compromise - football on a reduced pitch - taking into consideration the big number of players that were off on the battlefields, all while in Croatia they played for charity purposes and the earnings would go to the Red Cross treasury.

These challenges made the «King of Sports» continue its activity during the war and at the end of it, revive and resume its expansion and development in the Balkans.

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Title: Moroccan Athletes: "Historical approach 2016-1956"

This study is part of the history of sports. The aim is to use the historical approach in order to write for the first time the historiography of the sporting trajectories of twenty-one Moroccan women athletes who have practiced elite athletics.

This study delineates itself over a long period from 1956 to 2016, based on the Olympic Games, the World Athletics Championships, the Continental Cups and the African Athletics Championships, which served as a basis for analyzing the participation of elite and high-level Moroccan women athletes in the various events where they competed. It also encompasses mixed methods that combine qualitative and quantitative research and use explicitly or implicitly several methods and data (Morissette et al., 2014). Thus, the results of this thesis have emerged following the implementation of a mixed method involving a triangulation of the data collected in accordance with the recommendations of Denzin and Lincoln (1994). Interview data is complemented by documentary analysis data (Hodder, 1994).

The use of different sources made it possible to answer the initial question and to verify the hypotheses that emerged throughout this research. The historical approach in conjunction with the data resulting from the mixed methods has made it possible to highlight the evolution of athletes sporting paths which is linked to systems of meanings coming from various actors and, from different types of environment, which influence the performance of the athlete.

The results of this study revealed that the athletes' journey towards the pursuit of high-level athletics was most often achieved in a progressive way, through different types of athletics: competition in schools, then performance in federal athletics, elite and high level, through determined different periods. A recent period has been identified, characterized by an erasure of world athletics. This thesis can help to give a start to the plan of academic reflection, in order to promote the development of a written tradition in History of Moroccan sport and, especially in the history of Moroccan sports women.

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Title: From Su Han-Chen's (1172-1094) Paintings of Children at Play to Discover Physical Activity of Children in Sung Dynasty

Peter Burke considered images as files or documents to evidence of people lives. Image can be a historical data. Furthermore, children in history are in minor positions, so to study their histories, images are a good source of research data. This paper examines series of Su Han-Chen's paintings of children at play. These are collected in Taipei Palace Museum, such as: Children Playing in a Garden in autumn, Five Children Dancing, Knick-knack Peddler and Children, Children at Play, Street Performer and Children, Hundred Children at Play, etc. This paper adopted historical research and documentary analysis to discover the contents of children physical activities. The results are: the first, for Su is an imperial painter, the figures of his paintings are all from noble by their delicate dress and headdress. Furthermore, mostly are male, if there is female, she is always playing an elder sister role. It presents the patriarchal phenomenon of Sung dynasty. Second, the backgrounds in the paintings are mostly in patio, less in outdoors. Third, the activities are: swing, hide and seek, shuttlecock, playing top, horse riding, football, chess, swimming, fishing, bathing Buddha, jumping big Nuo dance (mask dance in religious ceremony), chess, pushing jujube mill, butterflies flutter, play with small animals or insects, knocking drums, cymbals and other percussion instruments. Some physical activities are carried out with the season. Local materials can be best toys, small animals or insects are also play objects.

Fourth, social lives played an important role in children play, such as religion also affected children physical activities, like bathing Buddha and dancing big jump Nuo dance. Besides, adults' sports were favored by children, like soccer, polo, flying kite, sumo, etc.

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Title: Sports and Physical Education in Ethiopia during the Italian Occupation (1936 - 41) This paper examines the situation of Sport and Physical Education in Ethiopia before, during and after the Italian occupation (1936-1941). A lot has been written on the political history of the period but very little has been studied on the social history of the period. We endeavor to give an overview of the period from sport point of view. The paper describes the variety of sport activities practiced and the institution in charge of these physical activities.

To prepare this historical research paper we employed descriptive and analytical approach. We used primary sources (Italian archives), secondary sources (news-papers, articles and books) and also illustrative photos.

Results of the study show that the Italian occupation introduced many changes; it broadened physical activities out of the capital. Moreover, the period contributes to the introduction of basic sport laws, institutionalization and professionalization of sport activities.

The Italian period is also marked by racial segregation in sport activities against the indigenous population. This damning action of the fascist paradoxically boosted the national sentiment of local sport clubs especially St. George sport club. However, these changes did not sustain the aftermath of the Italian occupation.

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Title: Sport and Religion: Symbiosis and Conflict

This presentation traces the development of modern sport from its ancient origins in Egypt and Greece and the ways in which religious ideology has influenced that process. While Egyptian pharaohs were required to demonstrate their physical prowess in order to rule, individual Greeks strove for excellence to honor their principal deity, Zeus. With the advent of Christianity, sport was initially shunned as antithetical to spiritual development, until Protestantism and its economic counterpart, capitalism, changed the nature of modern sport into a quest for superiority and profit, which has transformed sport into a political tool.

In that regard the Muscular Christianity of the nineteenth century utilized sport as a means to spread particular sport forms and their inherent value systems around the world, establishing a hegemonic relationship with the northern and western powers at the apex of the sporting pyramid. Such dominance is evident in global spectacles, such as the Olympic Games, generally hosted by northern cities, most evident in the winter version that effectively eliminates countries without the economic and geographic means to engage in the specified cold weather activities.

Such festivals are replete with vestiges of religious rites, such as the torch relay, a parade of nations, the perception of idealistic unity, and the medal ceremonies,

which canonize the athletic saints. Fans worship at the altar of sport, while non-believers or alternative religious groups are pressured to subscribe to, or at least comply with western dictates delivered by the high priests of the IOC and FIFA.

This study utilizes historical and anthropological sources and processes to analyze the civilizations of the past to elicit greater understanding of the present.

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Title: After war, resistance and betrayal: retribution or reconciliation? The year 1945 in Norwegian sport

This paper is built upon a history project researching the role of sport during the 2. World War in a Norwegian and partly international perspective. The paper will particularly study the so-called «sports settlement» after the war. In May 1945, there was not only joy and celebration over peace and liberation. There was also the need to get even with the people who had collaborated with «the enemy», i.e. the German occupiers and the local Nazis, and thereby attached themselves to the «wrong» side. How to judge such a person became a major issue.

In many countries which had been occupied during the war there were formal and informal processes of retribution. An extraordinary case of such treason processes was instigated when the Norwegian sports federation immediately after the war decided that special trials for what they called "sports traitors" had to be effectuated with high priority. The wrongdoers in blunt language were portrayed as deceivers and traitors, accompanied with demands of sentences reflecting precisely that.

The background was the strategy of the Norwegian sports movement (both workers' and the IOC-related, «bourgeois» sport). During the war, they quite unlike the policies of other sports federations in European occupied countries, decided to use sport as a political and moral weapon in the resistance struggle against illegitimate rulers. Hence, a «sports front» and a boycott of everything connected to German occupiers and Norwegian Nazis, meaning all organized sport in Norway during war's last four and a half years, was established. The «traitors» were the ones who had broken the sports front.

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Title: From modest role models to fallen legends. Representation in Dutch sports biographies, 1928-2014

In sport, stories matter. Everything the public knows about athletes is mediated through images and texts. Biographies of sportspeople are one of the most important media in which these stories take shape. Consequently, they influence our way of thinking about sports and its eye catching practitioners. But how to deal with the subjectivity, poor research and low quality that, according to critics, seem to be defining features of the genre? This paper addresses this question and critically scrutinizes the nature of sports biographies as historical sources. In the process it advocates a 'constructionist' approach to biographies, as opposed to a 'historist' approach. This means that sports biographies should not primarily

be utilised to gain insight into how athletes have actually lived their lives, but to learn how their life stories have been constructed over time.

Biographies of Dutch athletes, published between 1928 and 2014, have been analysed within this conceptual framework. This paper shows that the dominant way of representing Dutch sportspeople has significantly changed since 1928. Until the late 1960s, biographers depicted athletes mainly as modest role models who kept their feet firmly on the ground. This changed during the 1970s, when writers of life stories started to present sports people as assertive, sturdy, anti-authoritarian people. From the 1990s onwards, biographers increasingly tried to show 'the person behind the athlete' by characterising them as vulnerable human beings who struggled with all kinds of emotional and psychological problems. Finally, this paper addresses the question of how these variable modes of representation relate to broader social discourses and practices in Dutch society at large.

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Title: The depictions of the strigilis and its agonal meaning in the pictorial art of antiquity

In the pictorial art of antiquity, athletic competition is represented in many ways. These representations can supplement our understanding of ancient life or even provide insights into ancient customs. One example is the strigilis. The curved scraper already appeared in the 6th century BC and was used by the athlete to scrape off oil, sweat and dirt after sport. The strigilis appears in numerous pictorial documents in many forms and different contexts, for example in the famous large-scale Apoxyomenos of Lysipp, in numerous Attic vase paintings or depictions on gems - like a naked youth with wreath and strigilis.

Research often reduces the strigilis to an object originating purely from the sporting sphere. Particularly in later times, the strigilis must be understood as an instrument of communication and as a symbol for higher social status. It appears in different gender-specific contexts and in the context of hygiene, which can not only be explained from the context of the palaestra.

There are only few studies about the strigilis, and they all focus on vase paintings or large-scale sculptures. Gems or mirrors do not get any attention. However, a genre-specific approach allows important insights into the meaning and use of the strigilis in antiquity. In this paper, large and small sculptures and grave reliefs will be examined. In the agonal context, the pictorial representations go beyond the level of reality. The realistic representations, such as those of the Apoxyomenos motif or the youth cleaning the strigilis, create further connotations linked to each other. Seen as purely athletic tool, the strigilis is a symbol for the possibility of athletic activity and shows the high social standing of the men. Especially in the greek culture, the strigilis illustrates not only the educational ideals in the palaestra, but also behavioral ideals.

Considering its representation on mirrors, the strigilis emerges in male as well as female contexts and occurs with a clearly hygienic background. Partly exclusive athletic references can be seen in the depiction on gems. Often the scraper is depicted in combination with the cleaning-sponge and the oil-filled aryballos, the so-called palaestra set.

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Title: Hydrotherapy, Naturopathy and Physical Activity: Benedikt Lust and the Transfer of Kneippism from Germany to the U.S.

Among others, the American natural health system, mainly naturopathy, goes back to the German emigrant Benedikt Lust (1945-1872) who has mainly been influenced by the ideas of the priest Sebastian Kneipp (1897-1821) from rural Germany. Kneipp reached fame through his hydrotherapy, which is based on Vincenz Priëßnitz's water therapy, established in the early 19th century.

Besides water treatments and special nutrition, Kneipp included physical activity in his method, so-called 'Kneippism', which is still central to today's Kneipp Vereine (clubs), the first of which was founded in 1890. In Germany the Kneipp movement is still well known. Presently there are about 100 sports or sport-related Kneipp clubs under the umbrella of the German Olympic Sports Confederation. They are organized in the Kneipp-Bund which includes a little more than 90,000 members in about 600 clubs spread all over Germany. In the early twentieth century also Kneipp Vereine could be found in the U.S as in other countries. Apparently, at that time Kneipp was one of the most famous Germans in the U.S.

This paper will first give insight into Kneipp's life and ideas and then relate to the spread of Kneippism in the U.S. Benedikt Lust, who established Kneipp Water Cure Institutes in New Jersey and Florida (both named Jungborn), and also opened the American School of Naturopathy in New York, will be the focus of the second part of the paper.

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Title: The Camel from Alexandria. Egyptian sources of ancient sport

Egypt is famous for its high culture in early-historical times. First we think of pharaohs, pyramids, and mummies from the period of the so-called Old, Middle and New Empire, up to 5,000 years ago. But who is thinking about the ancient sport in Egypt during the period of the Greeks and Romans about 2,000 years ago? That period seems to be less considered in historical research than the old Egypt periods. Numerous sources and ancient documents tell us about the sport in ancient times. Many papyri including inscriptions from and about ancient athletes passed thousands of years. It is due to the fact that the dry desert has preserved them in a good shape. Only in Egypt such papyri have been preserved to a considerable extent. These documents are very relevant because of their detailed information of ancient body culture, athletics and other competitions.

The lecture includes an overview of recent research of sportive inscriptions from Egypt. This research underlines the significance of Egypt for ancient sports historiography. The lecture, however, also proves the way how and to which extent athletes from Egypt have competed in other parts of the ancient world. One example is the pugilist Agathos Daimon. His grave dated in the 1st century AD was found in Olympia / Greek. The engraving at the tombstone calls him «the camel from Alexandria.»

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Title: The Function of Sport during National Socialist Rule in Austria: Platform for Politics and Propaganda, Breathing Room or Subversive Activity

In Austria, which became part of the German Reich 1938, immediately after the annexation many sport clubs and sport umbrella organizations got under control of the new, National Socialist regime. They began to remove “non-Aryan and un-German elements” from the world of sports. Jewish clubs were closed, for several months famous Vienna Prater stadium was used as internment camp for Jews. At that time sport was used as platform for National Socialist propaganda, too. But especially during the years of Second World War sport clubs and sport activities represented in some aspects also a not directly politicised space for entertainment and recreation. Several cases are as well known, when sport activities could be even described as subversive acts or as acts of resistance. The aim of the presentation is to discuss the function of sport during National Socialist rule in Austria. Sometimes it is difficult to discuss the topic. For example, when Austrian soccer fans during a match attacked a Gauleiter, who originated from Germany and tried to destroy his car. Can this only be described as hooliganism, as the Nazis did, or did this action have a subversive character - anti-German and anti-Nazi, too? Games between specific Austrian and German teams were so “hot,” that the regime did not allow to let them stage in Vienna. The proposed presentation is based on archival material, memoirs and interviews with elderly interviewees, and film footage. The gender aspect is very important – the function of sport differs enormously between males and females. It is planned as single oral presentation (power point).

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Title: Women's & Men's Prominence in US Sports Media in Large-, Medium-, & Small-City Newspapers, 1932 - 2012

This paper presents results of a quantitative content analysis of large-, medium-, and small-city U.S. newspapers from 40 years before to 40 years after the passage of Title IX in 1972. It shows large-city newspapers (agenda-setters for other media and thus purveyors of media hegemonic ideas) have actually strengthened practices that undermine women's sports—indeed, the media sample examined here shows the situation to have been better for women in 1932 than in 2012, in terms of quantity of articles and space on the first pages of sports sections. These findings provide concrete evidence to counter postfeminist suggestions that women's sports have “arrived” or that there is little more to do. The quantitative findings are bolstered by qualitative evidence, as well. What is new and even more interesting here is that, meanwhile and while still far from equal, medium- and small-city newspapers in the same time period made greater strides toward equality, however unintentionally those strides might have been. Within the data set, movement toward equality appears in an

inverse relationship with the newspapers' city size. Therefore, this paper asserts a “proximity thesis” and suggests that the most media-savvy strategy to break through intractable power structures and to claim the media agenda—for not just equality in sports but in other areas, as well—might involve a local, grassroots-level-up approach. Thus, the present inquiry could allow researchers to move toward an understanding of greater sociological issues. Specifically, the study provides an opportunity to study sociology through sport, which scholars have long encouraged.

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Title: Turkey and Fencing: Milestones of Turkish Fencing

The sword has had an undeniable influence in shaping history. Peacefully, fencing is a viable industry in sporting activities, both in the history of world sports as well as an important place in the history of Turkish sports. In parallel with the first fencing work in Tanzimat, Abdulmecit time to be taught in schools and military swords foreign origins are known to start with the coach to guide this work. Sword continued to increase in the coming importance of the process of Turkish society.

Expanding fencing to limit impact on the early years of the Republic, together with the establishment of the federation in 1923, it has become a corporate identity. This process, together with the increasing importance of advancing fencing, Turkish sports history's first woman athlete marked a milestone in the history of the importance of sending the 1936 Berlin Olympic athletes. The birth of fencing in the territory of Turkey, in this study, deals with the development and institutionalization process, the importance of the Turkish sports fencing, historical perspective includes assessment for contributions to Turkish sports.

Leena Laine, The Finnish Society for Sport History

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Title: Class, ethnicity and gender – sources of otherness in women's sport in Finland

The aim of my paper is to discuss women's experiences in the Finnish sports movement, in history and today, by analyzing the «class», gender and ethnicity lived by two different women groups. The other group is the traditional women's worker sports movement in our country, existing since the turn on 20th century. The other group consists of a tiny and very little researched group of migrant sports women in Finland.

The theoretical point of departure here is first to discuss how «class» and «sex/gender» were experienced in history by worker sports women? Has the context of globalization and the political and social situations of today brought new elements in to interpretations concerning «class» and «gender»? Is it possible to draw parallels between the traditional minority point of view in Europe (as e.g. class and gender assumptions regarding the workers' sport) and a global minority point of view, such as the experiences of migrant sports women, or even refugee women?

There already exists research on migrant sports women, especially on professional women football players in the Nordic countries. Some of these have not only been examining the sporting conditions and opportunities of these women, but also have had a larger and more sensitive/nuanced view on migration, sport

and gender, often based on interviews. (E. G., S. Agergaard (-2009), M. Haugaa (2015) P. Poikolainen (2011). By them some sociological theories, as N. Elias & al's power analyse (established/outside), or P. Bourdieu (social/cultural capital, connected with agency) as well as the social role of religion are used in a fruitful way.

The sources used here, besides the literature mentioned above, are based on the literature on the history of Finnish worker sport women (Hihnala, ed., 1996; Laine 2000) and rich interview materials collected for the latter publications during 1990s.

Key words: worker sports, Finland, women, class, gender, ethnicity, minority cultures, migrant women

Daimar Lell, Estonian Sports History Society

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Title: Estonia's Reuniting with international sports movement 1991-1988

In October 1988 tens of thousands Estonians gathered to the capital Tallinn to welcome the Olympic Champions (still in the Soviet team) cyclist Erika Salumäe and basketball player Tiit Sokk. The gathering turned into a massive national demonstration, where the slogan «Estonia independently to Barcelona!» came up. Essentially this meant a call for the restoration of national independence. Heated discussions about changing the local sports system had already started before the demonstrations.

The presentation introduces Estonian sport re-entering international arena against the background of the collapse of the Soviet Union. How was the restoration of the Estonian Olympic Committee carried out? If and how the activities were coordinated with the neighbouring countries Latvia and Lithuania? What kind of relations were with the Soviet Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee? Although the activity of the Olympic Committee was restored at the beginning of 1989, Estonia had to wait for final international recognition in the field of sport until September 1991, the IOC session in Berlin. There the Estonian Olympic Committee was recognized and an invitation to participate both in the 1992 Winter and Summer Olympic Games was issued as well. The quick collapse of the Soviet Union and recognition of Estonia as an independent country by Russia played decisive role. However, all preparations for fast action had been made in Estonia and already before recognition, the President of the National Olympic Committee called for serious Olympic preparations. For the end of 1991 Estonia had restored the membership in various international sports federations. In the 1992 Albertville Winter Olympic Games, after the break of over 55 years, Estonia again participated as independent delegation.

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Title: A Study on the History of Recreational Activities in Ancient China

In ancient Chinese literature and archaeological discoveries, there are rich records of the colorful ancient Chinese social life and recreational activities such as singing, chanting, dancing and so on. These records of folk customs reproduce the life scenes of ancient Chinese people, show the ancient Chinese nation's economic life, seasonal activities, games and entertainment, preserve the specific

details of ancient Chinese folk sports, and confirm and enrich the historical texts. «Recreation» is the art of games. It is a kind of cultural activities for fun and leisure. The earliest record of «recreation» (You Yi) is in «Confucian Analects•Shu R». When discussing about rules for the full maturing of character, the Master said, «Let the will be set on the path of duty. Let every attainment in what is good be firmly grasped. Let perfect virtue be accorded with. Let recreation be found in the polite arts.» In the 1940s, scholars began to pay attention to the records about recreational activities in ancient books. Before that, despite the thousands-of-years tradition of history recording in China, «recreation» (You Yi) had never been the object of traditional historiography, since it has never been regarded as an independent cultural category.

Recreation is of great significance in the social life of mankind, the ancient Chinese has been taking recreational activities as a basic content of their daily life for leisure after labor. Recreation is a kind of human nature. It is impossible to live a whole life without recreational activities. Recreation develops and innovates with the growth of humankind, and brings people joy and spiritual enjoyment.

The continuous records of recreational activities in ancient China form a rich literature. It is possible to obtain more accurate knowledge about it by sorting out relevant literature and carrying out a series of comparative studies and analysis. Therefore, the topic of «ancient Chinese recreation history study» is not only the sorting and researching of Chinese literature about recreation, but also of the significance of methodology. The study provides a new perspective for further understanding the development of ancient Chinese recreation, and will promote research of Chinese recreational cultural heritage, which is of great historical significance and practical value. Besides, with the perspective of history, sociology, anthropology and sports history, the study is able to show the elegance of ancient Chinese recreational culture, and provides reference to critical inheritance of ancient Chinese recreation cultural heritage and other intangible cultural heritage.

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Title: Syncretic manliness: sporting masculinities from the edge of empire. A prolegomena on decolonising sport history

The global history of sport is deeply intertwined with histories of empire, especially the second British Empire where sport was and is widely seen as a civilising tool, as cultural weapon in mission to Brown and Better Britons, alongside in some places the development of Better Britains. Sports history, quite properly, puts at the centre of this process the public school and upper-middle ideology of 'athleticism', and with it a moralistic 'games ethic', where public schools trained young men's bodies to spread, grow and develop British imperial might: it has been suggested that the best qualification for aspirant members of the Sudanese 'public service' was an Oxford blue.

This view of global sports history where young men took with them games and sports to the outposts of empire rests on a number of key presumptions, including a notion of the intentional or consequential diffusion of sport, a narrow specific definition of sport, views of indigenous peoples and those Othered by the implicit and explicit racial and cultural hierarchies of the post-Enlightenment

era, and the long term benign effects of imperial and colonial occupation. As a consequence, and in the absence of well-developed anthropological sensibility, British imperial/global sports history downplays the agency of indigenous and colonial/imperial Others to construct a universal global sports history rooted in the principles and outlooks of European modernity that marginalises or denies the foundational roles of histories of colonialism, enslavement, dispossession and appropriation.

Drawing on cases from rugby union in Aotearoa/New Zealand, this paper considers the ways that decolonising sports history might liberate global sports history from its Eurocentric paradigms. The paper will explore the case of captain of the first representative team selected by rugby union's notional governing body in New Zealand and the case of divisional final in 1999. It will ground those analyses in settlement histories that grant active roles to native and newcomer societies, that replace the universality of European modernity with the pluriversity of global relations and consider colonialism through lenses provided by Utopian Studies to suggest ways in which decolonising sports history might extend and enrich the field.

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Study on Rock Painting in the Silk Road

Research Objective

Rock painting is the earliest form of image, which records the primitive men's rituals before and after hunting. The images painted are not just a static description of the activity but a part of the ritual itself in light of the features of sympathetic magic. In a sense, rock painting can be regarded as a substitute for temples where sacrificial ceremonies are held for blessing of a successful hunting. Rock painting is of great significance for our understanding of the relation between image and sports.

Research Methods

The methods of questionnaire survey and literature data are adopted. By combining the discipline of archeology and anthropology, the research aims to offer some insights on ancient sports by collecting, organizing and analyzing the remaining sports-themed rock painting.

Research Focus

The rock paintings of the Silk Road, carved on the rocks and cliffs in the mountainous regions, deserts, hills and prairies inhabited by the ethnic minorities, mainly exist in the cultural communities characterized by pastoral economy. The rock painting of the Silk Road can be classified into three categories according to their remaining forms, contents and motifs, and range of time.

(1) Rock paintings in Gansu Province

Rock paintings in Gansu Province cover the area from Jingyuan to Anxi. Besides, they are also found in Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Ganan and Mongolian Autonomous County of Subei.

(2) Ningxia Rock Painting

Ningxia takes up a large portion of the rock paintings in China, which covers Helan Mountain, Pingluo, Zhongwei, Shizuishan, Qingtongxia, Yongning and Zhongning, totaling over 10,000 pieces.

(3) Xinjiang Rock Painting

The rock painting dates back early in Xinjiang. The book, Shuijing Zhu (Commentary on the Waterways Classic, compiled in the fifth century) recorded the rock paintings in Yutian, Southwest of Xinjiang. In the middle of 18th century, Ji Yun, a well-known scholar in Qing Dynasty, found the paintings carved on the cliffs in the cave of Kashgar.

Research Results

Study on the sports-themed rock paintings in the Silk Road projects the presence of the Chinese people in ancient time and reflects the development of sports in its early stage. It will transform the world culture from a western-centered radiating pattern into an inter-connected co-existence network pattern. Sports study on the Silk Road are carried out right in the area under the background of the Belt and Road Initiative. To rejuvenate the glory of the Belt and Road, we have to embrace the ancient eastern civilization with a broader mind and a global outlook in order to have a better understanding of our body culture.

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Title: On the Probe of the Jewish Sports at Shanghai Towards the end of the Qing Dynasty and the Begin of the Republic of China

The Opium War and the «Treaty of Nanjing» made Shanghai as one of the five trading Ports in China to open to the outside world, and finally became the paradise of adventurers from all over the world, including the Jewish businessmen. In the year of 1844, Elias Sassoon set up Sassoon Firm at Shanghai, which began the history of the modern Jews in Shanghai. In 1862 the Jewish business men in Shanghai built the first Jewish cemetery, set up the first Jewish synagogue in 1887, and established in 1898 the British Jewish Association branch. Later, the Jewish Charity Association was established in 1900, the first Jewish school was opened in 1902, the Shanghai Zionist Association began in 1903, and the first Jewish Israeli newspaper «English communications Tribune started in 1904. The series of activities and events marked the completion of the Shanghai Jewish community in China. From 1933 to 1941, Shanghai took in more than thirty thousand Jewish refugees from Europe. By 1940s, Shanghai witnessed the coming in of Jewish more than 30,000, forming the largest Jewish community in the Far East.

During their residence in Shanghai, the Jews maintained a high spiritual strive and the pursuit of moral perfection. They persisted in their own religious beliefs, and adhered to the Jews' traditional ideas and habits. They possessed their own offices and synagogues, schools, hospitals, clubs, cemeteries, chambers of Commerce, newspapers and magazines, Party organizations and they built the only legitimate Jewish army –the Jewish companies of Shanghai Wanguo commercial group in the world.

Shanghai Jewish Sports show the following characteristics:

Firstly, the Jewish national spirit of perseverance permeated and show the Jewish national spirit and enhanced the cohesive power of the nation even in case of loss of the relatively stable geographic territory.

Secondly, for the adaption to Chinese culture and into the life of Shanghai. During their stay in China, many Jews learned Chinese, and gave Chinese name,

ate Chinese food, and were fascinated by Chinese Opera and Tai Chi. They organized football teams, and had matches with Shanghai alien football teams and the Chinese football teams.

Thirdly, they paid attention to basic education and opened physical education and sports activities in school education. They dressed outdoor sports venues, built stadiums and indoor facilities in schools. They carried out physical education, physical activities among young people.

Fourthly, attached importance to sports, with a strong need for the body strength as a preparation for the Zionism. Jews often organized and participated in various competitions, such as boxing, track, basketball, horse racing, skating, ice hockey, rowing, tennis, football and others, for the coming of the Zionism.

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Title: Sports and the military troops in the colonial port city of Singapore during the nineteenth century, 1899 - 1819

The British East India Company occupied Singapore in 1819 and by the third quarter of the nineteenth century it became the military headquarters of the British Straits Settlements consisting of Penang, Malacca and Singapore. The military structure consisted of artillery, engineering and the regiment.

The sporting lives of the military troops in the colonial port city of Singapore have not been comprehensively researched and published at the moment. This research attempts to find out what are the types of sporting activities did the artillery, engineering and regiment took part internally, among the military units. The research will also investigate if there were any sporting activities occurred between the military teams and the local teams.

This research relies mostly primary sources of information. They are the nineteenth century English newspapers. Other secondary sources of information like journal articles and books were used to make comparative studies of sports and the military in other British colonies.

The findings of the sporting lives of military troops can be classified into three groupings, the artillery, the engineers and the regimental troops and the major types of sports namely cricket, football, shooting, tug-of-war and athletics.

1. The troops played cricket matches among themselves and also with the Singapore Cricket Club.
2. The Garrison and regimental troops organised their own athletic meetings.
3. The troops took part in the Singapore Football Association knock-out cup inaugural competition since 1892 and competed against other European teams.
4. The military organised their own annual football knock-out competition, shooting meetings and tug-of-war competition since 1894.
5. A Chinese football team was invited to participate in the troop's competition.
6. The military teams played water polo matches with the Singapore Swimming Club team.

The findings of this paper fills a gap in the historiography of the history of sports in Singapore and the British Straits Settlements during the nineteenth century. The findings is an addition to other published research about sports and the military in other British colonies, particularly in India.

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Title: The historical image of women's swimming in the mass media in modern China (1920-1930's)

The Opium War and the «Treaty of Nanjing» made Shanghai as one of the five trading Ports in China to open to the outside world, and finally became the paradise of adventurers

In the late nineteenth century, the mass media began to develop in modern China. With the growing popularity of sports, Chinese people have an increasing interest for sports. The mass media for commercial marketing considerations, it began to focus on the needs of the readers, sports news from the press corner as an independent forum. Of all sports, the most popular is swimming, therefore, mass media extensive coverage swimming news in summer.

In the early twentieth century, women broke free of traditional constraints and entered to all areas of society out of the home. Engaging in sports had become a symbol of women's fashion. However, traditional thinking did not change rapidly, women were affected by the conservative ideas when they swam in public places and caused social criticism. Swimming should not have gender differences, however, swimming had produced its unique dispute of sports development in modern China.

This paper attempts to use 1930--1920's newspapers, magazines, comic books and other mass media reports, to explore the direction of change of gender awareness, mass media shape the female body view, social issues of men and women can swim together?

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Title: The Study of Hunting Painting Brick in Wei&Jin Dynasties and the Sixteen Kingdoms Period in the Hexi Corridor of Gansu Province

This paper examines the basis of archeology and human culture and takes the method of gather key, double confirmed, linear sketch, and vertical and horizontal release as main research methods to comprehensively studied the sports painting brick in Wei & Jin Dynasties and the Sixteen Kingdoms Period in the Hexi Corridor of Gansu Province. What's more, to have a comprehensive and further understanding for the status of Ancient Sports, this paper makes full use of the unearthed relics from Silk Road and adequate image information from literatures to fused images and sports medium together. The painting brick that appeared in this paper are not only including the contents of painted Sports brick, but also describing the Wei & Jin Dynasties people's life and the sports transformation from "vulgar" to "graceful". In addition, this paper from the perspective of visual culture to examine the painting brick connotation from the image theory to interpret Wei & Jin people, so that we can better understand the reincarnation concept impact on sports, and show the great mindedness and magnanimity that Wei & Jin people possess and historical sports evolution track of Wei & Jin people. Above these also point to the traditional sports cultural of Chinese. It should be revelation, recasting and ascending.

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Title: The Rest Manner of Taiwanese Students' Summer in Period of Japanese Colonization: The Focus on Marine Education

In recent years, the practice of outdoor education has been strongly emphasized in Taiwan. The origin of the outdoor teaching can be traced back to the schools established in Japanese Colonization Period, and "marine education" is one of them. Taiwan is surrounded by the ocean. Although Taiwanese people are not unfamiliar with ocean, the hidden fear of aquatic area in early society of Taiwan prevented them from exploring it. However, due to the policies of physical education implemented during the Japanese Colonization Period, students first received marine education in public swimming pools in 1907. This study addresses the marine education with a focus on historical background and practice. The research findings show that: first, the practice of marine education was not naturally developed. It was carried out forcefully by Japanese colonial government, and followed by educational organizations which spread knowledge related to the ocean and promoted the concept of ocean protection; second, in the 1990s, the locals in Taiwan were exposed to the concept of marine education. Even though it was originally developed for Japanese people in Taiwan, it also helped Taiwanese conquer their fear of the ocean. The public swimming pools with modern facilities were built, and a unique swimming skill of Japan was created. Third, the procedure of marine education conformed to a specific routine: preparation meeting, opening ceremony, marine instruction (swimming and curriculum), and at last, long-distance swimming exam and water sport competition. Fourth, the purpose of marine education was to broaden students' knowledge, strengthen students' body, and cultivate students' discipline and moral sense. Morals, intelligence, and physical education are integrated together to represent an advanced and positive symbol of new education. Fifth, marine education originated from the rest mechanism of summer break. Despite few scholars' objection, it did not threaten the implementation of marine education. The function of the practice was enlarged. Students were assembled and lived together in the building near the seashore. They learned, ate, and slept with each other under teachers' guidance, which propagated the multiple, colonial concepts, including health care, summer retreat, learning, civilization, and imperialism.

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Title: The influence of modern sports on the early campus sports culture in Shanghai

Chinese Modern sports in Shanghai includes both Chinese outstanding traditional sports culture and foreign advanced sports culture. In the early stage of modern school, traditional sports in modern sports is deeply rooted in the campus sports culture soil, cultivating the spirit and connotation of campus sports, so as to determine the position and source of the campus sports culture. At the same time, the western sports which promotes individual freedom and competition,

supports and encourages individuals to give full play to their potential and wisdom of life is gradually familiar and accepted by people, after the Chinese people's curiosity and wait-and-see. It has become an important part of Shanghai sports, and widely popular in Shanghai campus. It also promotes the construction of campus sports system and content, complements and supplements each other with traditional sports, so as to further promote the prosperity and development of Physical Education in the early campus.

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Title: Wrestling – Estonia's most glorious Olympic discipline

A decision of the International Olympic Committee to exclude wrestling from the 25 nucleus athletic events and the subsequent uncertain status of supplementary athletic events in the 2020 and 2024 Olympic Program gives reason to recall that wrestling has been carrying a significant role in the sports movement of many countries including Estonia.

Regarding Estonia we can assert that precisely heavy athletics, and wrestling in particular, had from the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century a key role in paving the way for the Estonians to the world of sports. The good example set by Georg Lurich and other professional wrestling world champions inspired enthusiasts of other disciplines as well.

The beginning of last century embodies a dynamic organizing of the sports movement. In Estonia, athletic associations were established, and a central sports federation was instituted. It is striking that in the first athletic associations the practice of heavy athletics was the most popular, and many associations cherished this particular discipline.

Wrestling is also the event in which the Estonians won their first Olympic medal in 1912 – Martin Klein won the silver medal. Exactly one hundred years afterwards their most recent Olympic award was brought home – once again a silver medal by Heiki Nabi. During this span of one hundred years the wrestlers are the very Estonian athletes who have won the most Olympic medals. Secondly, among our Olympic champions the wrestlers outnumber the rest. And, thirdly, the wrestlers are leading the list of athletes to whom memorial competitions are dedicated. All this attracts new talents to wrestling.

However, the total share of active wrestlers among all athletes can no longer match the era prior to World War II, but in our days with all the plentiful options of sports events we can maintain that wrestling has nevertheless retained its position in the sequence.

Consequently, we can state that the potential exclusion of wrestling from the Olympic program would – likewise based on the Estonian experience – be a hostile act in the world of sports, and this prescriptive discipline really deserves its rightful place in the Olympic program.

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Title: The Austrian Football Player and Manager Walter Nausch in Exile during the Era of National Socialism 1938-1945

Walter Nausch was an extraordinarily successful Austrian football player and later manager of the Austrian national squad. As a player he was a member of the legendary Austrian Dream Team (1931-1933). Furthermore, with his club Austria Wien he won twice the "Mitropa Cup", a precursor of the European Champions League. Under the team manager Nausch the Austrian national squad reached the third place at the World Championship 1954 in Switzerland. This was the best result in the history of the Austrian football.

Although he became only 50 years old, his career extended over five different political regimes. Probably the most dramatic period of his life was after the "German Anschluss" of Austria in March 1938. Nausch, whose wife was Jewish, had to flee to Switzerland where he became a player and coach of the Grasshoppers Club Zürich and later of the Young Fellow Zürich Club. After the war in the year 1948 he returned to his homeland and became the successful manager of the Austrian national squad.

Beside his career as an athlete, coach and manager particularly his time after the German Anschluss and his exile in Switzerland is remarkable. This paper wants to examine Nausch's biography in this period under three main perspectives:

First the personal circumstances of his departure from Vienna (and also the role of his Jewish wife in that exposed life situation) should be described. Until today there is almost no knowledge when he exactly left Austria, what political status he had during the time of National Socialism, how his career as a professional football player and coach in Switzerland developed, or under what economic conditions he and his wife could endure the years of war in Switzerland.

Second: How does the "antifascist" account of his biography fit into the meta narrative of his club Austria Wien, which is by many predominantly regarded as a victim of national socialism?

Third: How is Nausch featured and remembered within the Austrian post World War discourses?

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Title: A Study on the Origin of Korean Wrestling SSireum

This study is to traced the origin of Korean Wrestling SSireum and want to know who is the Western region people appeared the mural paintings of the Wrestling Tomb. First record Korean Wrestling SSireum is the mural paintings of the Wrestling Tomb of Koguryo (37 BC – 668 AD) and Jangcheon Tomb No.1 of Koguryo. The Wrestling Tomb dated the early first half of 5th century is one of the representative tomb of the Koguryo Kingdom with mural paintings in the Jian (集安) area present China.

There are many wrestling styles in the world. The Ancient Egyptian cemetery Beni Hasan 15 wrestling detail was constructed over the 21st to 17th centuries

BC. It depicted 202 different wrestling techniques. It is definitely older than Chinese and Korean era.

In order to investigate and understand the tradition of Korean Wrestling SSireum, the researcher reviewed Chinese and Korean mural paintings and books.. According to the literature, the contest of SSireum was called various other names such as Gakjo (角觝) or Sangbak (相撲, Sumo).

Forms of Korean Wrestling included two different styles of SSireum: right sided SSireum and left side SSireum, as compared with present Olympic Wrestling upright and ground. The contest of SSireum game involves two contestants grasping, pulling, lifting, tangling, twisting, pressing, turning, and tumbling, as each competitor attempts to throw the opponent to the ground.

Perhaps Korean Wrestling SSireum were influenced by Western region people who live the Northern and Southern dynasties an age of civil war and political chaos in China that lasted from 420 AD to 589 AD, following the tumultuous era of the Sixteen Kingdoms and the Wu Hu states.

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Titel: From 'Wild' Skaters to Hockey Players: The Beginnings of Ice Hockey in Slovenia Abstract?

Stories about the beginnings of the sport in different countries/regions/cities reflect different causes for the expansion of sport. One of the stories is also the development of ice-hockey in Slovenia which after WWII became one of the most popular collective sports in Slovenia with leading position also in the Yugoslavian sport.

While skate sport got place among citizens in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenes, already in the decade before WWI, ice hockey needed some time. The crucial moments happened in the second half of the 1920s within the Sport club Iliria. In the club was already organised skating section, which beside the figure skating organised skating recreation for citizens. The recreation was well visited also by many male youth which in their playfulness and cheerfulness disturb the recreation and caused complaining of older skaters. The club board looked for the solution of complaints of recreative skaters and got the idea to introduce the ice hockey. But who knew it or even seen it or even tried to play it? Who would be capable to introduce the new sport physically in daily club life?

The paper's aim is to focused on the initiation of ice-hockey in Ljubljana. It will be based on data of the archive of Sport Club Iliria as primary sources, newspapers and some literal sources.

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Titel: Are dare devils always male? The History of Women's participation in the Winter X-Games

The X-Games are – commercial – annual sports events organized by the American Sports Broadcasting Network ESPN and supported by the energy drink producer Red Bull. They focus on "extreme sports" and exist in a Summer and a Winter version. The Winter Games take place since 1997, and the number

of events, of participants and of spectators is growing continuously. At the same time, the difficulties of the performances and the demands on the skills and the contestants are continuously increasing.

Among the most spectacular contests are competitions in “big air events” where the athlete uses an equipment (such as a snowboard, a skateboard with skis) to run down a hill and perform tricks during very large jumps. In 2016, at the games in Oslo women will compete in many disciplines, also in big air events.

In this paper, I will focus on women’s participation in the Winter X Games and explore the (her)stories of these athletes as well as their current situation and their future perspectives.

Using historical sources, in particular media the coverage of the games and the self-presentation of the athletes, I will re-construct the development of this type of sport and the role of male and female athletes as well as the interests of the media and sponsors.

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Title: Out of Africa: Untangling fifty years of mixed successes at the Paralympic Games

The achievement of African countries at the Paralympic Games have never really reached the expected heights. Since the first participation in 1960, only nineteen African countries have won medals at the Paralympic Games. Of these, only six countries have won more than 50 medals in total, with only South Africa and Egypt have won more than 100 medals at the Paralympic Games between 1960 and 2016. This paper will examine the overall achievements of African countries over the fifty-six years span of Paralympic Games in an attempt to answer some questions on the reason for African countries’ lack of medaling on a consistent basis. Using the archives and database of the International Paralympic Committee, historical facts and statistical analyses will form the basis of the paper’s attempt to understand and evaluate the fissures in Africa’s quest to excel collectively on the highest international stage of disability sport. The paper will highlight the rapid growth and international importance of the Paralympic Games to emphasise the cardinal role of Paralympic history in contemporary sports history research. The paper will furthermore examine the successes of Egypt and South Africa as leading medal winners at the Paralympic Games in an attempt to highlight a trend that could be helpful for other African countries. The paper will also recognise exceptional individual performances from Africa at Paralympic Games since 1960 in the hope that it would sensitize more researchers in sports history about the wealth of research opportunities on Paralympic history in Africa.

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Title: Women’s Boxing in Zambia: A Brief Social History, 2015-2016

The Zambian sporting culture, like many the world over, is dominated by male athletes. The architects of British colonialism saw to it that the patriarchal norms of their homeland were enforced in Zambia, including the subordination of women in virtually all aspects of life. In sport, the situation has been particularly dire. As Meier and Saavedra (2009) have shown, men’s football has long been the primary focus of the Zambian government’s sport-related efforts. In this context, boxing has enjoyed somewhat ephemeral support from the Zambian government. When light middleweight Lottie Mwale won the gold medal at the 1974 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, he promptly became a celebrated sporting figure. During his professional career, Mwale fought 53 times, winning the Commonwealth light heavyweight championship and coming up just short of a world title. Following his retirement, he developed Parkinson’s disease, dying penniless in 2005. The government turned a blind eye to his struggles. After all, he was just a boxer. In the same year as Mwale’s passing, the improbable career of Esther Phiri began.

Following Mwale’s death, boxing became even less popular in Zambia. The notion that women would revive the sport and use it as a springboard to national celebrity was unfathomable. But that’s exactly what happened. Over the last two decades, two Zambian women have successfully fought their way to the upper echelons of the boxing world – Esther and Catherine Phiri (no relation). Esther Phiri’s ten year boxing career stretched from 2005 to 2015, including world championships in the super featherweight

and super lightweight divisions. Catherine Phiri started her professional boxing career in 2011, fighting her way to the World Boxing Council bantamweight championship in early 2016. By examining parliamentary records, online newspapers, television shows, and magazines, this paper explores the various discourses that enveloped Esther and Catherine Phiri as they navigated their way through a marginalized, male-dominated sport.

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Robert Johnson

Title: Transformation of Tai Chi Chuan: Globalization and the Development of Dilemmas in Traditional Chinese Martial Arts

This paper aims to evaluate the impact of globalization on the evolution of Traditional Chinese martial arts (wushu), and elaborate the development dilemma confronted in the globalization of traditional Chinese martial arts through the lens of Tai Chi Chuan (Tai Chi). Semi-structured interviews and observations were conducted with 30 Chinese Traditional Martial Arts coaches, scholars, students and other Chinese Traditional Martial Arts practitioners. Documentary research was also applied as a complement method to the interview. This study suggests that globalization has played a fundamental role in the evolution of Tai Chi Chuan,

influencing both the scope of its spread and its presentation. While Wushu's original martial purpose has been degraded, Taichi Chuan can still attract many people from different countries, ages, and backgrounds, because of its immense contribution to physical fitness, as well as many benefits to one's self-moral cultivation. While the globalization has been transforming Taichi Chuan, it has also made an influence on the local sport figuration in the global scope. In the case of Taichi Chuan we have witnessed a different trend where the non-western nations have established strong control over the practice and look like determining the future course in the sport globalization.

The findings also indicate that Taichi Chuan's development in the Era of globalization also encountered a number of dilemmas: competitive sport vs. health promotion, and Olympic standard vs. original martial practice. This paper argues that the focus on the physical and moral health promotion, the implementation of simplification of etiquette and a regular authorized eligibility certification system as the Olympic sport has will standardize its technical requirements, and will be the appropriate approaches to realizing its sustainable development in the context of globalization.

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Title: The stadium race at the ancient Olympic Games

The stadium race was a competition involving running a straight line that was 600 feet long, which in Olympia amounted to 192.27 m, and today corresponds to the 200 m race. It is believed that this race is the oldest and one of the most popular and most interesting races at the ancient Olympic Games. Numerous authors have tried to give an explanation of how people competed in this athletic event based on the images from ancient vases. However, their interpretations differ over the start of the race, and the running technique is interpreted solely on the basis of images on the vases from that period. The questions are how the ancient runners started the race, whether the running technique is correctly reconstructed based on these historical sources, and whether something changed in the course of almost 12 centuries of the ancient Olympic Games? The aim of this study is to determine the most credible manner of execution of the stadium race at the ancient Olympic Games. In this study we used historical and experimental methods. The respondents who were previously trained for the execution of movement tasks ran on a sandy surface. A video of the run was recorded and later used to assess the execution of the movement tasks. The research results indicate that the method of starting the race differed over the 12 centuries of the ancient Olympic Games, and by analyzing the video the running technique was also explained from the biomechanical point of view. In this historical study, a small step forward in the creation of new scientific knowledge is very important for shedding light on historical dilemmas and concerns.

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Title: Sámi and indigenous festivals; sporting activities, culture and bonding across cultures

Research shows that festivals as phenomenon have qualities which might contribute in shaping of identities and cultural lifts in communities. This is visible at Sami festivals in Norway, where the festivals are leading spaces of innovation in creating a sustainable, secure and mature national culture for all participants based on cross-cultural recognition, respect, exchange and creativity. Through longitudinal fieldwork with participant observation and in-depth interviews during an eight year period (2016-2009) at the indigenous festival Riddu Riddu, I have studied activities offered to children and youngsters. In addition to the observation, in-depth interviews were carried out with 22 participants; 7 persons in the governing bodies of the festival; and 9 key informants among the villagers. Festival organizers from 8 other Sámi festivals were also interviewed, and the web sites, official statistics and documents from all festivals were studied. Parents and grandparents taking part in the festival were interviewed; alone or in groups together with their child or their children. In this paper, I present nine Sámi festivals in Norway. All festivals take place at the circumpolar area of Norway. I contemplated how sports and physical activities included in the festivals create the indigenous people's identities and culture understanding across borders. The study mainly focuses on activities offered to children and youth, and how the older generation of indigenous peoples are helping out in the socialization through sporting activities, handcraft and cultural activities. Some of them are social events and arenas and represent a social institution dating back to ancient times. Some are used in a revitalization process where young people try to bring back their foremothers' and forefathers' culture in a modern society. At the Sámi festivals in Norway, the participants are sharing activities and celebrations and bonding to the event and the places where the festival is situated. They meet people from different worlds, and might draw the richness from the different cultures, and reject the negative bits that are in the different cultures. As Mila-Schaaf and Robinson (2010) argue, the term poly cultural captures cross-cultural interrelationship, overlap, fluidity and shared spaces, rather than reified multi-cultural differences.

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Title: Notes on historical Corporal Expression role in Physical and Artistic Education

This paper is centered in the relation between physical education and corporal expression as the teaching of the expressive aspect of the movement in schools. We want to recognize and analyze the place that the experience of non-competitive ways of using the body has in formal education. For this it is necessary to look for the historical origins of this relation in different educational contexts. We focus our study in Argentina and Spain and in the transfers that had been happen between both since the sixties of the 20th century.

Our evidence is based on the study of the specialized bibliography used in physical education teachers training through a comparative methodology and in interviews with some of the first and principal teachers that developed the subject in both countries. Abreast to a vision of the sport based on competition and performance, corporal expression seems to be evolving as an option to open spaces - in the traditional school -to the contemporary hybridization of the arts of movement and for body self-conscious the in the realm of a more inclusive education.

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Title: Influence of Western Church Schools on Modern Chinese School P.E. Development Take St. John's University and Nanyang College as Cases

Church schools came into being in a particular historical period of China. Looking back into the cultural exchanges between China and the West in modern history, it can be found that physical education of church schools had much influence on the formation and development of modern Chinese school physical education. Applying the research methods of literature and logic analysis, this paper takes St. John's University and Nanyang College as cases to explore the impacts of church schools on Chinese modern school physical education in various aspects, such as the physical education philosophy, sports curriculum, sports competitions and sources of funding, through objective analysis of church school physical education.

usually had a certain number of sports fields, which provided a guarantee for the introduction and development of modern sports. For example, St. John's University had a regular track and field ground and a football field, which can be

used for holding matches. Besides, it had a gym, an indoor basketball court, an indoor swimming pool and tennis courts, which helped to introduce swimming, ball games and other sports to China. In 1890, St. John's University organized a sports meeting of track and field games, officially introduced track and field sports to China. 3. Church schools played a role in cultivating physical education talents. In early 20th century, due to changes in social structures, schools' need for physical education teachers increased dramatically. Church school played a part in cultivating physical education teachers. Although St. John's University did not have a P.E. Department, the development of school sports was very well, and many sports are at the domestic leading level. Some athletes of the school team and many of the sports-loving students became P.E. teachers or referees, or participated in social sports activities as volunteers. All of them made outstanding contributions to the development of modern sports in China. 4. Church schools had a dedicated budget for school physical education, which provided basis and guarantee for sports activities.

The main financial sources were school finance expenditure and social alumni donations, mainly used for daily physical activity expenses and construction of sports venues and facilities. 5. Church school sports benefited the construction of modern sports competition system in China. St. John's University held a sports meeting of track and field games in 1890, which was one of the earliest sports meetings in China. The «Sports Association of East China Universities», with a great impact in interscholastic athletic competition, was developed on the basis of the annual football matches between St. John's University and Nanyang College. Meanwhile, on the basis of the school sports meetings, national games of a certain scale were formed and sports associations were established and developed, which promoted the continuous improvement of the sports competition system. 6. Church school physical education had a positive impact on the development of China's women's sports. Women's sports were brought to China by the Western missionaries in mid-Qing Dynasty and first appeared in female schools founded by churches. Church schools encouraged and guided women to participate in school sports activities, and trained many outstanding women sports talents. 7. Church Schools also had negative effects on China's modern sports development, such as the excessive use of game victory to improve the school's reputation or obtain certain benefits, and constant occupation of the limited fields and equipment for training and competition.

It can be concluded that the impacts of church schools on modern sports development in China are multifaceted. To analyze church schools' physical education philosophy, sports competition system, personnel training and their experience in making use of sports competitions' social effects from a historical perspective, will benefit the settlement of problems in current school physical education development in China.

Title: From tracksuit to trench coat - The changing position of the Swedish elite soccer coach from the 1960s to the 2010s

During the last 50 years the coach position within elite soccer has changed radically, both internationally and in Sweden. The aim of this study is to get a deeper understanding of this change. From previous research we can conclude that the coach position has changed. To go further I study the Swedish elite soccer coach from the 1960s until today guided by the questions: why and how? The history of the Swedish soccer coach is analyzed through the lens of the Foucauldian perspective governmentality. Government is understood as the “conduct of conduct” and mentality as the aims, strategies, and consequences of government. I examine the governmentalities of prominent organizations within Swedish soccer, with focus on the consequences for the coach position. Thus, carried out from the governmentality perspective, this study will cast light upon not only the coach, but on how sport organizations have been governed.

The methods are text analysis of board minutes and annual reports from a Swedish club and education material from coaching courses organized by the Swedish football association (SvFF), and semi structured interviews with persons that have been coaches in Sweden.

Findings: In the 1960s the coach assignment was limited to training the player's technic and conditioning two times a week. However, to be competitive internationally SvFF, in 1967, overturned the amateur regulations. Due to the professionalization the board of the clubs got occupied with administrative work and within the clubs it opened up for someone to take command of the up to then somewhat divided responsibility of the sport activities. Contemporaneously SvFF, to improve the players, turned to science and experts and in the coaching courses the attendants got physiological, tactical, pedagogical and psychological knowledge. This new knowledge entitled the coach to govern new dimensions of the players. As a consequence, the coach strengthened its position and became the one to come to power, and today the coach is in charge of who and how to play, communicates the team to media and fans, and train the players technical, physical, psychical, and tactical skills, everyday all the year round.

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Title: Dying for Perfection: US Gymnastics and the 1988 Olympics

There are moments in the history of nations that are revered for generations. The summer of 1984 was primed to create such memories for the United States and its people. The City of Angles, Los Angeles, California, hosted the Games of the XXIII Olympiad. The patriotic discourse permeated nearly all aspects of society. On May 1984 ,9, the USSR National Olympic Committee announced that Soviet athletes would not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The US national anthem played eighty-three times during the two-week period; Romania finished second with twenty gold medals, joining Yugoslavia as the only two Eastern European nations to participate and win medals at the Los

Angeles Games; and West Germany finished third with seventeen gold medals. The star that shined the brightest for the US was a sixteen-year-old gymnast Mary Lou Retton. Retton, an artistic gymnast, bested Romanian Ecaterina Szabo of Romania for the coveted all-around gold medal, a first for any non-European athlete in the history of the modern Olympic Games. Retton became a cultural phenomenon in the US with movie and television appearances. Four years following her gold medal winning performance the US Olympic team traveled to Seoul, South Korea, at a fully attended Olympic games. Neither nations from the East nor West protested the games, and the expectations were high in the sport of gymnastics for a US gymnast to become the next Mary Lou.

This examination of female gymnasts in the sport of gymnastics during the inter-Olympiad period of 1984 to 1988 provides a unique picture of athletes aspiring to be the next national icon; the next Mary Lou Retton. In this era of Cold War sports, Mary Lou Retton was molded by the same man that coached Nadia Comăneci, an Eastern European coach who defected from Romania in 1981, Béla Károlyi. Comăneci recorded the first perfect ten score at a world championship competition in 1976. Athletes from the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc nations exemplified what the sports media called “perfection” with their artistry, discipline, and stoic beauty. Following the 1984 games, the pressure mounted to find a US athlete to match Retton's 1984 accomplishment in 1988 with a fully attended Olympic competition. Pressure intensified with the sports media labeling gymnasts like thirteen-year-old Kristie Phillips as the next Mary Lou. The desire for perfection and national glory led to many tragic stories, three of which will be examined in this study: the accidental death of gymnast Jalissa Gomez, the attempted suicide of Kristie Phillips, and Christie Henrich who, at 51 pounds, succumbed to multiple organ failures as a result of anorexia and bulimia at the age of 19. Critics of women's gymnastics have examined these women putting the blame on a sport that exploited girls and coaches that were unruly and went unchecked for too long. This examination argues that the nationalistic milieu at the concluding years of the Cold War created an environment in sport that demanded Western democracy defend its greatness in the sport of gymnastics. For years that followed the 1984 Olympics, sports commentators revered Retton accomplishments but subtly spoke about the victory as though it had a black mark against it—the Soviets, and the rest of the best, were not in Los Angeles in 1984. This pressure for an athlete to be the next national symbol of the Cold War led gymnastics coaches and athletes to do anything they could to win and produce the next Mary Lou Retton in 1988.

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Title: The seal named Vigri: a little known mascot of the 1980 Olympic Games

The Moscow 1980 Summer Olympic Games went down in history as the first time, when besides the official mascot, the bear Misha, a mascot of one specific sport was used. At the Moscow Olympic Regatta held in Tallinn, the seal named Vigri, whose author was the Estonian ceramist and industrial artist Saima Sõmer, acted as a mascot.

Although little known to the rest of the world – and according to the International Olympic Committee, unofficial mascot –, Vigri has been in Estonia and to Estonians (back then to a part of the Soviet Union, now to an independent country) important and popular character through the times, causing nostalgic recognition in people up to the present. In Estonia after Vigri have been or are named a kindergarten, football club, cafe, youth sea club and choir, Vigri has acted as a hero in children's TV programmes, its image has been used a lot in designing-advertising various products etc. The presentation introduces the background of Vigri, its genesis and essence.

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Title: Doping Debates around Olympic Champions: Contemporary Mythic Hero as a Tool for Constructing Nationality

The aim of the paper is to analyse the collective expression of attitudes elicited by the doping scandal that concerned the esteemed Estonian cross-country skier and Olympic gold medal winner, Andrus Veerpalu. The paper provides an insight into the evolution of an athlete into a national hero on the Internet.

The analysis is based on the material collected from Estonian online media during two years (April 2011 – March 2013), when Andrus Veerpalu's court case was actively followed by the Estonian sports circles and laymen alike. The data corpus includes the relevant news texts published in the online news portal Delfi (www.delfi.ee), comments from the same portal, posts from the Facebook fan sites, etc.

The doping accusation called forth a quasi-religious movement, which was built around the belief that the athlete was sacred and it was not allowed to attack or accuse him in any way. The main threads in the comments analysed within this study could be divided into two opposing, although intertwining categories: the serious and the ironic. Both categories included people who believed in Veerpalu's innocence, and those who did not. The analysis addresses the transformation of an Olympic hero into a national hero, and points out narratives that treat the scandal within the present-day genres of urban legends, conspiracy theories, and Internet humour.

The more or less genuine belief of people was reflected in sought-out explanations for the doping test result and counter-arguments (above all, via conspiracy stories, but also through social mobilisation in support of Veerpalu). In the post factum comments, the majority expressed the feeling that their trust had been justified; they renewed their unremitting belief in the acquitted hero.

But the rather complicated end to the long case was also a confusing one, and this allowed the ironic discourse to produce parodies, jokes and other critical comments.

The questions central to the analysis are the following: How does the audience interpret information provided by the media? How does the notion of belief emerge in the discussion, which narratives and stereotypes are believed in, and how is the belief rationalised? Which folkloric and other cultural texts have taken inspiration from this doping scandal?

