

# ISHPES Congress 2011


## Program and Abstract Book



From Gymnastics to Sports –  
Relations, Interactions, Contradictions  
in the Past and the Present:  
A Congress on the Occasion of the Founding  
of the German Turner Movement in 1811

**August 8-12, 2011**

in Frankfurt, Germany at the Home of the  
German Gymnastic Federation (DTB)

**200 Jahre Turnbewegung**   
**Soziale Verantwortung**

Gefördert durch:



# **ISHPES Congress 2011**

**From Gymnastics to Sports –  
Relations, Interactions, Contradictions in  
the Past and the Present:  
A Congress on the Occasion of the Founding  
of the German Turner Movement in 1811**

Frankfurt, August 8-12, 2011

Program and Abstracts

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## Greetings from



**Gudrun Doll-Tepfer**

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### **Dear Congress Participants,**

It is my great pleasure to welcome all representatives, delegates, friends and partners as well as academics and members of ISHPES in the name of myself and on behalf of the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB) to the congress in Frankfurt. Embedded in an idyllic surrounding, the seat of the German Olympic Sports Confederation, the German Gymnastics Federation (DTB) and several other sport organizations are located in the midst of the urban forest in Frankfurt. I am very happy that ISHPES decided on this location, expressing the close relationship between *turnen*, sport and gymnastics and their long tradition in our country. The ISHPES Congress 2011 picks up topics that combine and connect all three movement cultures. It is devoted to their relationships, mutual influences as well as the societal expectations and political demands.

The central congress topics are of great importance, regarding the comprehension of our current movement culture. Originating from Europe, *turnen*, gymnastics and sport developed worldwide. Their fascination is displayed at the Olympic Games and both at national and international championships as well as world championships, World Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiades. Their various opportunities, educational values and social possibilities

## **Greetings from**

influence people of all countries and continents far beyond international sport events.

In order to cope with all current challenges, we need to cultivate the roots of our movement. Only by recollecting our history and by campaigning for our venerable values, can we fulfill our significant role in society with regard to the education of young people.

In this sense, I wish you all a successful congress. My good wishes are connected with gratitude and appreciation for the work of ISHPES and our excellent cooperation. This should be of great motivation for us to keep up and extend our fruitful cooperation in the future.

Yours faithfully,

**Gudrun Doll-Tepper**

Vice-President of the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB)

## Greetings from



**Rainer Brechtken**

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### **Dear Congress Participants,**

2011 is devoted to the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of *turnen* in Germany. The DTB celebrates this under the motto “200 Years of Turnen – 200 Years of Social Responsibility”.

With about five million members, the German Gymnastics Federation (DTB) is the second biggest sports federation in Germany. It is responsible for elite sports, leisure sports and health activities for women and men, old and young, as well as people of diverse social and ethnic backgrounds. This is mirrored in its brands, namely “Turnen”, “Gymwelt” and “Kinderturnen”.

Currently, more than 1.6 million children participate in the *Kinderturnen* sports programs provided by the German *Turn- und Sportsvereins* (sports clubs). They are acknowledged as the “nursery of sports”. The turner movement takes over a great amount of responsibility with regard to health promotion through exercise. *Turnen* and gymnastics constitute the framework for the various programs for both men and women of any age within the fitness and the recreational sport sector (GYMWELT) of the *Turnvereins*. Approximately 2.2 million women between the age of 18 and 70

## **Greetings from**

constitute 70% of all members of the *Turnvereins*. 900,000 members are over the age of 60.

The turner movement and its *Turnvereins* were a supporting pillar in the freedom movement of 1848 and the following democratic developments in Germany. The many members who take on honorary responsibilities in the *Vereins* have been an indispensable component of civic involvement in sport. Solidarity and social community are formative elements of the turner movement.

The ISHPES congress will on the one hand be a possibility to spread the ideological ideas and the physical concepts of *turnen* internationally; on the other hand, it is important to see how *turnen*, gymnastics and sport have developed in other countries.

I wish you all an interesting congress and fruitful discussions.

**Rainer Brechtken**

President of the Deutsche Turner-Bund (DTB)

## Greetings from



**Annette Hofmann**



**Gertrud Pfister**

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### Dear Colleagues and Friends,

In the name of ISHPES, we want to welcome you to Frankfurt and to the Congress “From Gymnastics to Sports Relations, Interactions, Contradictions in the Past and the Present: a Congress on the Occasion of the Founding of the German Turner Movement in 1811”.

We are very glad that about 80 ISHPES members from almost 20 countries found their way to the “Walter-Kolb-Haus – Lindner Sports Academy” to share their knowledge on the global history of *turnen*, gymnastics and sports. We are looking forward to exciting lectures and fruitful discussions.

We thank the German Gymnastics Federation (DTB) for hosting us in its Sports Academy and we will celebrate together the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the German Turner Movement.

The establishment of the first gymnastics ground (*Turnplatz*) in Berlin in 1811 by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn marked the beginning of a new movement culture called *turnen*. Whereas Jahn’s predecessor Johann Friedrich GutsMuths emphasized the importance of gymnastics for the education of body and mind, Jahn aimed at



## **Greetings from**

patriotism and military preparedness of young men. At the same time, Per Henrik Ling “invented” Swedish Gymnastics and modern sport emerged in England. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, *turnen*, gymnastics and sport spread across Europe and soon gained worldwide acceptance. All three movement cultures were invented by men and for men; women were “latecomers” and began to participate in the second half of the century. Before World War I, new forms of gymnastics inspired by modern dance became a “women’s movement” in European countries. Gymnastics, *turnen* and sport not only competed with each other but also influenced each other in various ways. As a result of sportification processes, artistic and rhythmic gymnastics developed into competitive sports at national and international levels.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century “Sport for All” with an emphasis on health, fun and recreation became part of a global body culture movement. In addition, an increasing number of traditional sports and games as well as new sporting activities found their enthusiastic adherents.

The 2011 ISHPES Congress will cover this broad range of topics related to various movement cultures around the world, as well as to the relationships and influences between them.

We wish you all an interesting and exciting Congress and an enjoyable stay in Frankfurt.

**Annette Hofmann and Gertrud Pfister**

Organization Committee

## **Committees**

### **Honorary Committee:**

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**Rainer Brechtken** (German Gymnastics Federation, DTB)  
**Gudrun Doll-Tepper** (German Olympic Sport Federation, DOSB)

### **Organization Committee:**

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**Chair of Committee** (German Gymnastics Federation, DTB;  
Ludwigsburg University of Education)

**Gertrud Pfister** (University of Copenhagen)  
**Sandra Heck** (Ruhr-University Bochum)  
**Kai Reinhart** (University of Münster)  
**Dieter Donnermeyer** (German Gymnastics Federation, DTB)  
**Martina Dröll** (German Gymnastics Federation, DTB)

### **Scientific Committee:**

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**Chair of Committee:**

**Gertrud Pfister** (University of Copenhagen)

**Annette Hofmann** (DTB; Ludwigsburg University of Education)  
**Gigliola Gori** (University of Urbino)  
**Patricia Vertinsky** (University of British Columbia)  
**Thierry Terret** (University of Lyon)  
**Aino Sarje** (Jyväskylä University)  
**Gerald Gems** (North Central College)  
**Leena Laine** (Jyväskylä University)  
**Manfred Lämmer** (German Sports University Cologne)  
**Malcom MacLean** (University of Gloucestershire)  
**Maureen Smith** (California State University at Sacramento)  
**Michael Krüger** (University of Münster)  
**Sandra Heck** (Ruhr-University Bochum)

## Who is Who



**Annette Hofmann**

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Head of the Organizing Committee



**Gertrud Pfister**

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Organizing Committee and Head of the  
Scientific Committee



**Martina Dröll**

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Organizing Committee, DTB

## Who is Who



**Sandra Heck**

Organizing Committee  
Responsible for Young Scholars



**Silke Buck**

Organizing Committee



**Irina Huber**

Organizing Committee



**Kai Nörrlinger**

Shuttle Service and Technician

## **General Information**

### **Internet access:**

There are two computers available at the hotel lobby. If you need internet in the conference rooms you need to buy a code.

### **Power Point**

Please bring your Powerpoint-file about 10 minutes before your session starts to install it on the computer.

### **Meals**

Lunch is provided on August 9-11.

On August 11, we will also have a dinner in the Lindner hotel which is included in your registration fee.

On August 9, there is the possibility to have dinner together at “Apfel-Wein Wagner”, a local restaurant, after our city tour. We made reservations there, however, you need to pay for your dinner.

*Address:*

Apfelwein Wagner  
Schweizer Straße 71  
60594 Frankfurt

On August 10, dinner is on your own.

### **Social Offers**

On August 9, several guides will show us the city of Frankfurt.

On August 10, we will visit the Frankfurt Soccer Stadion and the Eintracht Museum

## Program

### Program Overview

**Monday August 8, 2011**

time	
13.00	Registration all afternoon
15.00 - 17.00	Council Meeting
18.00	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>  (Room Gold)  Annette Hofmann ( <i>ISHPES President</i> )  Rainer Brechtken ( <i>DTB President</i> )

# Program

**Tuesday August 9, 2011**

time			
	Sports Activities / Breakfast		
8.30 - 9.20	<p><i>Terret</i></p> <p><b>Keynote – Josef Maguire</b></p> <p><i>Competing European Body Cultures and the Making of Modern Sport</i></p>		
9.30 - 11.00	<p>1 (Room Gold) <i>Terret</i></p> <p><b>Gymnastics in France</b></p> <p><b>Jean-Nicolas Renaud</b> <i>Du geste belliqueux au mouvement ludique – le glissement de sens de la gymnastique à travers l'exemple du Jura français de 1879 à 1914</i></p> <p><b>Olivier Hoibian</b> <i>Les exercices au grand air des scolaires: un effet des campagnes hygiénistes du début du XIXe siècle?</i></p> <p><b>Serge Vaucelle</b> <i>L'éducation physique au Lycée 'Pierre de Fermat' de Toulouse (France) au XIXes: entre jeux d'exercice, gymnastique et sports</i></p>	<p>2 (Room Silber) <i>Hofmann</i></p> <p><b>Turnen in the Americas</b></p> <p><b>Gerald Gems</b> <i>The German American Turners: The Political Transformation of a Movement Culture</i></p> <p><b>Leomar Tesche</b> <i>Turnen in Rio Grande do Sul/Brasilien: Bilder einer Kultur</i></p> <p><b>Evelise Quitzau / Soares, Carmen</b> <i>Between the old Heimat and a new country: the Turnerschaft von 1890 in São Paulo — Brazil</i></p>	<p>3 (Room Bronze) <i>Vertinsky</i></p> <p><b>Gymnastics in Asia I</b></p> <p><b>Mei-Chun Lin</b> <i>Radio Gymnastics and Taiwan (1930-1945)</i></p> <p><b>Yu-Fang Liang</b> <i>Chinese Gymnastics: Martial Art</i></p> <p><b>Hsien-Wei Kuo / Chin-Fang Kuo / Yuan-Ming Hsu</b> <i>The Practicing Connotation of Girls' Gymnastics in Modern China</i></p>
11.00-11.15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11.15 - 12.45	<p>4 (Room Gold) <i>Pfister</i></p> <p><b>Sport Political Implications</b></p> <p><b>Robin Streppelhoff</b> <i>"Unpolitischer Sport?" - Ursprung und Entwicklung eines Mythos</i></p> <p><b>Jörn Esch</b> <i>Die „Schäden an unserem Volkskörper“ und der Fußball</i></p>	<p>5 (Room Silber) <i>Szikora</i></p> <p><b>Gymnastics in Europe</b></p> <p><b>Leena Laine</b> <i>Shaping a New (Wo)Man. About the Ideology and Politics of the Swedish Gymnastics in 1920s -1930s</i></p> <p><b>Aino Sarje</b> <i>The Influence of German Neoclassical Aesthetics on Finnish Gymnastic Culture</i></p> <p><b>Francisco Pinheiro</b> <i>History of Gymnastics in Portugal – Contributions to Understand the Beginning of the Portuguese Gymnastics Movement</i></p>	<p>6 (Room Bronze) <i>Aigner</i></p> <p><b>Horseback-riding , Politics and War</b></p> <p><b>Nele Fahrenbrück</b> <i>„...reitet für Deutschland“: Vernetzungen zwischen Pferdesport und Politik in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik, des Nationalsozialismus und der Nachkriegszeit</i></p> <p><b>Yen-He Chen</b> <i>Images Studies: Outdoor Horse Racing (paper hunt) in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century in Shanghai</i></p>

## Program

			<b>Sandra Heck / Bettina Kratzmüller</b> <i>The Pentathlete as Ideal Warrior – a Comparison between Antiquity and Modernity</i>
12.45-13.45	<b>Lunch</b>		
13.45 - 15.15	7 (Room Gold) <i>Gori</i> <b>A System of her Own: Women's Gymnastics Between Sport and Beauty</b> <b>Patricia Vertinsky</b> <i>Physical Culture, Yoga and the Gendered Genealogy of 'Building the Body Beautiful'</i> <b>Else Trangbæk</b> <i>From Beautiful Gymnasts to Sportswomen – Danish Women Gymnasts at the Modern Olympic Games</i> <b>Gertrud Pfister</b> <i>The Sportification of Gymnastics/Calisthenics</i>	8 (Room Silber) <i>Heck</i> <b>German Turnen in the 19th Century</b>  <b>Alexander Priebe</b> <i>Korbball und Basketball in Deutschland – Die Auseinandersetzung um ein deutsches Turn- und olympisches Sportspiel</i> <b>Josef Ulfkotte</b> <i>F. L. Jahn und die Anfänge der Turnpresse in Deutschland</i>	9 (Room Bronze) <i>Smith</i> <b>Olympics: Histories and Developments</b>  <b>Emanuel Hübner</b> <i>Neue Bilder der Olympischen Spiele von 1936</i> <b>Nikoletta Onyestyak</b> <i>Political Influence on the Hungarian Olympic Gymnasts in 1948-1956</i> <b>John Horne</b> <i>Continuity and Change in London Olympic Narratives: 1908 – 2012</i>
15.15-15.30	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15.30 - 17.00	10 (Room Gold) <i>Trangbæk</i>  <b>Film on the History of Danish Gymnastics</b>	11 (Room Silber) <i>Pfister</i> <b>German Turnen: Challenges</b>  <b>Heather Dichter</b> <i>Turnen in Occupied Germany and the Re-Founding of the Deutscher Turner Bund, 1945-50</i> <b>Jörn Hansen</b> <i>German Turn- and Sports Associations and the German Minority in North Slesvig (Sønderjylland)</i> <b>Katsuaki Hatakoshi</b> <i>Study of the Rivalry Between Turnen and Sport - Events Leading to the German Games Celebrated as a National Festival</i>	12 (Room Bronze) <i>Gems</i> <b>Sport Organizations</b>  <b>Thomas Ameye / Pascal Delheye</b> <i>From Gymnastics to Sports: Belgian Presidents of International Federations, 1881-1947</i> <b>Goellner, Silvana / Votre, Sebastiao / Pinheiro, Claudia</b> <i>Gymnastics and Sports in Brazil at the Beginnings of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: The National Policy to Strengthen the White Women's Body</i>
	<b>Social Event: Frankfurt City Tour</b>		



# Program

**Wednesday August 10, 2011**

Time			
	Sports Activities / Breakfast		
8.30 - 9.20	<i>Pfister</i> <b>Panel Discussion: Sport History meets Sport Sociology</b> <i>(Terret, Smith, Vertinsky, Horne, Maguire)</i>		
9.30 - 11.00	13 (Room Gold) <i>Horne</i> <b>Olympics: Inventions and Changes</b> <b>Lawrence Judge et al.</b> <i>Olympic Games Evolution: Expanding the Legacy with the Inaugural Youth Olympic Games</i> <b>Dzintra Grundmane / Rita Apine</b> <i>From Rigaer Turnverein to Olympic Gold</i> <b>Sebastiao Votre / Patricia Lessa</b> <i>Pink Wallet: The History of Techno-making of Sexual Bodies in the Feminine Tests of the 1968 Olympics</i>	14 (Room Silber) <i>Laine</i> <b>Gymnastics and Dance in Eastern European Countries</b> <b>Lajos Szabo / Katalin Szikora</b> <i>The History of the Hungarian Gymnastic Movement until the first modern Olympic Games</i> <b>Anita Sterea</b> <i>Romanian Gymnastics during the Communist period. A Historical Analysis</i> <b>Michael Hepp</b> <i>Vergleichende Strukturanalyse von Balkantänzen und ihre historische Interpretation</i>	15 (Room Bronze) <i>Wrynn</i> <b>Gender, Feminities and Bodies</b> <b>Amanda Schweinbenz</b> <i>Hegemonic Femininity: A Pervasive Threat to Female Athleticism</i> <b>Yoshimi Kasuga</b> <i>Women's Physical Education Promotion Strategy in Japan in 1900's: Focusing on a discourse of "Healthy Beauty Women"</i> <b>Thierry Terret</b> <i>The Georges Hebert's "Natural Method" of Physical Education: a gendered reading</i>
11.00-11.15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11.15 - 12.45	16 (Room Gold) <i>Pfister/ Vertinsky</i> <b>Young Scholar Session</b>  <b>Paths through the Academic Labyrinth</b>	17 (Room Silber) <i>Gems</i> <b>Physical Education and Sports Psychology</b> <b>Yuan-Ming Hsu</b> <i>The Rise and Decline in the Gymnastics Education of Modern School in China</i> <b>Sebastiao Votre / Antonio Vargas</b> <i>Origins and Trajectory of Sports Psychology in Brazil, in the First Part of the 20th Century</i> <b>Junwen Li</b> <i>Differences and Integration of Physical Educational Culture in China and in Western Countries</i>	18 (Room Bronze) <i>Terret</i> <b>Gymnastics in France and its Relation to German Turnen</b> <b>Tony Froissart</b> <i>La gymnastique française et les références allemandes (1870-1914): combattre les vulnérabilités ou préparer le combat?</i> <b>Thierry Arnal</b> <i>Reflections on Certain Moral Specificities of French Gymnastics and Their Incompatibility with the Spirit of Turnen (1815-1848)</i>

## Program

12.45-13.45	<b>Lunch</b>		
13.45 - 15.15	19 (Room Gold) Hofmann <b>History of Skiing</b>  <b>Andreas Brugger</b> <i>Gymnastics – Mountaineering – Skiing. A Study about Their Relations and Interactions in Vorarlberg</i> <b>Hiroshi Arai</b> <i>The Change of the Skiing Techniques during the Development of Skiing in Japan</i> <b>Gerd Falkner</b> <i>Die „Skiturner und der Arierparagraph im mitteleuropäischen Skisport zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts</i>	20 (Room Silber) Horne <b>Sporting Practices: Biographies</b>  <b>Mayumi Tabata</b> <i>A Study on the Ascetic Practices of Saito Shintaro, Who Trained Swordsmanship in Feudal Domains during the Late 1840s</i> <b>Kaarel Antons</b> <i>Being A Top Athlete in Estonian SSR in 1952-1964: Biographical Viewpoint</i> <b>Chin-Fang Kuo</b> <i>Seeing the Voice of the Athlete: Metaphor-Based Overseas Competition Travelling Experience</i>	21 (Room Bronze) Vertinsky <b>Women in Sports</b>  <b>Maureen Smith / Alison Wrynn</b> <i>"Barely visible: The representation and participation of women in the international and U.S. Paralympic organizations, 2008 – 2010."</i> <b>Marit Nybelius</b> <i>Sports and Mediatization: a Case of Women Ski-Jumping</i> <b>Haimo Groenen</b> <i>Diffusion et résistances à la sportification du judo féminin en Belgique de la Libération aux années 1950: approche compare Flandres – Wallonie</i>
15.15-15.30	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Visit of Frankfurt Soccer Stadion and Eintracht Museum</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dinner on your own</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Young Scholar Social Meeting:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>at „Depot 1899“</b>  <b>in Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen</b>  <b>at 20.00</b></p>		

# Program

**Thursday August 11, 2011**

Time			
	Sports Activities / Breakfast		
8.30 - 9.20	<p style="text-align: center;">Vertinsky</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ISHPES Award: Wray Vamplew</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Original Sin, Cumulative Causation, and 'Fair Cheating All Round': An Historical Excursion into Rule-Making and Rule-Breaking in Sport"</i></p>		
9.30 - 11.00	<p>22 (Room Gold) Sarje</p> <p><b>Gymnastics in Asian Textbooks</b></p> <p><b>To-Pin Wen</b> <i>A study in China Private School Gymnastics textbook (1904)</i></p> <p><b>Ping-Fung Lung</b> <i>The History of a General Gymnastics Textbook in Qing Dynasty (1862-1911) in China – a Case Study of Gymnastics on Light Apparatus</i></p> <p><b>Chin-Fang Kuo</b> <i>A Model of the School Gymnastics in Modern China: The Analysis of "Gymnastics Manual"</i></p>	<p>23 (Room Silber) Horne</p> <p><b>Physical Education and Gymnastics</b></p> <p><b>Sebastiao Votre / Marcello Nunes</b> <i>Proposed Curricular Contexts in the History of Vocational Training in Physical education in Brazil</i></p> <p><b>Yi-ling Huang</b> <i>Leibeserziehung an den Schulen Taiwans unter der japanischen Herrschaft „Kominka“ (1938-1945)</i></p> <p><b>Giuliano Gomes de Assis Pimentel</b> <i>Brazilian Rodeo: A Local-Global Mix?</i></p>	<p>24 (Room Bronze) Dichter</p> <p><b>They Made a Difference: Biographies</b></p> <p><b>Tokuro Yamamoto</b> <i>Über Prof. Dr. Sukeichi SHINOHARAS „Leibeserziehung – persönliche Bemerkungen“ (1932)</i></p> <p><b>Hiroaki Sakakibara</b> <i>Karl Völker (1776-1884) und Eduard Biber (1801-1874): Berührungspunkte zwischen dem Turnen in London gegen Ende der 1820er Jahre und Pestalozzischen Grundsätzen</i></p> <p><b>Gigliola Gori</b> <i>Egle Abruzzini (1936), an Italian at the Pinnacle of International Competitive Rhythmic Gymnastics</i></p>
11.00-11.15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11.15 - 12.45	<p>25 (Room Gold) Smith</p> <p><b>Sport and Religion</b></p> <p><b>Stefan Hübner</b> <i>The YMCA, Moral Education and the Far Eastern Championship Games: 'Western' Sports Ideology and 'Eastern' Reactions</i></p>	<p>26 (Room Silber) Laine</p> <p><b>Dance, Gymnastics and the Bodies</b></p> <p><b>Per Jørgensen</b> <i>The Body under Treatment – The Introduction of Swedish Gymnastics, Physical Therapy, Chiropractic and the Relationship to Medical Science from 1900 to 1930 in Denmark</i></p>	<p>27 (Room Bronze) Horne</p> <p><b>Sportification Processes</b></p> <p><b>Haimo Groenen</b> <i>L'implantation et la sportification du judo au sein de l'Education Physique et Sportive en France entre les années 1950 et 1967</i></p>

## Program

	<b>Haim Kaufmann</b> <i>The Maccabi Organization as an Expression of Jewish Gymnastics</i> <b>Joshua Fleer</b> <i>Materializing the Eternal Seventh Day: The House of David's Barnstorming Baseball</i>	<b>Chia-Ju Yen</b> <i>"Atten - tion! At Ease! ": on the Formation of the Modern Chinese Body by Military Gymnastics</i> <b>Li-O Chen / Yen-He Chen</b> <i>Discussion and Investigation of 2009 TAIWAN DANCE@LIVE Activities</i>	<b>Guy Ginciene / Sara Quenzer Matthiesen</b> <i>Evidence of Changes in 100 Meters Dash Along the Times</i>
<b>12.45-13.45</b>	<b>Lunch</b>		
13.45 - 15.15	28 (Room Gold) <i>Hübner</i> <b>Film</b> "Olympia 1936. A documentation from an unknown amateur film history" (in German)	29 (Room Silber) <i>Hofmann</i> <b>Film</b> <i>Not Just a Game. Power, Politics &amp; American Sports</i>	
<b>15.15-15.30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15.30 - 18.00	<i>Vertinsky</i> <b>Gigliola Gori Young Scholar Award Ceremony</b> <i>Bieke Gils</i> <i>The Only Race Aviatrix in the World": A Tribute to Bessie Coleman (1892-1926)</i>  (15.30-16.15)  <b>ISHPES General Assembly</b> (16.30-18.00)		
20.00	<b>Banquet and Closing Ceremony</b> (open end)		

## Program

### Friday August 12, 2011

time	
	Sports Activities / Breakfast
8.30	<b>Congress Chill Out</b>

## **Young Scholar Program**

For the Young Scholars we do have a few special occasions.

### **August 9**

Sandra Heck will meet you after the reception for a first orientation and to get to know each other.

### **August 10**

Session 16: «Paths through the Academic Labyrinth» (time: 11.15-12.45) will provide useful tips for young academics where to publish, which conferences to attend and other questions related to the professional life in sport history.

Also an ISHPES Young Scholar representative should be chosen.

The session will be chaired by Gertrud Pfister and Patricia Vertinsky. Other interested conference participants are welcome to attend as well.

### **August 10**

All Young Scholars are invited to meet at 20.00 at the «Depot 1899» in downtown Frankfurt for a social get-together. ISHPES will provide the drinks for the Young Scholars.

### **Address:**

Textorstr. 33,  
Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen

### **August 11**

At 15.30 the Gigliola Gori Young Scholar Award will be presented to Bieke Gils after the presentation of her paper.

### Abstracts

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#### **From Gymnastics to Sports: Belgian Presidents of International Federations (1881- 1947)**

**THOMAS AMEYE & PASCAL  
DELHEYE**  
University Leuven, Belgium

In 1881, Nicolaas Jan Cupérus became the founding president of the *Fédérations Européennes de Gymnastique*. Since he held the post until 1924, he had a great impact on the international positioning of German gymnastics (*Turnen*). Before 1894, he fought primarily against the followers of other gymnastic methods. With the formation of the International Olympic Committee, this struggle took on an added dimension. In any event, much ink was spilled about the participation of gymnasts in the Olympics. In the meantime, other Belgians became very active in the international institutionalization of sports. In 1900, Emile de Beukelaer became the founding president of the *Union Cycliste Internationale*. In Ghent, the *Fédération Internationale d'Escrime* was founded in 1913, and Belgians were particularly active in it until 1947. Adrien van den Bulcke was chairman between 1912 and 1920 of the *Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace*, and Paul de Borman led the International Lawn-Tennis Federation several

times between 1919 and 1947. Between 1925 and 1942, Henry de Baillet-Latour was the chairman of the IOC. The Belgian representation in international sports organizations peaked just after World War I and again just after World War II.

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#### **Being a Top Athlete in Estonian SSR in 1952-1964: A Biographical Viewpoint**

**KAAREL ANTONS**  
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Cultural Research and Fine Arts/  
Estonian Sports Museum

The presented paper focuses on the period of transition from Stalinism to stable socialism as it takes place in narratives of people's memories. Athletes' life stories, collected in post-Soviet Estonia after regaining independence, are the empirical material, analysed by biographical method.

The study seeks answer to how athletes present three different sports ideologies: Olympistic (apolitical, idealistic), Soviet (totalitarian, supporting Soviet power) and common (national level) in their life stories. The athlete as individual with his/her experiences is seen in dialogue with all three ideologies, with attention focused on the influence which public discourses have on narratives of athletes' life stories.

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Relying on various studies on nostalgia, it can be said that several types of nostalgia: restorative, reflexive, anti-nostalgia etc. influenced Soviet period athletes' life stories. In life stories recorded in Estonia in 1991-2000 it is typical that a rupture in narratives begins with World War II. The concept of rupture in life stories is constructed as influence of national historical approach on people's life stories, used to stress repressions and occupation. In later life stories, the period of "mature socialism" is separated from the World War II rupture. In their life stories, people discuss Stalin's post-mortem period through individual experience of everyday life, seeking their "right to Happiness". The period of stable socialism in Estonian athletes' life stories may not be connected with Stalin's death, it may be earlier. Athletes try to separate totalitarian society from his/her sporting career in life story's narrative resting on his/her own experience. World-class sport was to them a split official public sphere, where there existed a formal sphere, established by the authorities, and an informal sphere for individual's conventional freedom. With the help of nostalgia, athletic past is connected with today's present and instructiveness for the future is seen.

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### **The Change of Skiing Techniques during the Development of Skiing in Japan**

**HIROSHI ARAI**

Biwako Seikei Sport College

This was the historical development period of Japanese skiing. Between 1911 and 1922 skiing techniques changed three times in Japan. In the first period, the Alpine skiing technique was used by people from 1911 to 1916. In 1911, the Austrian soldier Theodor Edler von Lerch introduced the Alpine skiing technique in Takata city in Japan for the first time. This technique was invented by the skier Mathias Zdarsky in Austria. The characteristic of this technique was using one pole to ski safely on steep slopes. This technique has spread all over Japan since 1911.

In the second period (1916 to 1922), both the Norwegian skiing technique and the Alpine skiing technique were used by skiers. Since 1912 advanced skiers were unsatisfied with the Alpine skiing technique and tried to use the Norwegian way of skiing. They thought that the Norwegian technique was on a higher level compared to the Alpine skiing technique. That technique had spread in Saharin and Hokaido in Japan, whereas the number of people using the Alpine skiing technique increased in Honshu. After 1922, during the third period, the number of people who used the Alpine skiing technique decreased. Most skiers started to



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use the Norwegian skiing technique because it was seen to be more advanced and used in skiing competitions.

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### **Reflections on Certain Moral Specificities of French Gymnastics and Their Incompatibility with the Spirit of Turnen (1815-1848)**

**THIERRY ARNAL**  
Université Lille Nord  
de France

A gymnastics method, called «French», appears in the first half of the XIXth century. Invented by Amoros, it remains in application until the beginning of the XXth century, both, in certain French schools and in the Military Gymnastics “Ecole Normale” at Joinville. Made up of sequences of exercises, using a variety of machines, in particular apparatus work, it was often compared to German Gymnastics. Some authors went so far as to consider it a particular adaptation of Jahn’s principles. However, in spite of similarities between the exercises and an openly patriotic use of it that echoes Amoros’s approach, the “French” school of the first half of the XIXth century and that of the German Turnen are based upon two very different conceptions that are, more often than not, clearly contradictory.

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### **Turnen and Mountaineering - Skiing. A Study about Their Relations and Interactions in Vorarlberg**

**ANDREAS BRUGGER**  
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Innsbruck

In Vorarlberg, the turner movement started in the late 1840s. Until 1900 no less than 18 turner societies were founded all over the province and during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, physical exercises began to play a more and more important role. In 1869, the Section Vorarlberg of the German Alpine Club was founded and built four alpine huts until 1884. German sections supported these activities and built further huts all over Vorarlberg. Many people began to go into the mountains and they were not only motivated by the wonderful view, but also by the aim to strengthen their fitness. In 1901, the Ski Club Arlberg was founded and many other ski clubs followed until the outbreak of World War I. Consequently, the number of people visiting the mountains during winter time increased pretty fast.

In the first part of the paper, the development of turnen, mountaineering and skiing will be described from the foundation of the first clubs to the interwar period with a focus on:

- Turnen:  
The development in the cities Bregenz, Dornbirn and Bludenz.

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- Mountaineering:  
The building of the alpine huts and their further development.
- Skiing:  
Skiing in the Montafon, a valley in southern Vorarlberg.

In the second part, their relations and interactions will be analyzed. Whereas the relations between mountaineering and skiing are quite clear, one might think that there are no strong interactions between these two sports on the one hand and turnen on the other. However, the paper shows that at least from 1900 onwards, various interactions were developing; some of them still exist at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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### Images Studies: Outdoor Horse Racing (paper hunt) in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century in Shanghai

**YEN-HE CHEN**

National Taiwan Normal University

The *Shanghai Considered Socially*, published in 1874, illustrated the British's love for horse racing. Even staying for a long time in other countries, the British will end up building a modern racecourse and playing the horse racing game or activities for fun. There is historical record, showing horse racing had been held in Shanghai, which had been a traditional leisure in British (U.K.) for a long time. In 1884, Ernest Major, a

British businessman, established "*Dian-Shi-Zhai Pictorial Magazine*" in Shanghai. Strange and new images have been discovered in the present study which is named "western people run and chase paper" in Chinese. We can see the western people use the paper instead of the fox for hunting in the game. The game is called "paper hunt" or "paper chase" in English. Based on the "images" research, old texts, magazines, and documents, the present study is conducted by the historical method called eye witnessing in which images are used as historical evidence. This learning idea originated from Prof. Peter Burke. The "French Annales School's Micro History" style is also conducted in this study. The results are as follows. Similar activities and games can be found in other countries, such as Japan, India, China, U.S.A., Albania, French club, Italy, and South Africa. Because of the integration of local cultures, paper hunt is presented in various ways of sports.

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### Discussion and Investigation of 2009 TAIWAN DANCE @ LIVE Activities

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China University of Technology

**& Yen-He Chen**

National Taiwan Normal University

2009 TAIWAN DANCE@LIVE is a street dance competition by

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Innovative fashionable Dancing Association and Japan DANCE@LIVE combination with a 3 years contract. The street dance competition was held in front of Taipei Confucius Temple plaza. The competition divided from breaking and free style battle. By observation researching, discussing and interpreting the 2009 TAIWAN DANCE@LIVE in Confucius temple. There are 4 conclusions as followed: first, the competition got an affirmation of Taipei civic administration and the Confucius temple administration. Second, parents understand participating street dance competition is a positive and aggressive activity. Third, Taiwan street dance development and exploration is going to international. Fourth, street dance and traditional space application and education are worthy to affirm. The study shows that the integration of tradition and modernization are worthy to popularize.

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### **Brazilian Rodeo: A Local-Global Mix?**

**GIULIANO GOMES DE ASSIS PIMENTEL**  
UEM

The present work attempts to identify the interaction of multiple local and global elements in the process of the codification of Brazilian Rodeos as sport. Our field work employed a combination of techniques such

as participant observation, photographic data and semi-structured interviews. To investigate such particular manifestation of game, I opted to a scanning of field in the string of the participant comment. From the Oral History, are analyzed official documents, images, and 13 life stories. The emphasis is to understand the transformation of Rodeo in sport during the 1990s in Brazil. The study shows that, as culture undergoes processes of change, certain types of bodily movement or activity are preserved in the form of games and become a veritable memorial of the body. Rodeo practices preserve – in the form of competitive game – bodily practices and social representations that are linked to rural work techniques. The tactics and capacities requested in the existence of those activities is analyzed, understanding as their existence while corporal action leisure of transform-if without escaping of the basic fulcrum of its existence, the extracted life way of the rural work. With the intensifying intertwining of local and global elements, this particular vernacular reference becomes increasingly pale, giving way to more generic representations that are more easily incorporated and assimilated by the public that watch rodeo competitions. For example, dislocations of the meaning of the rodeo are intensified as it is increasingly codified as sport. Nonetheless, although rodeo undergoes a

sportification process, and thus must embrace international rules, local contestants do not cease to turn this process inside out, applying new local meanings to globalized rodeo practices.

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### **Turnen in Occupied Germany and the Re-Founding of the Deutscher Turner Bund, 1945-50**

**HEATHER L. DICHTER**

York College of Pennsylvania

In December 1945 the victorious Allies passed Directive No. 23 on the Limitation and Demilitarization of Sport in Germany, establishing controls over the organization and practice of sport and physical education in occupied Germany. Although the Soviets introduced this law, the Americans, British, and French readily agreed to it. In its finalized form, Directive 23 forbade some sports with direct links to the military while encouraging the democratization of German sport. Of all the sports permitted by the Allies, none came under the watch of the occupation authorities more than *Turnen* because of the Allied perception of its long affiliation with German militarism and use in achieving political aims. *Turnen* presented a challenge to the occupation authorities, who were faced with the dilemma of whether to allow *Turnen* or be wary of it because of its recent role as a pursuit ordered and valued by the Nazi state.

In this paper, I examine the Allied understanding of *Turnen* and how that influenced their control of the sport, in particular, the formation of a national organization. This paper will also address how the actions of the Allied High Commission in 1949-50, at the prompting of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on behalf of German *Turner*, helped enabled Germans to secure complete control over *Turnen* even in the face of continued Allied fears of the reappearance of German militarism.

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### **Die „Schäden an unserem Volkskörper“ und der Fußball**

**JÖRN ESCH**

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In meinem Vortrag möchte ich mich mit einem in der bisherigen Forschung zum Fußball in Deutschland vernachlässigten Aspekt beschäftigen, nämlich mit der Relevanz legitimierender Diskurse für die Etablierung des Fußballs am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Dass der Fußball in seinen Anfangsjahren auf heftige Widerstände vor allem seitens der *Deutschen Turnerschaft* (DT) stieß, ist in breiten Kreisen der Sporthistoriker eine anerkannte Einschätzung. Allerdings haben die DT und vor allem der – 1891 als Reaktion auf die „Übelstände des heutigen Lebens“ gegründete – *Zentralausschuss für Volks- und Jugendspiele* (ZFVJs) eine

Einführung des Fußballspiels durchaus begrüßt.

In meinem Vortrag werde ich zunächst die Gemeinsamkeiten in den Argumentationen der DT, des ZFVJs und der Sportler zeigen und dabei nachweisen, dass die diskursive Konstruktion eines kranken Volkskörpers von entscheidender Bedeutung für die Etablierung des Fußballs in Deutschland war. In einem zweiten Schritt soll es um den meines Erachtens eigentlichen Streitpunkt gehen, der in einer unterschiedlichen Wahrnehmung von Körpern sowie deren Bewegung und Stilisierung lag. Ablehnende Argumentationen gegen den Fußballsport machten sich vor allem ästhetische Maßstäbe zu Nutze. Prominent artikuliert dies Karl Planck, als er in seiner Schmähchrift die Bewegungen des Fußballers als „den Menschen zum Affen [...] erniedrig[end]“ beschrieb. Aber auch moderatere Gegner des Fußballsports stürzten sich auf die Gefährdung des Körpers durch das „sportsmäßige Trainieren der Körperkräfte zu Höchstleistungen“. Fragen nach legitimen und illegitimen Bewegungen, „gute“ und „schlechte“ Nutzung des Körpers sowie dessen „artgerechtes“ und „entartetes“ Aussehen werden in meinem Vortrag daher von entscheidender Bedeutung sein. So wird sich zeigen lassen, worin eine zentrale Problematik der Etablierung des Fußballs in Deutschland bestand.

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### **„...reitet für Deutschland“: Vernetzungen zwischen Pferdesport und Politik in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik, des Nationalsozialismus und der Nachkriegszeit**

**NELE MAYA FAHNENBRUCK**  
Universität Hamburg

Eine sporthistorische Forschungsarbeit, die die Wechselwirkungen zwischen Pferdesport und Politik analysiert, wurde bisher nicht verfasst und steht noch aus. Meine Promotion zeigt die Verbindungen zwischen Pferdesport und Nationalsozialismus, dabei nimmt sie auch die Zeit davor und danach in den Blick und fragt nach Kontinuitäten wie Diskontinuitäten. Mit diesem wechselseitigen

Beziehungsgeflecht zwischen Pferdesport und NS-Regime geht eine Funktionalisierung des Sportes einher. Der Pferdesport kam durch sein ihm anhaftendes elitäres Prestige der NS-Politik gelegen und passte auch dank seiner militärischen Ausrichtung sehr gut in das Selbstbild der paramilitärischen SS als elitärer „Orden“. Die SS-Reiter gehörten zu den national wie international erfolgreichsten Reitern, sie bildeten die „Elite“ des Pferdesportes. Sie waren bereits im Oktober 1939 maßgeblich an den Verbrechen der SS in Polen beteiligt. Innerhalb weniger Wochen vernichteten sie in ihrem Einsatzgebiet nahezu die gesamte jüdische Bevölkerung. Bei den Nürnberger Prozessen blieb die Reiter-SS als

Organisation unberücksichtigt; der Militärgerichtshof hat sie als reiterliche und turniersportliche Gruppierung von Beginn an aus dem Verfahren ausgeschlossen. Ab 1933 entstanden im ganzen Land SS- und SA-Reiterstandarten, SS- und SA-Reitschulen und -Turniere wurden ins Leben gerufen. Den ländlichen und städtischen Reitvereinen kam dabei eine besonders gewichtige Rolle zu: Denn durch sie wurde der Nährboden für die Bemächtigung durch die Machthaber geschaffen. Die Reitvereine waren voraussetzend für die Entstehung des Nationalsozialistischen Reiterkorps (NSRK), in dem die SA den militärischen, reitenden Nachwuchs für die Wehrmacht rekrutierte und ausbildete. Erkenntnisleitend ist in diesem Zusammenhang die Frage, wie die Aneignungsmechanismen der bestehenden Strukturen in den Reitvereinen im Einzelnen aussahen und inwiefern diese kontinuierlich übernommen wurden oder etwa Veränderungen aufwiesen. Dieses soll am Beispiel Hamburgs dargestellt werden.

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### **Die „Skiturner und der Arierparagraph im mitteleuropäischen Skisport zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts**

**GERD FALKNER**  
Deutscher Skiverband

Die Formierungsphase von zentraleuropäischen Skiverbänden markierte den Abschluss einer frühen Entwicklungsstufe des Skisports, die gekennzeichnet war durch dessen rasche Ausbreitung mit sehr betonter Leistungs- und Wettkampforientierung. Dabei wurde dieser Entstehungs- und Formierungsprozess zumeist in sportideologischer und inhaltspezifischer Auseinandersetzung mit und in zunehmender Abgrenzung vom traditionellen Turnen vollzogen. Diese Entwicklung dauerte, regional stark differenziert und sich in mannigfaltigen Erscheinungsformen präsentierend, im gesamten deutschsprachigen Raum bis in die späten 1930er Jahre hinein an. Darauf hatten die geopolitischen Entwicklungen in Zentraleuropa nach dem 1. Weltkrieg beträchtlichen Einfluss. Das spiegelte sich skispezifisch bei den Skiturnern im Österreichischen Deutschen Turnerbund (DTB) und im Deutschen Turnverband der Tschechoslowakei (DTV) wider. Doch die entwicklungsrelevanten Ursachen finden sich bereits im Entstehungsprozess von skisportlichen Organisationsstrukturen ausgangs des 19. Jahrhunderts in der damaligen Donaumonarchie, entfalteten nun jedoch eine spezifische Entwicklungsdynamik und zeigten Erscheinungsformen und Tendenzen, die sich von denen im Deutschland der Weimarer Republik z.T. grundlegend unterschieden. Das zeigte sich

weniger in der skisportlichen Praxis, als vielmehr in dem deutschnationalistischen Volkstumsdenken, dessen Träger die sogenannten Skiturner, Mitglieder von Skiabteilungen/Skiriegen in Turnvereinen, die an Training und Wettkämpfen der Skiverbände teilnahmen, gar Doppelmitgliedschaften in Turn- und Skiverbänden besaßen, waren. Das führte zu ständigen Auseinandersetzungen in den Skistrukturen. Diese empfanden sich selbst zwar als hinreichend deutschnational, wurden trotzdem ständig mit ultimativ erhobenen Maximalforderungen der Skiturner nach Verschärfung nationalistischer verbandspolitischer Positionen konfrontiert. Dies beeinflusste nachhaltig die gesamte Skipolitik und spiegelte sich insbesondere in den Satzungs- und Regelwerken wider, exemplarisch u.a. im sogenannten Arierparagraphen, dessen Ausgestaltung und teils rigorose Anwendung in der skisportlichen Praxis zu ethnischen Ausgrenzungen bei skisportlichen Wettkämpfen führte. Das beschwor immer wieder Konflikte in der internationalen Skiwelt, mit der Internationalen Skikommission (ISK) ab 1910 und dem daraus 1924 hervor-gegangenen Internationalen Skiverband (FIS) herauf.

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### **Materializing the Eternal Seventh Day: The House of David's Barnstorming Baseball**

**JOSHUA FLEER**

Florida State University

In the early twentieth century, members of the millennialist House of David conceived that their bodies would live forever in a permanent utopia already underway in Benton Harbor, Michigan. Playing baseball allowed those within the House of David to embody this millennial expectation of the eternal seventh day. As they adapted to changing and elusive conceptions of immortality, the House of David continually looked toward barnstorming baseball for tangible ways to work out their religious practices and conceptions of their bodies.

Historians of American religion have argued that the House of David's barnstorming baseball teams either served as a façade for its other enterprises or that the lure of success diverted the House of David from their "theological center" of beliefs and doctrines. A reconsideration of emplaced materiality, however, shows that baseball served instead as an integral means of both internalization and projection as the House of David negotiated themselves and their claims.

This paper explores how House of David members perceived themselves as baseball players within the framework of the House of David, and it offers an investigation into how the House

of David used baseball to negotiate their finitude by projecting themselves into and beyond their horizons. When members stepped onto the field, they did not view baseball as a separate, secular sphere whereupon their identity morphed from religious to athletic, from House of David members to baseball players. This paper moves beyond long-standing approaches to the study of religion as systems of belief and examines how these embodied people oriented themselves within their culture through such physical activities as throwing and hitting, fulfilling their strong missionary sensibilities and negotiating, through embodiment, expectations of, and limits to, an ever-elusive bodily immortality.

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### **La Gymnastique Française et les Références Allemandes (1870-1914): Combattre les Vulnérabilités ou Préparer le Combat ?**

**TONY FROISSART**

Université de Reims-Champagne-Ardenne

Comme l'a montré C. Farenc, en France, dans les régions dévastées par la guerre de 1870 l'esprit de revanche ne se développe pas au lendemain de la défaite, mais un peu plus tard. Pourtant, l'idée d'une gymnastique revancharde et guerrière est fréquemment avancée dans l'historiographie

française. Or l'Union des Sociétés de gymnastique de France n'est créée qu'en 1873, les Bataillons scolaires ne voient le jour qu'en 1882. Quelle est la raison de ce temps de latence? Pourquoi, après la défaite de Sedan (Ardenne), notamment dans les régions les plus meurtries comme la Champagne ou les Ardennes, le modèle du Turnen considéré comme un élément de la victoire allemande n'est-il pas immédiatement rejeté? L'hypothèse défendue est que pour des raisons à la fois pragmatiques et sanitaires il convient en priorité de lutter contre les vulnérabilités consécutives au conflit avant d'envisager de reconstruire les forces combattantes. Il convient cependant tout autant de reconstituer l'état moral de la nation que de viser l'amélioration physique. Dès lors les références allemandes peuvent être différemment perçues selon qu'elles sont à visées humanistes, ou quelles sont à orientation guerrière.

Construite selon les principes d'une histoire des représentations, cette étude s'appuie sur l'analyse des vecteurs de communication à travers la consultation de sources d'origine française: la presse fédérale, la revue «Le gymnaste» (1873-1914), la presse généraliste régionale (l'Indépendant rémois) des monographies et les compte rendus de l'académie de médecine.

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### **The German American Turners: The Political Transformation of a Movement Culture**

**GERALD R. GEMS**

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This study will examine the acculturation and assimilation of German Turners in the United States over the course of several generations to determine the means and reasons for the political transformation of the movement. Assimilation theorists now posit that Americanization may take four to five generations. Germans migrating to the United States after the failed revolution of 1848 assimilated at a much faster pace. Though they expressed relatively radical political positions upon arrival and throughout the nineteenth century, such sentiments dissipated rapidly thereafter. The Americanization processes that politicized the turner movement also transformed the intent of turnvereines to promote the German culture, German language, and its particular movement culture. By the twentieth century American born offspring began to forsake formal gymnastics training for the American sport forms, such as basketball, volleyball, and baseball.

While historians have traditionally pointed to the repressive measures that afflicted Germans in the United States during World War I as a catalyst for such change, I contend that the roots of transformation started much

earlier in the decade succeeding the arrival of the 48ers as German turners became thoroughly engaged in the political issues besetting the American culture. I contend that such symbiosis eventually transformed the meanings and programs of turnerism in the United States.

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### **Evidence of Changes in 100 Meters dash along the Times**

**GUY GINCIENE &**

**SARA QUENZER MATTHIESEN**

UNESP, Rio Claro/Brazil

This research aimed to discover the main changes that occurred in the 100 meters dash, from its origins to the current days. Based on theoretical research, characterized as a literature search, we attempted to rescue the particularities in the history of the 100 meters dash at the Olympic Games, checking for regulatory and structural changes that interfered in its development over time. Among the results it was found that the first Olympic Games of Ancient Greece in 776 a. C., occurred with only one event, the stadion – sprint race of 192.27 meters. After withdrawal of the Olympic Games in 369 d. C., the sprint races started to be disputed again in 1896 by the initiative of Baron de Coubertin. The fastest race then proceeded to be the 100 meter dash, which underwent several changes, including: mandatory starting block; disqualification in the case

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of false start etc. Although such changes are poorly known, we hope, through this research, to provide subsidies for Physical Education teachers so they can teach that history as part of the content of their classes at Brazilian schools. Financial support: CNPq; Prograd/Núcleo de Ensino; PROPG/Unesp.

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### **Gymnastics and Sports in Brazil at the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: the National Policy to Strengthen the White Women's Body**

**SILVANA VILODRE GOELLNER,  
SEBASTIÃO JOSUÉ VOTRE &  
CLAUDIA PINHEIRO**

Based on post-structuralist feminist and gender studies, this paper analyzes the importance attributed to gymnastics and sports practices within the national policy of strengthening the white Brazilian population at the beginning of the twentieth century. It demonstrates, above all, the investments made in the white female body identified as an instrument towards achieving that end. Our research was based on the use of documents, books, manuals, proceedings from scientific congresses, official Brazilian government publications as well as all the issues of the first Brazilian journal devoted specifically to the area of Physical Education as sources. Through content-analysis of the material collected, we come to an

understanding of how Brazilian nationalist discourse, in searching for "racial refinement", was concentrated on (strengthened) white women while making black women invisible.

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### **Egle Abruzzini (1936), an Italian at the Pinnacle of International Competitive Rhythmic Gymnastics**

**GIGLIOLA GORI**  
University of Urbino, Italy

This paper focuses on the enormously important contribution of Egle Abruzzini in the development and diffusion of competitive rhythmic gymnastics in her own country and abroad.

If in recent years Italian athletes have been victorious in this specialty, winning many prestigious prizes and medals, it is greatly owing to the commitment and the direction of this extraordinary woman.

At the international level, the name of this pioneer is easily recognized by those "in the know" as one who has served continuously from 1988 to 2010 as president of the Technical Committee for Competitive Rhythmic Gymnastics within the International Federation of Gymnastics (FIG).

Egle's passion for rhythmic gymnastics will be elaborated in greater detail in the paper. This enthusiasm was born as long ago as 1954 when she debuted brilliantly as a student at the

Superior Institute of Physical Education (ISEF), in Rome. It was there that she became acquainted with and attended lessons by the famous instructor of modern gymnastics, Professor Andreina Gotta Sacco. Since then Egle has devoted her entire life to the study, diffusion and teaching of this discipline in Italy, both in school and university. At the same time she has worked at the international level in order to modernise and reorganise rhythmic gymnastics to transform it into a sporting activity that has a technical difficulty and artistic content that sets it on an equal footing with other Olympic events.

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### **Diffusion et Résistances à la Sportification du Judo Féminin en Belgique de la Libération aux Années 1950: Approche Comparée Flandres – Wallonie**

**HAIMO GROENEN**

Université d'Artois, France

Le judo est implanté en Belgique après la Libération, dans un pays divisé aux plans communautaire et linguistique, principalement entre Flamands et Wallons. Le judo belge construit durablement son identité plurielle autour de dimensions éducatives, sportives, philosophiques et la self-défense. Son institutionnalisation conduit à des championnats masculins et féminins, respectivement en 1949 et 1974. Mais des fédérations dissidentes flamande et francophone diffusent dès 1951

plusieurs conceptions du judo. L'implantation et la diffusion différenciées du judo en régions flamande et francophone, et les spécificités socio-culturelles marquant les communautés linguistiques justifient une approche comparée du judo féminin en Flandres et Wallonie.

A la croisée d'une histoire sociale, culturelle et institutionnelle, nous questionnons la place et la reconnaissance des femmes dans le judo belge, les finalités et pratiques du judo féminin, et la construction du genre qui s'y exprime. Nous avons analysé et croisé diverses sources écrites (revues et manuels de judo, archives fédérales, presse) et orales (entretiens auprès de pionniers). L'étude se termine en 1959 lorsqu'une réunification fédérale fait évoluer le judo féminin.

Minoritaire et sous tutelle masculine, le judo belge féminin reste tributaire d'une représentation traditionnelle de la femme tout en renvoyant à un moyen d'émancipation. Ce processus emprunte la voie de la self-défense et du loisir sportif en Flandres, pour conduire jusqu'à des compétitions de judo en Wallonie qui constitue un espace plus propice pour la reconnaissance et la sportivisation du judo féminin. Les points communs et différences observables dans le judo féminin dépendent d'un facteur socio-culturel lié aux normes et valeurs dominantes en Flandres et en Wallonie, des spécificités techniques et axiologiques du

judo, des aspirations des judokas féminins et des conceptions des acteurs fédéraux influents.

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### **L'Implantation et la Sportification du Judo au sein de l'Education Physique et Sportive en France entre les Années 1950 et 1967**

**HAIMO GROENEN**

Université d'Artois, France

Jusqu'aux années 1950 le judo français renvoie principalement à une méthode d'éducation physique, morale et intellectuelle, mais simultanément à un sport, une méthode de self-défense et une philosophie. Dès les années 1960, il connaît un essor et une sportification importants.

Nous questionnons l'implantation du judo à l'école à travers les acteurs et processus en jeu, la conception du judo et les méthodes d'enseignement retenus. Cette étude s'étend des années 1950 à 1967 et l'intégration du judo dans les programmes d'EPS. Nous avons analysé et croisé plusieurs sources : revues et manuels de judo, revues spécialisées et textes officiels d'EPS, archives de la fédération française de judo (FFJ). Durant la période étudiée, l'EPS et la FFJ sont face à des débats identitaires concernant la place à réserver aux normes et pratiques sportives dans leur discipline scolaire ou fédérale.

L'implantation du judo dans la leçon d'EPS et le sport scolaire

résultent d'abord d'initiatives locales de professeurs d'EPS, mais la FFJ œuvre également rapidement dans ce sens. Pourtant, si les professeurs d'EPS impliqués militent pour un judo strictement sportif et compétitif, les dirigeants de la FFJ réfutent cette voie tout comme les conceptions techniques et pédagogiques sous-jacentes. Ces oppositions cachent des enjeux différents. Pour la FFJ, le judo scolaire représente un vivier potentiel pour son élite mais risque de dénaturer l'identité de la discipline japonaise. Pour les professeurs d'EPS, le judo scolaire est un moyen de promouvoir une conception sportive du judo au sein de la FFJ, et une EPS sportive face à différentes méthodes de gymnastique ou d'EP. Au-delà des enjeux et conjonctures à prendre en compte, l'interprétation historique intègre les caractéristiques sociales et biographiques des acteurs pour comprendre leurs conceptions.

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### **From Rigaer Turnverein to Olympic Gold**

**DZINTRA GRUNDMANE**

University of Latvia

**& RITA APINE**

Latvian Sports Museum

The history of the Latvian sports is closely connected with the Baltic region since the 19th century. The early stage of the sports life in the Baltic provinces

was influenced by the traditions of the German nobility and the mentality of the Baltic Germans. By the favourable influence of their culture the movement of gymnastics began to develop in the thirties of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but in western Europe it took place on the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1831, Alexander Wachmuth (1805-1880), who had just finished his law studies at the German university, learned about the movement founded by the German gymnastics father Friedrich Ludwig Jahn.

Soon A. Wachmuth founded the gymnastics institution in Jelgava (at the end of Liela Street) on the model of F. L. Jahn, adding the dancing lessons. In the period from 1833 till 1846, when he worked at Töchterschule St. Trinitatis in Mitau (Jelgava) as a dancing teacher, he went to study in Germany and Petersburg.

In 1846 A. Wachmuth formed the gymnastics institution in Riga on Maršala Street No.4 in the former house of blue guards. In the same year the Riga dome school introduced the physical exercise in the curriculum for the first time and a gymnastics place was arranged in the yard.

In 1862 A. Wachmuth was invited to work as a gymnastics teacher in Mitauer gymnasiums (Jelgava). He was appointed the main specialist in gymnastics to instruct teachers in the art of gymnastics. Jelgava gymnasium was the first learning institution in the Baltic countries where gymnastics was introduced in the curriculum as a

compulsory subject. A. Wachmuth is considered to be the first founder of the movement of gymnastics and sports in Latvia and the Baltic countries.

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### **German Turn- and Sports Associations and the German Minority in North Slesvig (Sønderjylland)**

**JØRN HANSEN**

University of Southern Denmark, Odense

Today there is an exemplary cooperation between the Danish sports associations and the sports associations of the German minority north of the borderline between Denmark and Germany. The report examines the difficult history of how this cooperation slowly was established since the demarcation in 1920. In the beginning the sports associations of the German minority were in an opposition to the Danish population because they formed a link to a German Turn-ideology from the Bismarck-time, which easily after 1933 turned into a Nazi-ideology. After the Second World War the Danish sports associations were unwilling to cooperate with the associations of the German minority because of their ideology and political orientation before the War. But gradually both the Danish sport associations and the associations of the German minority changed their position and the sport scene from the 1970'ties became a

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place for exemplary cooperation between the Danish population and the German minority in the borderline region.

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### **Study of the Rivalry between *Turnen* and Sport - Events Leading to the German Games Celebrated as a National Festival**

**KATSUAKI HATAKOSHI**

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Japan

This study aims to gain an understanding of the historical development of *Sportvereine* (*sport clubs*) in Germany and looks at the complex process through which *Turnen*, a part of Germany's traditional culture, resisted sport and then merged with it as sport was being accepted into Germany. The study also examines the development of the movement for promoting games, the process leading to the national and international Olympic Games in postwar Germany.

While the conflict between sport and *Turnen* grew more heated, the movement for promoting games that started in the 1870s served to bring the two together. The *Spielerlass*, proclaimed by G. v. Goßler in 1882, gave the impetus for games to be regarded as a type of supplement to physical education in addition to *Turnen*. They did not just develop within schools, but were also incorporated into local *Sedan*

festivals. Games linked to festivals developed to such an extent that eventually a plan was drawn up for a competition to be held at national level. This plan developed into a debate whether Germany should participate in the international Olympic Games and/or the above mentioned event that had been planned by F. A. Schmidt, H. Raydt, and E. v. Schenckendorff which was not held before the First World War. A national-level events consisting of *Turnen* and sports competitions was finally held in Berlin in 1922.

In this paper it is argued that the movement to promote games played an important role in the process through which the conflict between *Turnen* and sport developed into a merger between the two as sport was being accepted into Germany.

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### **The Pentathlete as Ideal Warrior – a Comparison between Antiquity and Modernity**

**SANDRA HECK**

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**& BETTINA KRATZMÜLLER**

Antikensammlung/

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Vienna

Museum

"Jason [...] combined the five events, and Peleus [...] gained victory and was considered the most warlike of men because of the valour that he displayed in the battles and because his training in the five was warlike" (Philostratos,

*Gymnastic* 3). Whereas a mythological explanation is given here, scholars also agree that the roots of the ancient pentathlon – discus throw, long jump, javelin throw, stadion race and wrestling – can be found in the military training. Ancient pentathletes as the best all-round athletes needed a balanced physical development because they had to perform in light and heavy athletics.

In modern times several forms of *pentathlon* closely following or imitating the ancient model were held, for instance exercised by the Philanthropists and the German Turners or as a track-and-field-event during the 1906 Intercalated Olympic Games in Athens. However, it took until Stockholm 1912 before the ideal warrior was revived in the form of the modern pentathlon, combining horse-riding, shooting, fencing, swimming and cross-country-running. Born in a pre-war-context and exclusively practised by officers modern pentathlon seemed to be the perfect military preparation.

This study deals with the characteristics of both the ancient and the modern pentathlon and investigates how the ideal warrior of the time was represented in the respective multidisciplinary sport. The comparison finally allows an evaluation of whether the modern pentathlon continued the tradition of the ancient forerunner, or rather used the spirit of the antiquity to gain popularity and hence convince the IOC members to become a part of the Olympic Games.

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### **Vergleichende Strukturanalyse von Balkantänzen und Ihre Historische Interpretation**

**MICHAEL HEPP**

Universität Münster

Kreiskettentänze des Balkans bilden ein Reliktareal einer Tanzform, die bis zum späten Mittelalter in ganz Europa vorherrschend war. Ihre Ursprünge gehen möglicherweise bis auf die Entstehung und Ausbreitung des Neolithikums zurück. Historische Belege für die Verbreitung gibt es allerdings erst ab der Bronzezeit.

Nach dem Mittelalter ersetzten in Mittel- und Westeuropa Paartänze die alten Kreiskettentänze. Auf dem Balkan verhinderte die jahrhunderte lange Besatzung durch das osmanische Reich im Zusammenspiel mit der nationalen orthodoxen Kirche, dass sich Neuerungen wie der Paartanz ausbreiten konnten.

Dem interessierten Beobachter bietet sich heute dort ein vielfältiges Bild dieser Tänze, die sich durch unterschiedliche Musik, regionale Bewegungsstile, ethnisch geprägte Kostüme und viele weitere Punkte auszeichnen.

Bob Leibman stellte 1992 eine Strukturanalyse speziell für Kettentänze vor, die es ermöglicht, die Tänze unabhängig von regionalen oder nationalen Stilausprägungen zu vergleichen. Nach dem Modell von Leibman wurden eine größere Anzahl von Tänzen aus verschiedenen Balkanländern untersucht. Diese

Strukturanalyse erlaubt nicht nur Rückschlüsse auf die regionale, sondern auch auf die historische Verbreitung spezifischer Tanzformen.

Die Ergebnisse dieser Analysen liefern einen Gradienten, bei dem achttaktige Tanzmuster von West nach Südost auffallend abnehmen. Zudem können Übergangsformen zwischen ursprünglichen und achttaktigen Strukturen festgestellt werden. Auch bei den Strukturen der Tanzmusik ist dieser Wandel feststellbar, aber schon weiter fortgeschritten. Die Ergebnisse lassen sich so interpretieren, dass ein Prozess in Richtung symmetrischen und achttaktigen Strukturen sowohl in der musikalischen Phrasierung, als auch in den Tanzmustern, der in Mitteleuropa bis zum 18. Jahrhundert abgeschlossen war, auf dem Balkan gerade zur Zeit stattfindet.

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### **Les Exercices au Grand Air des Scolaires : Un Effet des Campagnes Hygiénistes du Début du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle?**

**OLIVIER HOIBIAN**

Université Paul Sabatier France

En France, une certaine tradition historiographique se réfère à l'influence des préoccupations patriotiques ou militaires pour expliquer l'instauration des exercices physiques dans le cadre scolaire (Décret Duruy-1869, Loi George – 1880). Ce

n'est que dans une seconde étape que les revendications des médecins viendraient contester les orientations militaristes de la gymnastique scolaire. Cependant, à y regarder de plus près, on observe que les premières campagnes en faveur de l'exercice physique chez les adolescents menacés par « les effets néfastes de la sédentarité et de la vie urbaine » démarrent dès les premières années du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècles. Ces mobilisations conduisent à la multiplication des initiatives pédagogiques au grand air comme les promenades, les excursions pédagogiques, les caravanes scolaires, mais aussi l'escrime, l'équitation et parfois même la pratique de la gymnastique. Dès cette époque, la relation entre exercice physique au grand air et amélioration de la santé semble être admise y compris parmi certains responsables de l'Instruction publique.

Quels sont les arguments avancés par ces prosélytes pour justifier l'instauration de mesures visant à modifier les habitudes et/ou les habitus des jeunes scolaires catégorisés comme une population vulnérable ?

En nous appuyant sur un corpus documentaire constitué de publication médicales (Traités d'hygiènes, Annales d'hygiène publique, ...) et des archives du Ministère de l'Instruction publique, nous chercherons à montrer que dès la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, les médecins vont s'attacher à prévenir les maladies en modifiant l'environnement matériel et moral



des populations les plus exposées. Ils adoptent alors une nouvelle épistémé, celle du modèle de la thermodynamique, inspirée des travaux de Lavoisier. Elle permet aux médecins hygiénistes de disposer d'un cadre de pensée et de catégories communes qui vont leur permettre de diffuser dans les différentes sphères sociales, la croyance dans les effets bénéfiques des exercices du corps au grand air.

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### **Continuity and Change in London Olympic Narratives: 1908-2012**

**JOHN HORNE**

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The UK is only the second nation to be awarded a third Olympic Games, and London is the first city to stage a third Summer Olympic Games. In this context the main focus of this paper will be on how conceptions of 'London', 'Englishness/Britishness', 'sport', 'the world' and 'Olympism' have been constructed in the three Olympic narratives of 1908, 1948 and 2012. Archival resources including documents (guide books, bid documents, reports, newspaper accounts, and media reportage) and images, for example, posters, from 1908, 1948 and 2012 will be analysed to identify and contrast the key narrative themes for each of the London Olympic Games.

I will structure my discussion by highlighting two aspects of mega-events identified by Maurice Roche (in *Mega-events and Modernity*, 2000, London: Routledge). Firstly he noted the ways World's Fairs, Expos and the Olympic Games reflected the development of capitalism, nationalism and imperialism. Secondly, he regards these mega-events as important focal points in the emergence of an international dimension in modern public culture.

Clearly there is a potential contradiction here, also manifest in the person of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, whose life project was the establishment of the modern Olympic Games. De Coubertin was a committed internationalist who inscribed internationalism into the founding documents, practices and rituals of the Olympic Games. But he was also a patriot who was concerned over the poor physical state and indiscipline of French youth, and worried about the decline of his country and its eclipse by the rising power of Germany. The tension between nationalism and internationalism continues to be a significant feature of the Olympic Games, and this will be highlighted in this presentation.

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### **The Rise and Decline in the Gymnastics Education of Modern School in China**

**YUAN-MING HSU**

University of Kang Ning, Taiwan

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The term ‚gymnastics‘ in this study refers to the gymnastics curricula that were developed in Germany in the 19 century and introduced into China, then became a sort of sport for all. The historical data were collected and interpreted in order to develop an understanding of how western gymnastics was introduced into China and how it was practiced in China. The results show that the modern ‚gymnastics education‘ formally became a required course serving as a fitness-and-security country course and for pursuing modernization mainly in all levels of schools in China in 1902. It included two types. One is general fitness gymnastics consisted of western unarmed, apparatus and special gymnastics and China martial arts gymnastics. The other is military martial arts gymnastics. Through the WWI and China May 4th Cultural Movement of 1919, the American-form educational system was practiced in 1922 to result in that ‚physical education course‘ took the place of ‚gymnastics course‘ and ‚military gymnastics‘ was eliminated. The ‚general gymnastics‘ became a part of physical education course like game, track and field, dance and balls.

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### **Leibeserziehung an den Schulen Taiwans unter der japanischen Herrschaft „Kominka“ (1938 – 1945)**

**YI-LING HUANG**

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Der Begriff „Kominka“, auch Japanisierung oder Nipponisierung, bezeichnet die letzte Periode der japanischen Kolonialherrschaft über Taiwan (1938-1945). Im Jahre 1937 begann der Zweite Chinesisch-Japanische Krieg. Taiwan wurde als wichtiger Stützpunkt der japanischen Expansionspolitik in Richtung Süden weiter ausgebaut. Im Zuge dieser Bemühungen forcierte der Gouverneur die Japanisierung auf der Insel. Die Bewohner sollten die japanische Identität annehmen, wehrfähig gemacht werden und auf japanischer Seite kämpfen. In dieser Studie sollen die Einführung der Leibeserziehung an den Schulen unter der japanischen Herrschaft und ihre Ziele dargestellt werden. Die Schwerpunkte lagen auf den Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung des Gesundheitszustandes der Schüler und auf der Festlegung neuer Standards für die Prüfungen in Leibeserziehung während der Kriegszeit. Abschließend wird der Einfluss der Leibeserziehung nach der Wiederausrufung der Republik China auf Taiwan (1949) kurz diskutiert.

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### **The YMCA, Moral Education and the Far Eastern Championship Games: 'Western' Sports Ideology and 'Eastern' Reactions.**

**STEFAN HÜBNER**

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Germany

The Far Eastern Championship Games were founded in 1913 by American YMCA-members. Rapidly expanding in size and number of events, they became the world's second largest sports festival. Until their dissolution in 1934 they took place ten times, with the Philippines, Japan and China as the main participants.

My paper will mostly be based on documents found at the IOC- and YMCA-archives, publications of the Far Eastern Athletic Association and some Japanese material. I will focus on the motivations and efforts of several American YMCA members of the physical department, who aimed to spread 'Western' amateur sports values in Asia via the Games. The problems they encountered during the process will also be addressed.

Amateur sports' values like for example 'to lose with dignity' were meant to overcome seemingly Asian problems like for example the loss of face in East Asia after a defeat or aggressive behaviour in case of the Philippines. Democratic 'team spirit' was hoped to defeat 'nationalistic' Japanese martial arts, like jūdō, kyūdō and kendō. Sportsmanship,

fair play, and to keep sports and politics separated served to bring Asians together in a peaceful atmosphere. However, although the value of physical education and sport was not that contested anymore in Asia, it was disputed if it was appropriate to meet potential enemies in an international sports event. The benefits of team sports, seen as a way to help mould peaceful citizens of democratic states, were also questioned. The bellicose atmosphere in the 1910s still suggested that another idea, to produce healthy and nationally-minded potential soldiers, had not lost all of its appeal.

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### **Neue Bilder der Olympischen Spiele von 1936**

**EMANUEL HÜBNER**

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Auch nach 75 Jahren finden die Olympischen Spiele von 1936 noch großes Interesse in der Öffentlichkeit. Die visuelle Erinnerung der Nachgeborenen an dieses sportliche Großereignis wird dabei in Bezug auf bewegte Bilder in hohem Maße von dem im Auftrag des IOC gedrehten und vom Deutschen Reich finanzierten zweiteiligen Olympiafilm Leni Riefenstahls bestimmt. Bei der durch Photographien beeinflussten visuellen Erinnerung der damaligen Ereignisse dominieren dagegen professionelle Pressephotos, wie

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sie damals zu hunderten in Tageszeitungen und später bis weit in den Zweiten Weltkrieg hinein in Monographien und Sammelbilderalben verbreitet wurden. Allen diesen Bildern ist gemeinsam, dass sie vor ihrer Veröffentlichung eine staatlich gelenkte Zensur durchlaufen haben und daher in gewisser Weise nur die dem NS-Regime genehme Sicht wiedergeben.

Von der Forschung bislang wenig bis gar nicht beachtet wurde aber, dass daneben auch private Film- und Photoaufnahmen existieren, die Besucher der Olympischen Spiele damals lediglich zur privaten Erinnerung anfertigen. Da sie nie für eine Veröffentlichung bestimmt waren, mussten sie auch keine Zensur durchlaufen, sondern vermitteln unverfälscht und ohne propagandistische Absicht aufgenommen die Sicht von Privatpersonen auf die Ereignisse in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Berlin und Kiel (Segelwettbewerbe).

Im Rahmen eines Forschungsprojektes hat der Verfasser mehrere hundert Photographien und ein Dutzend Amateurfilme zusammengetragen. Ziel des laufenden Projektes ist neben einer Beschreibung dieser Bildbestände die Frage, ob und wie sich die bildliche Darstellung der Amateurphotographen und -filmer von derjenigen der Profis unterscheidet. Neben den inhaltlichen Momenten müssen dabei auch die sich deutlich von einander unterscheidenden technischen Möglichkeiten in den Blick genommen werden.

Im Vortrag werden ausgewählte Beispiele vorgeführt.

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### **The Body under Treatment – The Introduction of Swedish Gymnastics, Physical Therapy, Chiropractic and the Relationship to Medical Science from 1900 to 1930 in Denmark.**

**PER JØRGENSEN**

University of Southern Denmark

At the beginning of the 20th century, Swedish gymnastics, physical therapy and chiropractic were established in Denmark respectively in the school system (gymnastics) and the treatment system (physical therapy and chiropractic). The common point of departure for the three activities was that health and healing could be achieved by manipulation and movement of joints and muscles. This paper examines the activities and their relationship to the established medical science at the time regarding definition of science, health and healing. Furthermore, the relationship between experts (doctor, chiropractor, physical therapist or teacher) and layman (patient or student) is examined. The medical world viewed gymnastics, physiotherapy and chiropractic differently, and the three acted differently in the meeting with the medical world. The scientific basis, claimed by the leaders of the Swedish gymnastics, was shot down by modern science.

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Physiotherapists accepted that their subject was not viewed as a science but rather a craft and that the subject was under the control of the doctors in terms of accreditation, training and leadership of the professional association. Chiropractors were involved in a decade-long struggle with medical science. The struggle was two-fold – dealing with achieving recognition by obtaining authorization and defining health, illness and science as well as the therapist's relationship to the patient. Nowadays, scientific findings have moved the boundaries for interpreting science as well as the understanding of the correlation between body, movement and health.

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### **Olympic Games Evolution: Expanding the Legacy with the Inaugural Youth Olympic Games**

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The modern Olympic Games, founded in 1894, hosted its first competition in 1896 in Athens, Greece. Fewer than 250 athletes,

representing only 14 countries, competed in 42 events in those first modern Olympics. While additional events and competitors were introduced during each Olympic Games, few major changes were made until 1924 when the Winter Olympics were launched in Chamonix, France. The Olympics have continued to evolve as the number of individual and team events, countries represented, and participants continued to grow. In addition, world-wide Olympic exposure increased dramatically primarily due to advances in media coverage and technology. However, as the Olympics matured so did their audience, and in response the International Olympic Committee (IOC) approved the Youth Olympic Games targeting 14 to 18 year old athletes on 5 July, 2007. The 2010 Youth Olympic Games (YOG), hosted in Singapore, joined the Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics becoming the third IOC sport festival.

This study examined awareness and opinion data from coaches, parents, and administrators representing various sports from 26 countries prior to the 2010 YOG. A six-question survey assessed preliminary awareness and opinion data. The participants in the investigation (n=637, 40% male 60% female, age: 32.4±12.1yrs) reported very low (likert scale 1 to 7) personal familiarity (mean: 2.1±1.6) and public awareness (mean: 1.9±1.3) for the inaugural YOG. The kurtosis values were large

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positive scores for both distributions (personal familiarity = 1.25; public awareness = 2.80) suggesting the results were distributed non-normally around the lower end of the likert scales. The low level of personal awareness and public awareness may be linked to limited marketing and promotional activities for the YOG. This study applies historical institutionalism as a theoretical framework to analyze the IOC's performance staging the YOG.

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### **Women's Physical Education Promotion Strategy in Japan in 1900's: Focusing on a Discourse of "Healthy Beauty Women"**

**YOSHIMI KASUGA**  
Waseda University

This study aims at clarifying the relationship between women's physical education during the late Meiji period and the change of discourse of beautiful women in the same period. I will clarify the process in which health was generally accepted as an element of beauty, and a concept of "healthy beautiful women" took form. From late Meiji to Taisho period, the concept of femininity including the concept of female beauty was significantly changed. I suggest that the establishment of the concept of "healthy beautiful women" had a great role in reducing the public resistance against women's physical education.

As suggested in previous studies, the most crucial factor that hindered the dissemination of women's physical education was a notion that gymnastics many men were critical to such activity. Most people saw gymnastics as something that deprived the innate moral nature of women. A change of values was needed among Japanese for dissemination of women's physical education. The discourse about "healthy beauty" had a significant meaning as a was unfeminine and lacked "femininity" in consideration of the traditional view on women. With a view that it is "disgraceful" for women to work on physical exercise, women's physical education strategy.

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### **The Maccabi Organization as an Expression of Jewish Gymnastics**

**HAIM KAUFMAN**  
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In Europe, gymnast movements, such as the German (Deutsche Turnerschaft) and Czech (Sokol) associations, were aimed at reinforcing national awareness by fostering social consolidation and physical strengthening. These associations had a major impact on Jews in Europe who established similar ones. These

eventually led to the foundation of the Maccabi Organization.

Maccabi was initiated with the establishment of the Jewish Gymnast Movement (Jüdische Turnerschaft) in 1903. This association was established within the Zionist Congress framework, but did not define itself as Zionist so that non-Zionist nationalist Jews would be included as well.

In Ottoman Palestine gymnast associations began to appear in 1906. In 1912 Maccabi Eretz Israel was established, deeming itself a part of the Jewish Gymnast Movement.

In 1921 the Maccabi World Union was founded. Unlike other gymnast associations, it defined itself in Zionist terms, as a reflection of the changing status of the Zionist Movement which received international legitimacy by the mandate given to Great Britain on Eretz Israel.

While in Eretz Israel Maccabi began to adopt a political character and, in practice, turned into a competitive sport association, the Maccabi World Union continued to be an organization with a gymnastic character whose purpose was to serve Zionist goals in the Diaspora.

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### **Seeing the Voice of the Athlete: Inquiry into Constructing a Consensus Map of Metaphor-Based Overseas Competition Traveling Experience**

**CHIN-FANG KUO**

Aletheia University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Every mega-sport event contains the metaphor of various meanings. This study aims to explore the core thoughts, feelings and expectations of Taiwan athletes in an entire overseas competition trip. Therefore, narrative inquiry and the Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique (ZMET) are employed to identify the key constructs in the mind of athletes and then to build up the consensus map. The final elicited key constructs that show athletes' core thoughts are identified through the research and further divided into originator constructs, connector constructs and destination constructs. All these constructs are used to complete the above-mentioned consensus map that represents athletes' deep thoughts and show this target group's consensus as well. This study hopes that through induction, the consensus map indicates the athletes' initial motivations, thinking frame and final expectations that could be used as the basis of assumption theory or concept structure.

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### **A Model of School Gymnastics in Modern China: An Analysis of the "Gymnastics Manual"**

**CHIN-FANG KUO & HSIEN-WEI KUO**  
Aletheia University, National Taiwan Sport University

'Occidentalized' education made a great impact on the school gymnastics education in modern China. The government of Ching-Dynasty had practiced the New Deal since 1901 (Guang-Xu 27) and the next year promulgated the "Yin-yan Educational System (1902)". Henceforward, the gymnastics became a required course of school physical education. This study focuses on the analysis of the publication "Gymnastics Manual" issued by the China War Department in the third year of Xuan-tuon Period (in 1911) in order to comprehend the purpose and content of gymnastics at the time. The results of my analysis showed that improving physical strength and energy was the main purpose, and the contents included calisthenics, apparatus and applied gymnastics. The calisthenics was aimed at developing physical strength, keeping healthy and modifying the physique so that military men would have a strong body and flexible motions. The apparatus gymnastics was designed to develop the muscles and men's courage. The applied gymnastics was to deal with any kinds of situation quickly.

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### **The Practicing Connotation of Girls Gymnastics in Modern China**

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Aletheia University (Taiwan)  
**YUAN-MING HSU**  
University of Kang Ning (Taiwan)

The materials of physical education in the disciplinary system of modern China emerged after abolishing the imperial examinations, founding schools and opening people's minds to new ideas in the late 19 century to early 20 century. This study focused on the practicing connotations of girls gymnastics in modern China. Therefore, the content of the "Textbook of Girls Hygiene Gymnastics" and the physical training courses of the "Constitution of Chinese and Western Girls School" (McTyeire School) were used to be analyze the subject, and validate the references. The findings show that the two types of girls' schools, missionary schools and Chinese schools, were developed in order to help women to learn gymnastics and emphasize on their health in order to bear strong children. Moreover, the forms of girls' gymnastics were similar to current warm-up gymnastics of physical education courses in present schools. Besides, Chinese and Western Girls Schools paid attention to the teaching of hygiene, formal gymnastics, sports games and



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rhythmic plays in order to improve the general health, the posture and the carriage of women, to cultivate a spirit of fairness, as well as love of sport, and also to develop grace of bodily movement.

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### **Shaping a New (Wo)Man. About the Ideology and Politics of the Swedish Gymnastics in 1920s - 1930s**

**LEENA LAINE**

University of Jyväskylä

The Lingian Gymnastics was a Swedish invention that was widely spread in the western world since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However its image abroad differed from the ideals applied on it in the home country. According to research, the early Swedish gymnastics movement starting from P.H. Ling had cherished the *Old Norse* and *Geatish* traditions in reconstructing the masculinity, and even femininity.

Earlier research has shown that the picture and discourse of Swedish Gymnastics was partly changed during the 1920s-30s. My claim is that the change and the new orientation were stronger than believed before and that the ideas were partly introduced into gymnastics movement from outside - but fell on a fertile ground. I will outline this political-ideological development by analysing a selection of published texts as well as activities and contacts which the Swedish

Gymnastics Federation was involved in the years between the two World wars.

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### **Differences and Integration of Physical Educational Culture in China and in Western Countries**

**JUNWEN LI**

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This paper discusses the origin of the Chinese and western physical educational culture (PE culture), and their characteristic differences. It points out that PE culture is a product of society. It is the condensation of different nationalities, different countries, ideologies, cultural traditions, values, codes of conduct and way of life, etc. It is an important part of a large culture. This paper stresses that the Chinese PE culture and western PE culture are based on the different cultural backgrounds, different characteristics and cultural patterns. First and foremost, the ancient Chinese PE culture, as the important part of ancient Oriental PE culture, is not only the integration and crystallization of all ethnic groups in China together, but also the significant part of PE culture of the world. Second, the modern western physical education was introduced to China through various ways. It first launched in the army, and then began to spread in schools, and finally

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extended to the community, formed the prototype of cultural integration of the Chinese and western PE culture. Third, the contemporary age is the new era for both Chinese and western modern physical education to co-exist and share the glory with each other. The development of PE culture should not only base on the PE culture of one region, we should also pay attention to the world's major countries. Therefore, the establishment of Chinese theoretical system of PE culture should absorb the essence of the West. So that the mutual integration of Chinese and western PE culture can better realize, and that Chinese PE culture can better spread around the world.

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### **The Development of Chinese Gymnastics: Martial Art**

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Taiwan

This study aims to explore the development of Chinese gymnastics "Martial art". In the later of 19th century general gymnastics included occidental and Chinese styles. The former originated from Germany and Sweden and introduced to China from Japan. The latter was indigenous physical education of China and spread during the early period (1912) of The Republic of China, and also called Wu-Ji, Martial Art and National Art with

its functions of strengthen nation and body. In 1927 the Republic of China united the nation and National Art was a rectified name for Chinese indigenous physical education since then. By doing so, Chinese martial art became the material of school physical education with the prior consideration of powering nation. After Japan invaded the Northeast of China, called 918-Incident in 1931, the rise of "military physical education" and "martial art education" brought about the argument on "physical education". Researches considered that physiology, anatomy and science were the lack of the martial art. However, the professionals of martial art thought that martial art has its military function. Therefore, there was not a connection between them.

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### **Radio Gymnastics and Taiwan (1930-1945)**

**MEI-CHUN LIN**

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University

Radio gymnastics means doing gym with music from broadcasting. The Japanese started this broadcasting since 1<sup>st</sup>, November, 1928. After that, Taiwanese in the Japanese colonial era started broadcasting in every day since April, 1930 till 1945, the end of Japanese controlled.

The purpose of this research is to reveal the development of radio

gymnastics in Taiwan and the historical meaning. By historical approach, there are five conclusions as followed: First, radio gymnastics were spread from Europe and America by Japanese bureaucrats. The original of radio gymnastics is Metlife insurance company of New York, United states of America, composed to promote health insurance. Japanese spread it to Taiwan through colonization. Second, the broadcasting time mean that people got up early to do radio gymnastics. Besides, the western music and radio were modernized in that time. Third, movements of gymnastics were matching up human body movements. It is reasonable for human health to be developed through 70 rhythms per minute. Furthermore, it helps spreading thought of health care. Fourth, compare with martial gymnastics of military or school, radio gymnastics is easy and made people happy. The radio gymnastics were broadcasting in the same time and different places. Everybody did gymnastics with the same music. It was a "resonance world" by the broadcasting and body movement. Fifth, Japanese government composed 3 broadcasting gymnastics for use in Taiwan. After 1937, there was a large variety of group gymnastics, emphasizing exercise as a group, consistency, and Japanese style. Also, it helped people stronger in accordance to conform to war mobilization.

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### **The History of a General Gymnastics Textbook in Qing Dynasty (1862-1911) in China – a Case Study of Gymnastics on Light Apparatus**

**PING-FUNG LUNG**

National Taiwan Sport University

This paper presents a research concerning the background of a general gymnastics textbook in China, published during the Qing Dynasty, and an analysis of its function and concept. Furthermore, its effect upon Qing Dynasty gymnastics education will be discussed. An analysis of original documents allows three main results, as following:

First, Qing Dynasty started adapting western civilization after 1860, the second time British and French in a combined operation attacked Beijing. The translation of foreign books for Chinese use was one part of the educational revolution; e.g. a textbook for Normal junior high school gymnastics was translated from Japanese. The textbook was examined by the Minister of Education of China, and was accepted as an official textbook. Second, the exercises included in the Qing Dynasty general textbook were gymnastics on light apparatus: dumbbells gymnastics, ball pole gymnastics, stick gymnastics, and wooden suspension link gymnastics. Moreover, it was to help students to develop body strength, sensitivity, softness, and sense of balance. Third, dumbbell

gymnastics, stick gymnastics and ball pole gymnastics were part of performances of normal school and high school in Jian-Su united school athletics in 1914. Thus, the translated textbooks from Japan were used generally in normal schools and high schools till the early of the Republic of China. It affected the gymnastic education of China normal school and high school deeply.

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### **Sports and Mediatization: A Case of Women's Ski-Jumping**

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Ski jumping was the only sport included in the Winter Olympics, where women were not allowed to take part until the first week of April 2011, when IOC decided to let them in to the Olympic family, a major victory for women's ski-jumping. Since 2004 the Norwegian media had women ski jumping as one important topic in their media coverage. The third of March 2010 the new Holmenkollen ski-jumping hill was inaugurated. It had been rebuilt for the World Championships 2011. The first jump on the hill was surrounded by an intense debate. Annette Sagen was decided to be the first jumper on the hill after a poll on the social media channel Facebook that gave Annette Sagen over 40 000 votes. However Tuesday the

second of March Björn Einar Romören, a world cup jumper, did the first jump during a training session. This act started a significant chain of events. The biggest Norwegian web – magazines Verdens Gang and Aftenposten made this the head story and they invited the readers to interaction. Within 24 hours 11 000 comments were written, most of them in favor of Sagen and against Romören's behavior. The Norwegian Ski Association excluded Romören from two World Cup competitions. What did happen during these days in the media? I want to present the activities, which went on in two web-magazines, and analyze the articles written on the topic. Main issues are to show what an impact a social media network had on the sport in this specific case and how different actors appeared in the media and discuss if Romören's exclusion was a result of the mediatization.

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### **Political Influence on the Hungarian Olympic Gymnasts 1948-1956**

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Sport is a double-edged sword: it has the potential to bring nations together but it can also demonstrate and exacerbate the political tensions and conflicts of the world. Sporting events,

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especially the Olympic Games, can not only promote understanding, celebrate commonalities, facilitate cooperation and bridge differences but they can provide a stage for political rivalries and struggles, as well.

After World War II, the soviet model state structure was introduced in Hungary, and according to the communist sport policy the main target was to attain sporting supremacy, particularly throughout the Olympic Games. Although the war caused big damages in the sport infrastructure, and the circumstances of the preparation were not ideal, the political, ideological, institutional and even financial pressure resulted in outstanding sporting results in the 1950s. Hungarian gymnastics, starting with the performance of Ferenc Pataki and János Mogyorósi-Klencs in London, and following with the unique achievement of the woman's team-members in 1948, 1952 and 1956, contented the political demands. Seven out of the total 14 Hungarian Olympic gold medals in gymnastics were obtained in these three Summer Games, as for the Silber medals the scale is 5 out of 11, and as for the bronze medals it is 8 out of 11.

This golden time period in Hungarian gymnastics was cut through in 1956, when after the soviet intervention in the Hungarian revolution five (Keleti, Korondi, Molnárné, Nagy, Takács) of the nine Olympic gymnasts

decided not to go back to Hungary, but try to start a new life outside the iron curtain.

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### **Turnverein                      Movement: Inspiration for any gymnastic movement**

**ANJUM PADYAL**

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Today the word *Turnverein* is used in German-speaking countries to refer to clubs that offer sport activities or physical recreation. *Turnen* is an activity that originated in Berlin by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn. The goals of the *Turners* were the liberation from French occupation, which followed the defeat of the Prussian army in the Napoleonic Wars (following the French Revolution), the overthrow of the feudal order and an end to the division of Germany into many small states in favour of a one-nation state. The *Turners* played an important role in the German nationalist movement and in the wars of liberation; many participated actively in the fight against the French occupying forces.

The various *Turnfeste* which were held from the 1840s on, offered the opportunity to demonstrate *Turnen* to the population and to exchange the ideas of their movement. Main parts were parades but also gymnastics and

other performances among other things.

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### **The Sportification of Gymnastics/Calisthenics**

**GERTRUD PFISTER**

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The aim of this paper is to describe and analyze the various gymnastic systems in Europe and to explore the "sportification" of a movement culture which favored other values and principles than modern sport. Gymnastics emerged at the end of the 18th century and spread rapidly in Europe. Whereas GutsMuths used the term in a comprehensive sense, the various "gymnastic systems" of the 19<sup>th</sup> century focused on different exercises and had different meanings. Turnen, developed by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and his adherents in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, consisted of games, athletics, exercises on apparatus and group "calisthenics". Mass calisthenics are until today important parts of Turner Festivals. Swedish gymnastics emphasized health and did not include exercises on apparatus. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, women began in various European countries to participate in the different forms of gymnastics and to develop new "gymnastic cultures" which were inspired by the "body culture movements" as well as the protagonists of free dance. Rhythmic-expressive gymnastics

had a large upswing in the 1920s, in particular in Scandinavia, Germany and France, where numerous "schools" with thousands of mostly female gymnasts and various philosophies emerged. A common trait of the gymnastic systems was their rejection of modern sport. However, callisthenic exercises were included in the team gymnastic (on apparatus) competitions of women in the 1928 and 1936 Olympics. In the 1930s, criteria for the difficulties and the right executions of gymnastic performances were developed.

This presentation will focus on the persons and processes which lead to the establishment of competitions in rhythmic gymnastics and to the recognition of rhythmic gymnastics as a sport in 1962. The sources are teaching books, articles in *Deutsches Turnen* and newspaper articles.

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### **History of Gymnastic in Portugal – Contributions to Understand the Beginning of the Portuguese Gymnastic Movement**

**FRANCISCO PINHEIRO**

University of Coimbra, Portugal

The gymnastic in Portugal began in the decade of 1860, under the French influence. Several military and public schools began to teach gymnastic, especially when the primary educational system got responsibility of the cities

councils. The best example was the capital, Lisbon, where a scholar regulation that gave an extraordinary importance to physical education was created, especially gymnastic. The politics considered gymnastic indispensable to the physical regeneration of the Portuguese men. It had the objective of depriving Portuguese men of their addictions and preparing them for a new future. Some major schools began to teach gymnastic, with the collaboration of French gymnastic teachers. The most important teacher was Paulo Lauret. He taught in different schools (the most important were Escola Moderna, in Lisbon) and the gymnastic clubs in Lisbon and Oporto. He also created the first gymnastic newspaper in Portugal, on November 15, 1875, in Lisbon, with the title of *O Gymnasta*. This newspaper published news about the development of gymnastic in Europe, especially in France, Sweden, Denmark and Germany – he published gymnastic news from the German newspaper *Deutsche-Turn-Zeitung*.

During the 1880s, the evolution of gymnastic continued in Portugal. In May 1885, the Ginásio Club Português organized the first Portuguese gymnastic festival, in Lisbon. It was a success. This club was the most important gymnastic society in Portugal in that period and gave an important contribution to the promotion and development of gymnastic. In 1902, the Portuguese government established gymnastic as a regular subject in public schools.

It was the recognition that gymnastic was a very important issue to the Portuguese society.

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### **Korbball und Basketball in Deutschland – Die Auseinandersetzung um ein deutsches Turn- und olympisches Sportspiel**

**ALEXANDER PRIEBE**

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Basketball hat in Deutschland eine Geschichte, die weit vor der Gründung des Deutschen Basketball Bundes (DBB) 1949 beginnt. Angeregt vom US-amerikanischen Basketball nahm das deutsche Korbballspiel zum Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts eine eigene Entwicklung, die zunächst im Zentrallausschuss für Volks- und Jugendspiele und dann besonders in der Deutschen Turnerschaft eine tragfähige institutionelle Einbindung fand. Mit dem erneuten Bekanntwerden des Basketballspiels im Zuge der Olympischen Spiele 1936 kam es zu einer parallelen Entwicklung beider Spiele. Während Korbball ab 1935/36 im Fachamt 1 für Turnen, Gymnastik und Sommerspiele des Deutschen Reichsbundes für Leibesübungen gefördert wurde, nahm sich das Fachamt 4 für Handball/Basketball dem Basketballspiel an. Zwischen dem deutschen Turnspiel und dem olympischen Sportspiel entwickelte sich eine ideologisch motivierte Konkurrenz. Unter den Turnern war die Auffassung verbreitet, dass die Einführung des amerikanischen

Basketballs nicht erforderlich sei, da es das deutsche Korbballspiel schon gäbe. Während Korbball in den zahlreichen Turnvereinen als Sommerspiel Verbreitung fand, mussten Basketballvereine erst gegründet werden. Trotz beträchtlicher Bemühungen seitens der nationalsozialistischen Sportführung blieb aber die Bedeutung des Basketballs im Dritten Reich begrenzt.

Die Etablierung von Korbball in den Turnvereinen, deren ambivalente und in den einzelnen Landesverbänden unterschiedliche Haltung gegenüber dem modernen Basketball stellten auch nach 1945 Hindernisse dar, mit denen sich der DBB nach seiner Gründung 1949 auseinandersetzen musste. Basketball ist damit ein Beispiel für den komplexen Enkulturationsprozess eines internationalen olympischen Sports in eine nationale Spiel- und Sportkultur.

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### **Between the Old *Heimat* and a New Country: The *Turnerschaft von 1890 in São Paulo* — Brazil**

**EVELISE AMGARTEN QUITZAU  
& CARMEN LÚCIA SOARES**

UNICAMP — State University of Campinas (São Paulo/Brazil)

The gymnastics developed in Germany during the nineteenth century was widely spread and became a deeply ingrained habit of the German population. In this period, thousands of Germans migrated to the American continent hoping for better life

conditions. In Brazil most of these immigrants settled in the south and southeast regions. They had brought *Turnen* as part of their cultural luggage to their new home country. *Turnen* was not only a form of amusement or body strengthening method, but also a German custom. Thus, besides German educational and beneficent institutions we can also find, in the German colonization regions, institutions dedicated to the practice of *Turnen*.

This research aims to analyze *Turnen* as a specific form of body education at the *Turnerschaft von 1890 in São Paulo*, founded in the city of São Paulo (Brazil), in a period comprised between the end of the nineteenth century and the Second World War, a moment when this institution — as well as other foreign associations in Brazil — is forced to structural changes and had its name changed to *Clube Ginástico Paulista*.

In order to develop this research following documental sources were analyzed: a) the statute of the club, b) commemorative magazines occasionally published by the club, and c) *Monatliche Rundschau*, monthly magazine published by the club during the 1930's. Those documents are gathered in the archives of the city of São Paulo: Public Archive of São Paulo State and Martius-Staden Institute.

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### **Du Geste Belliqueux au Mouvement Ludique – le Glissement de Sens de la Gymnastique à Travers l'Exemple du Jura Français de 1879 à 1914**

**JEAN-NICOLAS RENAUD**

ENS-Cachan, Antenne de Bretagne

Lorsque les premières sociétés de gymnastique apparaissent au début des années 1880 dans le département du Jura, elles répondent à une demande assez répandue dans l'Est de la France. Cette logique se déploie sur le département pendant toute la Belle Epoque. En faisant l'apologie d'un corps vif et discipliné, la pratique se positionne progressivement comme un acteur plaisant des fêtes, surtout lorsque ces dernières sont de nature patriotique. La presse locale s'invite alors dans le processus de diffusion de la pratique. Du plaisir d'être vu et glorifié au plaisir de se mouvoir avec aisance, le rapport à l'activité glisse progressivement en direction de l'agrément. La gymnastique semblerait perdre de sa portée collective pour réjouir davantage la part individuelle de chacun des acteurs, ponctionnant en passant le prestige des dirigeants pour le répandre sur l'auréole républicaine des gymnastes. A travers la lecture de nombreux hebdomadaires locaux de 1880 à 1914, nous retracerons la trajectoire que la gymnastique a suivie pour passer d'un rapport

collectif à un regard plus individualisant sur l'athlète. Par un processus de jugement de plus en plus codifié, la gymnastique acquerrait progressivement les stigmates du sport et s'émanciperait de la finalité belliqueuse du geste. Durant 30 ans, le processus de sportivisation transforme le rapport à la pratique par petites touches et la presse locale, non spécialisée, se fait alors le révélateur de la mutation en modifiant ses commentaires, ses narrations ou ses photographies.

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### **Karl Völker (1776-1884) und Eduard Biber (1801-1874): Berührungspunkte zwischen dem Turnen in London gegen Ende der 1820er Jahre und Pestalozzischen Grundsätzen**

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Das Ziel dieser Arbeit ist, die Personen Karl Völker und Eduard Biber zu beschreiben und die Berührungspunkte zwischen dem Turnen in London gegen Ende der 1820er Jahre und den Grundsätzen Pestalozzis aufzuzeigen. Zu diesem Thema liegt bereits eine hervorragende Arbeit von Professor Michael Krüger vor. Professor Krüger erklärt in Völkers Manuskript, dass sich seine pädagogischen Ambitionen mehr auf sein Schweizer Vorbild

Pestalozzi als auf seinen deutschen Turnvater Jahn stützen. Karl Völker hatte 1826 in London den Londoner Turnverein (London Gymnastic Society) gegründet. Im Rahmen dessen wurde Völker in einen Diskurs mit dem zur gleichen Zeit in London aktiven P.H. Clias verstrickt. Es wird davon ausgegangen, dass Völker im Ringen um die Durchsetzung seiner Art des Turnens gegenüber der Gymnastik Clias' unterlag. Professorin Christiane Eisenberg schreibt sogar von einem Scheitern des Kulturtransfers des deutschen Turnens nach England. Während Völkers Turnen in London an Popularität verlor, sah dieser einen Ausweg in der Erziehungslehre von Pestalozzi und Fellenberg. Im Juni 1827 wurde eine Broschüre mit dem Titel "NEW PESTALOZZIAN INSTITUTION" herausgebracht. Die Verfasser waren Karl Völker selbst und der 25-jährige, im 25-jährigen Württemberg geborene Eduard Biber. Biber war von 1823 bis 1825 an einer Lehranstalt von Niederer in Yverdon als Lehrer tätig. Anschließend ging auch er nach London. In seinem Buch "*Henry Pestalozzi, and His Plan of Education*" beschrieb er sowohl die Pestalozzischen Grundsätze als auch Völkers Turnen. Dabei kritisierte er die Gymnastik von Clias und lobte das Turnen von Völker. Die vorliegende Arbeit versucht nun, die bisherigen Arbeiten über das Wirken von Karl Völker in London gegen

Ende der 1820er Jahre zu ergänzen.

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### **The Influence of German Neoclassical Aesthetics on Finnish Gymnastic Culture**

**AINO SARJE**

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Finland

In my paper, I will deal with neoclassical ideas on gymnastics and the ideal gymnast's personality and outlook. Neoclassicism was based on Ancient Greek culture. I will describe the aesthetic values and concepts that were adopted by gymnastics from the culture of the Hellenes. I will concentrate on studying elite gymnastics in Finland and the German neoclassical influence on the Finnish gymnastic culture. The subject is of interest in the sense that it describes the distinctiveness of national features created by an international trend.

In Europe from the late 1700s onwards, the German Johan Joachim Winckelmann's works transmitted the exemplariness of the Antique. It was not until the end of 1800s that these ideas reached Finnish gymnastic culture, but they became very popular among the gymnasts in upper class as well as in working class gymnastics clubs. In their works, the Finnish gymnastic theoreticians Viktor Heikel and Elli Björkstén were influenced by the

Antique art and the assumed gymnastic culture of Ancient Greece. Heikel devoted himself to the gymnastics of Antiquity in *The History of Gymnastics* (1905). The major source for his work was Otto Heinrich Jaeger's research on the sports culture of Ancient Greece. Elli Björkstén described the culture of the ancient world as "the well of living water". She applied neoclassical aesthetics to the Swedish gymnastics of the day. She became well known internationally with her extensive work on the theory of gymnastics *Principles of Gymnastics for Women and Girls* (1918, 1923).

In my paper, the main sources are texts written by these theoreticians. In addition, I have studied articles in sports magazines. I will also show photographs to illustrate the neoclassic aspect of Finnish gymnastic culture.

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### **Hegemonic Femininity: A Pervasive Threat to Female Athleticism**

**AMANDA N. SCHWEINBENZ**  
Laurentian University

At the 2009 International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) Championships in Berlin, Germany, South African track sensation Caster Semenya eclipsed the field by winning the women's 800m race in a time of 1:55.45. Until July of 2009, when she won the African Junior

Championships, no one had ever heard of Caster Semenya. While her performance at the junior championships would have set off warning bells in Monaco, it was her physical appearance that alarmed athletics officials. As such, IAAF officials requested that the South African athletics association begin the process of verifying her gender.

Sex testing was launched by international sport officials as a way to prevent men from competing in women's events. Originally a visual examination performed by a gynecologist at or prior to competition, sex testing required female athletes to 'prove' their gender. As time progress, sex testing became more technologically advanced with the advent of chromosomal testing and the former invasive physical examination was replaced. Scientists and physicians began to look for chromosomal anomalies in female athletes rather than sex characteristics to determine whether or not athletes were in fact women.

Controversy over gender verification remained constant until the IAAF and the International Olympic Committee eliminated the tests in the 1990s. However, both organizations retained the right to test any athlete whose gender was deemed questionable. As such, international sport remains a venue that promotes heterosexist notions appropriate femininity. The deep-seated anxiety of deviant feminine appearance is pervasive and the presence of

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athletic, powerful women disrupts the seemingly natural physical superiority of men. While female athletes' athletic excellence has been touted by national Olympic committees, the pervasive discourse maintains that those who do not adhere to hegemonic femininity will be scrutinized.

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**"Barely visible: The representation and participation of women in the international and U.S. Paralympic organizations, 2008 – 2010."**

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**& ALISON WRYNN**

California State University  
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At first glance, the summer and winter Olympic Games appear to be a setting where female athletes have nearly reached parity with men. However, it is evident that women have only recently been given increased opportunities in events and as participants in summer and winter Olympic sporting events. Even more troubling is the fact that women have far more limited participation opportunities than men have in the Paralympic Games. Only 37.1% of the 2004 Paralympians were female. At the 2008 Games in Beijing, the participation of female athletes had dropped to 34.5%. Female Paralympians in the Winter

Games have not fared nearly as well as their Olympic counterparts, representing only 24.1% of the 2010 Paralympic participants.

Women have few opportunities to serve in leadership capacities. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established a 20% threshold goal that is infrequently met for the inclusion of women in all affiliated organizations within the Olympic and Paralympic movement.

Media coverage of the Summer Paralympic Games in the United States remains minimal. Coverage of the Paralympic Winter Games is noticeably absent. Few articles appear in newspapers, internet sites devoted to sport (such as ESPN.com), or television.

This paper analyzes the representation and participation of women in the international and U.S. Paralympic organizations. In addition it examines the types and extent of opportunities that are provided for women in administrative and leadership roles within these structures and the chances women have to compete in the Games themselves. This paper also assesses the extent that the IOC, IPC and USOC are fulfilling their stated missions with respect to fairness and gender equity and whether or not legal statutes are being upheld.

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### **Romanian Gymnastics during the Communist Period. A Historical Analysis**

**ANITA STEREA**

University of Bucharest

Gymnastics is today (maybe) one of the most important and appreciated sports in Romania, because of all the international success and visibility it has brought to the country. When you say "Romania" almost everybody recalls the name of Nadia Comaneci. Nadia with her perfect ten achievements in the Olympic Games in Montreal became the most know Romanian athlete around the world. But how did Nadia Comaneci become famous? Why is all the time Romania on the top level in gymnastics?

After World War II, when the communist party took the power in Romania, the new communist government started to invest in sport, and after (when the result came with) the success of Nadia Comaneci, the investments were especially concentrated in competitive gymnastics. After the Montreal moment, every little girl wanted to become a new Nadia, so the numbers of small gymnasts and the possibility to select new talents grew enormously.

In the same time the President Ceausescu used this new moment as a tool in his public diplomacy and policy. Athletes' performances were seen as a possible chance for the dictator to show to the world the

achievements of Romania as a communist state.

In my paper I will analyze all these aspects: the meaning of sport in a post war communist state; the concentration in a limited number of sports for gaining success and the political use of sports success. In my study I will start with the first results in gymnastics made in this discipline before Nadia Comaneci, and continue with the most important results, athletes and coaches (Nadia Comaneci, Octavian Belu, etc). Nadia Comaneci will represent another subject that will be analyzed, how she achieved the perfect ten, how she was treed in Romania after she became a star, and why she ran away from Romania in 1988. In the same time I will study the resources used and the role of political leaders and their actions in connection with the top level sports.

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### **"Apolitical Sport?" - Roots and Development of a Myth**

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In the 21<sup>st</sup> century academics and sport functionaries have increasingly acknowledged that sport and politics are intertwined – a relation that is postulated not only for the present but also for the past. However, during the interwar period the idea that sport and politics existed in two

separated worlds gained international acceptance. Thus, it is important to ask how this discourse about an “apolitical sport” started in the first place. It was only after the Brundage era that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) – or at least some of its members – took a different stance on this matter. Until then, the IOC asked for governmental support to secure the Olympic Games financially whilst at the same time rejecting any attempt by politicians to interfere in Olympic issues.

This paper aims to shed light on this obvious inconsistency by clarifying what the actors understood by “politics”. Different definitions and unreflected repetition of the credo that “sport and politics don’t mix” have surely played their part in creating a myth. But this credo was also exploited in order to secure the IOC’s autonomy, which will be illustrated through Brundage’s speeches.

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### **The History of the Hungarian Gymnastic Movement until the first modern Olympic Games**

**LAJOS SZABÓ**

Director of the Hungarian Sport Museum

**& KATALIN SZIKORA**

Hungarian University of Physical Education

Budapest

The theme of my paper is the development of the Hungarian

gymnastic movement, studying its historical and social background, as well as the strong influence of the German gymnastic movement. The latter was a consequence that at the time Hungary – albeit not willingly – was part of the Habsburg Empire, therefore a “German speaking” country. The first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time when Hungarians were fighting for their own rights which included the right to use the Hungarian language and from the 1830s several text books – including gymnastic ones – were published bilingually advancing the expansion of the Hungarian language. The first ones to introduce the ideas of modern gymnastics in Hungary were the educators and doctors who in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century visited and studied in German and Swiss institutions and later returning to their native country promoting the thoughts and methods of the philanthropists. The development of the Hungarian gymnastic movement revived after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867. The Austrian influence decreased greatly and the first modern sport club was formed as the National Gymnastic Association (NTE). Competitive gymnastic sport also emerged and Hungarian gymnasts could join the first modern Olympic Games. This was also a result of the fact that in 1868 physical education was made a compulsory subject in elementary schools. The curriculum of PE at the time mostly consisted of

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gymnastics, along with traditional games and skating. The NTE also launched the first courses to educate gymnastic teachers. In 1881 the first female student was enrolled and the issue of female gymnastic education was also solved.

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### **A Study on the Ascetic Practices of Saito Shintaro, who Trained Swordsmanship in Feudal Domains around Japan during the Late 1840s**

**MAYUMI TABATA**

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The purpose of this study is to clarify the ascetic practices of *Saito Shintaro* (1828–1888) and the places (the feudal domains) and the times of their implementation. These practices were called *kaikoku-shugyo* and included matches and skill trainings on swordsmanship. Numerous warriors traveled to the feudal domains to refine their skills in playing *taryu-jiai* (inter-school matches). *Shintaro* was the eldest son of *Saito Yakuro* (1798–1871), a well-known swordsmanship instructor during the end of the Tokugawa period. *Yakuro* had established the *Rempeikan*, which was a training center and one of the so-called “three great *dojo*”. *Shintaro* was trained in swordsmanship and studies by his father. He inherited

the *Rempeikan*. In the *Kaei* era (1840s), he traveled to various feudal domains, but the details on *shugyo*, such as places, dates, instructors, and schools (*ryuha*), were not described. Two unpublished historical sources, *Shoshu Shugyo Eimei-roku* (1847–1849) and *Shugyo-chu Shohan Houmei-roku* (1849), introduce his footprints and lead to the following conclusions. According to these historical sources, *Shintaro* visited a number of feudal domains from April 1847 to September 1849. The first place visited by him was the *Koga* domain (now Ibaragi prefecture). He visited places near both the center and the trip of Japan, namely all over the country. In particular, he conducted matches more actively in the north of *Kyushu* than he did in other districts. From the records of the small and unknown schools (*ryuha*), we can conclude that he visited not only the famous instructors but also the local ones. Furthermore, if we focus only on *Houmei-roku*, it is evident that he traveled to feudal domains with the aim of playing *taryu-jiai*.

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### **The Georges Hebert's “Natural Method” of Physical Education: A Gendered Reading**

**THIERRY TERRET**

CRIS University Lyon 1

In the early 20th century in France, Georges Hébert created a new concept of physical

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education later called “natural method”, which could be taught under two main forms. In the first one, the method consisted in putting people in a natural environment (forests, fields...) to make them react to the diverse conditions and situations they experienced. In the second one, which was more appropriate to urban schools, the method consisted in rational exercises taken from ten large groups of physical skills. In parallel to Swedish gymnastics and to sport, Hebertism became one of the most important methods of physical education in France before WWI and was later recognized within both the school curriculum and the soldiers’ physical preparation for almost half a century, with a climax of legitimacy reached during the Vichy regime (1940-1945).

For many scholars, Hebert was a pioneer in advance on his time, who shared a lot with the very last proposals in modern pedagogy. One of the unsolved questions, however, is whether or not his model of education was conservative or rather innovative in terms of gender. Indeed, in his many books and papers as well as through his various institutional initiatives Hébert explicitly or indirectly defined what he considered the ideal man and the ideal woman. He even was one of the few to write a book devoted to female esthetics and to create specific conditions for the education of girls and women: the so-called “palestras”. On the other hand, virility was a key-concept

for him. In revisiting some of his most influential works written between 1919 and 1936, I will argue that Hebert was rather gender conservative despite some obvious innovations.

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### **Turnen in Rio Grande do Sul/Brasilien: Bilder einer Kultur**

**LEOMAR TESCHE**

Unijuí – Campus Santa Rosa – Brasil

Anlässlich des 200. Jahrestages der Errichtung des ersten deutschen Turnplatzes 1811 auf der Berliner Hasenheide durch Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, sollen in diesem Beitrag Abbildungen, bzw. Fotografien als Quelle zur Turngeschichte in Brasilien fungieren. Die ausgewählten Fotografien stammen aus Schriftstücken und Dokumenten über das Turnen in Brasilien.

Dieser Beitrag bezieht sich auf zwei Forschungsquellen: zum Einen handelt es sich dabei um schon bekannte schriftlichen Dokumente, zum Anderen um Abbildungen. Letztere zeigen Menschengruppen, die in fast unvorstellbaren Umgebungen turnen. Gut gekleidet und uniformiert glaubten die Turner, dass sie durch das Turnen ihre deutsche Kultur in Brasilien ein Stückweit weiter am Leben erhalten könnten. Aus dieser Form der Visualisierung kann deutlich gezeigt werden, dass die Körperkultur in Form des Turnens



ihren Teil dazu geleistet hat in der Fremde ein Stück Heimat weiter zu führen, den sozialen Zusammenhalt unter Gleichgesinnten zu unterstützen und die deutsche Ethnizität in Brasilien zu fördern. Mit den ausgewählten Bildern als Dokumenten soll dies belegt werden.

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### **From Beautiful Gymnasts to Sportswomen – Danish Women Gymnasts at the Modern Olympic Games**

**ELSE TRANGBAEK**

University of Copenhagen

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, women have participated in gymnastics and sport. But in the area of sport where competition and achievement took on increasing importance, women had to struggle against cultural norms and the conservative opinions of medical scientists who viewed purity, piety, discipline and thrift as important for a woman's role and central to female embodied practices. Such values were foundational to and indeed visibly apparent among the Danish female gymnasts who participated in performances at the Olympic Games in 1908, 1912, 1920 as well as at the ten year Olympic celebration in Athens in 1906. At the same time, many of these female gymnasts were also able to incorporate a number of modern new attitudes about women's bodies and women's role in

society while finely balancing them with traditional views of womanhood and the collective and health-oriented principles underlying Danish gymnastics.

Despite the opinions of Pierre de Coubertin who saw women's role in the Olympics as audience rather than active participants, Danish female gymnasts found ways throughout their performances to demonstrate modern new attitudes about women's role in society. This paper therefore contains an analysis of the importance of Danish gymnastic women's participation in the Olympic Games and asks in what ways their gymnastic performances might also have assisted women to gain entrance to future sporting activities in the Games, and indeed to sporting activities in general. A number of analyses have argued that sport demands qualities such as a steely character, self-discipline and self-denial, endurance and courage – all qualities deemed important for the development of a proper man on his way ahead in society. If this is the case, then does sport mean the same for women as it does for men? And what can the early Olympic performances of Danish female gymnasts tell us about this issue?

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### **F. L. Jahn und die Anfänge der Turnpresse in Deutschland**

**JOSEF ULFKOTTE**

Präsidiumsmitglied Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahn-Gesellschaft

Mit der Eröffnung des Turnplatzes in der Hasenheide legte F. L. Jahn den Grundstein für die moderne Turn- und Sportvereinsbewegung in Deutschland. Seine geradezu revolutionäre Erfindung des Turnens vollzog sich losgelöst von äußeren Zwängen im öffentlichen Raum. Der Hasenheide-Turnplatz zog nicht nur die neugierige Berliner Bevölkerung an, sondern auch die zeitgenössische Presse, die in den nächsten Jahren zur Popularisierung des Turnens beitrug. Kaum beachtet wurde in der Forschung allerdings die Tatsache, dass Jahn bereits die Idee hatte, ein Fachorgan für die Belange des Turnens zu gründen. In dieser Hinsicht dachte der Leiter des Hasenheide-Turnplatzes sehr modern. Das „Turnverbot“ 1819/20 verhinderte zunächst die Verwirklichung dieses Vorhabens.

Dass ein ebenso engagierter wie umtriebiger Arzt aus der bayerischen Stadt Erlangen unmittelbar nach der Aufhebung des „Turnverbots“ in Preußen (1842) den richtungsweisenden Gedanken Jahns aufgriff und die „Allgemeine Turn-Zeitung“ gründete, die – wie es auf der Titelseite hieß – von „teutschen Turnern“ erstellt wurde, ist kaum bekannt. Der Turnlehrer Karl Euler, ein Schüler von Jahns

früherem Berliner Mitarbeiter Ernst Eiselen, gab 1843 und 1844 in enger Anlehnung an Jahns Vorstellungen „Jahrbücher der deutschen Turnkunst“ heraus. Gleich vier Turnzeitungen erblickten im Jahre 1846 das Licht der Welt: Die „Mainzer Turn-Zeitung“, das „Nachrichtenblatt für Deutschlands Turnanstalten und Turngemeinden“, die „Turn-Zeitung“ sowie der in Dresden erscheinende „Der Turner. Zeitschrift gegen geistige und leibliche Verkrüppelung“. Damit nicht genug, erschien 1847 in Krefeld die „Rheinische Turnhalle. Zeitschrift für Gymnastik“.

Im Rahmen des Referates werden die Gründe für diese Entwicklung ebenso beleuchtet wie Jahns Verbindungen zur vormärzlichen Turnpresse. Deutlich gemacht werden soll auch, dass die 1856 gegründete „Deutsche Turn-Zeitung“ eine folgerichtige Konsequenz des Jahnschen Ansatzes war.

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### **L'éducation physique au Lycée 'Pierre de Fermat' de Toulouse (France) au XIXes.: entre jeux d'exercice, gymnastique et sports**

**SERGE VAUCELLE**

UFRSTAPS Université « Paul Sabatier » TOULOUSE III

Lorsqu'à l'inauguration du Lycée Impérial de Toulouse en 1806, le premier proviseur insiste pour que les élèves pratiquent régulièrement un certain nombre

d'exercices physiques, l'Education Physique dans l'institution scolaire française n'en est qu'à ses premières expérimentations. Aussi, quand un maître de gymnastique vient officier dans cet établissement dès 1845, ou quand un gymnase est édifié pour les pensionnaires à partir de 1851, la situation toulousaine anticipe avec originalité sur les premières mesures qui ne sont prises par l'Etat en faveur de la gymnastique scolaire que bien plus tard - à partir de 1854 (Fortoul), puis véritablement après 1869 (Duruy) et 1880 (George). Quand les lycéens eux-mêmes se regroupent pour pratiquer leurs jeux, puis des sports, au sein de la société sportive qu'ils fondent dès 1869 - « La Violette » - ils anticipent là encore de plus d'une décennie sur la naissance du mouvement sportif français.

L'objet de cette communication est d'étudier, à partir des archives de ce lycée toulousain, comment les exercices physiques les plus divers se sont progressivement structurés en une institution scolaire appelé « gymnastique ». Héritée du terreau très vivace des jeux d'exercice et des arts académiques (équitation, escrime) qui ont fait l'éducation des hautes sociétés d'Ancien Régime puis d'Empire, contrôlée par les vigilances éducatives des pédagogues, encouragée par les discours et les pratiques roboratives des médecins hygiénistes, renforcée par les aspirations militaires de jeunes lycéens qui se destinent aux

grandes carrières d'Etat, intégrant cependant les contenus les plus variés des jeux traditionnels puis des sports naissants, cette discipline scolaire s'est enrichie de toute une variété de pratiques qui se développent et cohabitent dans la « ville rose ».

L'originalité de la situation toulousaine devrait ainsi nous permettre de mieux cerner un processus complexe d'élaboration, de formalisation et d'institutionnalisation d'une discipline qui ne s'est achevée qu'au siècle suivant.

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### Physical Culture, Yoga and the Gendered Genealogy of 'Building the Body Beautiful'

PATRICIA VERTINSKY

University of British Columbia

On the frontispiece of Mary (Mollie) Bagot Stack's *Building the Body Beautiful: The Bagot Stack Stretch and Swing System* is a picture of the sun setting over the Himalayas. It was a scene, wrote Stack, where, as a newly widowed British war bride in India, she had contemplated the transformative power of beauty and nature upon the well being of the body. It sparked her determination, on her return to England to establish the popular 'keep fit' movement, *The Women's League of Health and Beauty* in 1930 dedicated to safe motherhood, peace and embodied spiritual growth.

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The history of the League in England and its international diffusion has been told many times over by members of its founding dynasty, especially Mary Stack's daughter, Prunella, but my interest here lies in an examination of its gendered genealogy, the complex transnational origins of this physical culture movement, its theosophist leanings and Asian yoga roots as well as the medically oriented disciplines of European styled gymnastics and emerging importance of expressive styles of movement. This presentation will trace this complex background and illustrate how Mary Stack's incorporation of postures (āsanas) into a combined program of dynamic and spiritual stretching, rhythmic breathing and relaxation within a 'harmonial' context built upon a smorgasbord of body techniques and remedial exercises that endure in many respects today as modern hatha yoga.

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### **Pink Wallet: The History of Techno-Making of Sexual Bodies in the Feminine Tests of the 1968 Olympics**

**SEBASTIÃO VOTRE  
& PATRICIA LESSA**

Sex and gender take a new shape after the scientific discovery of the hormones. It is the beginning of a period of technological and political investments that culminate in the artificial

manipulation of hormones, which were assimilated by the sports doping to improve performance. Together with doping, there is a concern to prove the gender of the female athletes. In the 1960s, when television coverage of the Olympics began, viewers saw women win Olympic medals, beginning the polemics that many of the athletes competing were men posing as women. In 1966 tests of femininity were introduced during a meeting of IOC: female athletes were displayed naked and subjected to gynecological exams. In 1968 the IOC introduced the test of femininity to substitute for gynecological exams, a "scientific verification" to see if each competitor had two XX chromosomes through. The 1968 Olympics were a landmark in the early tests of femininity. This study, which is characterized as a historical documentary research, investigates the discourse of the newspapers of that time on the political conditions that lead to such tests. Our sources were the Sports Newspaper and the Brazil Newspaper, the period taken into account was the second half of 1968. The contemporary feminist theories were also used in order to keep a dialogue with the primary sources.

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### **Proposals and Registered Curricular Contexts in the Constitutive History of vocational training in Physical Education in Brazil: from the beginning to the present days**

**SEBASTIÃO VOTRE**  
UGF  
& **MARCELLO NUNES**  
UFES / UVV

In this paper we will present various official documents and literature about The vocational training in Physical Education, to identify and describe the historical intricacies of the curricular construction in this area of social intervention. With this historical report we describe the constituent trajectory proposals and curriculum guidelines, as well as presenting a set of recommendations and structures of disciplines that have directly influenced the current curricula for training in Physical Education in Brazil. We evaluate that the current National Curriculum Guidelines in the area, incorporates the instructional discourse (elaborated code) that has been accumulated through the years. The content analysis of official documents on the formation of the professional offers us support to our propositions, having studies of Physical Education and specific articles of the area as a theoretical reference. Based on the results of this descriptive analysis, we were able to identify the constitutive proposals for

training courses in Brazil in its perspective moments.

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### **Origins and Trajectory of Sports Psychology in Brazil, in the First Part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

**SEBASTIÃO VOTRE**  
UGF  
& **ANTONIO VARGAS**  
UGF

Psychology of Sport is considered to have begun in Brazil with João Carvalhaes, in the decade of 1950s. Notwithstanding, the guidelines of education, physical education and health began to be established and defined with the advent of French Mission (1920). Brazilian ideology concerning schooling bodies, in that moment, was hygienist and eugenic oriented. Given this context, it seems reasonable to postulate that Psychology of Sport had a good space to emerge among us, and look for favorable evidence in published newspapers of that period. The aim of this study is to identify and analyze the academic production and the empirical studies related to sports psychology, in the decades between 1920 to 1950. We begin in 1920, considering that in the National report on health in 1921 there is reference to the need of a laboratory on experimental psychology, for psychiatric tests, and for evaluating the candidates to work in military air forces.

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Data come from files stored in the City of Rio de Janeiro, which was the capital of the country: Historical Files of Army (Arquivos Históricos do Exército), School for Preparing Officials for the Army (Escola de Aperfeiçoamento de Oficiais o Exército), and School of Physical Education for the Army (Escola de Educação Física do Exército). Keywords used for investigating the topic of psychology of sports were the Portuguese language corresponding to *psychology*, *psychoanalysis*, *mind*, *mentality* and *psychiatry*. We found and analyzed 17 texts on the theme, and concluded that the country was under pressure to give birth to a new and strong race, following directions of European centers of eugenics.

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### **A Study in China Private School Gymnastics Textbook (1904)**

**TO-PIN WEN**

National Taiwan Sport University

From 1862 to 1902, the official schools in the new system could be divided into four categories. Those are foreign-language schools for training translator, such as Translation school. Industry schools for developing economic, such as Shanghai machine school, military schools for training martial people, such as naval school and ordinary schools for basic educated foundation, such as Western

learning school. Besides, there were some unofficial modern schools, such as Catholic or Christianity school. Late Qing Dynasty claimed the academic system "Authorized School Regulation" promulgated in 1902 of the Yin-yan Educational system and the "Presented School Regulation" promulgated in 1904 of the Kui-Mao Educational System. These two education systems both include "Gymnastics" course, and laid a foundation of Chinese gymnastics education.

The purpose of this study was keen to analyze the gymnastics textbooks of elementary schools in 1904, be called "Private School Gymnastics textbook". By historical approached. There are some results as followed: First, the authors were Japanese Tsuboi Gendo and Tanaka Seigyo, translated by Ding, Jin in 1904, and been published by Shanghai Win-Min Publishing. There are four chapters as, Chapter one, rectification method divided into 21 sections. Chapter two, corrective surgery body divided into 17 sections. Chapter three, empty-handed exercise be divided into 23 sections. Chapter Four, empty-handed exercise was divided into 22 sections. This textbook of the object focused on elementary students, therefore, it focused on the team collection, dissolution and moving. Second, corrected the posture and made the body condition healthier. At the last, it kept improving health through empty-handed gymnastics. This advanced

gymnastics textbook for the higher primary school textbooks was dumbbells gymnastics. All in all, a late Qing Dynasty elementary school gymnastics textbook was taken Japanese gymnastics as a model.

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### **Über Prof. Dr. Sukeichi Shinoharas „Leibeserziehung – persönliche Bemerkungen“ (1932)**

**TOKURO YAMAMOTO**  
Kyoto, Japan

Pädagoge Sukeichi Shinohara hatte die althergebrachte sich auf Gesundheitspflege und Gesundheitslehre konzentrierende Leibeserziehung kritisiert und 1932 sein Buch „Leibeserziehung – persönliche Bemerkungen“ veröffentlicht, in dem er seine originale Argumentation der Leibeserziehung vorstellt, nämlich die „mehr geistig und vom Willen beherrschte Gestaltung des Körpers“. Seine Arbeit beeinflusste in großen Maßen, viele nachfolgende japanische Forscher und führende Personen im Bereich von Leibeserziehung sowie Sport. Bei der diesmaligen Untersuchung wird auf zwei Punkte, die die Basis von Shinoharas Ansichten bilden, Augenmerk gelegt. Ein Punkt ist ein Vorschlag wie man den Körper auffasst. Bis jetzt hat man den Körper aus dem gleichen Blickwinkel betrachtet, als wäre es eine Sache in der

Naturwelt, oder als Lebewesen (Organismus), sozusagen als Objekt oder das Subjekt selbst ignorierend, nur aus physiologischem Standpunkt, also nur von außen her den Körper betrachtet. Shinohara schlägt eine zweite Betrachtungsform vor, nämlich die „von innen“. Dies bedeutet dem Subjekt und den erscheinenden physischen Phänomenen, die internen Erlebnisse gegenüberzustellen und somit einheitlich zu erfassen. Solange die Erziehung eine Wirkung auf die Entwicklung einer Persönlichkeit ausübt, ist es auch selbstverständlich, dass bei der Erziehung des Leibes, der Standpunkt der persönlichen Betrachtungsweise, der Zweiten „von innen“, innegehalten werden muss.

Noch ein Punkt ist, dass man hinsichtlich der „geistig, willentlichen Gestaltung“ den „Impuls“ berücksichtigen muss. Shinohara zu folge: „Wenn der Körper den „Impuls“ „als Eigenes“ wahrnehmen kann, dann heißt es erst, dass dies „sein eigener Körper“ ist. Beim Impuls ist der Geist und der Körper vereinigt, und keine kleinste Lücke existiert. Deshalb ist es erdenklich, dass man den Impuls physisch und gleichzeitig psychisch auffassen kann. Beim Impuls handelt es sich darum, dass der Körper der Geist ist und der Geist der Körper.“

Auf diesen zwei Aspekten von Shinohara wurden die nachfolgenden japanischen Leitprinzipien in Bereich Leibeserziehung sowie Sport gebaut.

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### **"Attention! At Ease!": on the Formation of the Modern Chinese Body by Military Gymnastics**

**CHIA-JU YEN**

National Taiwan Sport University

Historical research by literature analysis is applied in this study. In 1840, after the Opium War, China faced an unprecedented series of foreign invasions and severe civil strife. A tremendous interest developed on the part of the government and private individuals in studying the work of Western intellectuals. Wei Yuan first proposed "learning foreign technologies to scotch foreigners". The technologies included: the know-how of battleships, gun power, and training of the army. The origin of military gymnastics lies in the training of the army. In order to use Western guns, civil society and the official opposition had to learn Western training methods. On January 8, 1862, the Qing Dynasty approved the "Charter training session", specifically for military gymnastics. In the beginning, Qing Dynasty soldiers learned from British and German gymnastics. Later, in 1894, after the Jiawu War (China-Japan), the victory by Japan made the Qing government turn to learn Japanese military gymnastics. Foreign instructors from the West were replaced by the Chinese returning from studying abroad. Due to ideological trend was driven by a military-civic ideology

prevailed. Military gymnastics became a part of school education. However, owing to the introduction of liberal thought in America, the military doctrine of education no longer matched the national trend of the times. In 1923, the Qing government announced new academic curriculum standards, renamed the school "體操 (gymnastics)" to "體育 (physical education)", and also deleted military gymnastics courses in school.







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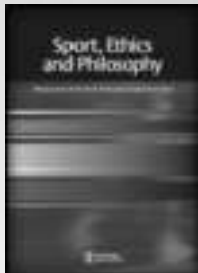
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