

ISHPES Congress 2023

Individuals, Institutions, (trans)nationalism. Sport and History facing new challenges



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12-14 July 2023
University of Lausanne (UNIL)

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UNIL | Université de Lausanne

Institut des sciences du sport
de l'UNIL (ISSUL)



UNIVERSITÉ DE FRIBOURG
UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG



INTERNATIONAL
CENTRE FOR
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INDIVIDUALS, INSTITUTIONS, (TRANS)NATIONALISM. SPORT AND HISTORY FACING NEW CHALLENGES.

ISHPES 2023 congress - The International Society for History of Physical Education and Sport

12-14 July 2023 | University of Lausanne (Switzerland)

Organized by the Institut des sciences du sport de l'UNIL (ISSUL),
in partnership with the Département d'histoire contemporaine de l'Université de Fribourg (UniFr)
and the Centre International d'Etude du Sport (CIES).



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1. Welcome and Introduction

The Director's Word

First of all, we are particularly happy and proud to welcome you to our university, and I would like to extend a warm welcome to you all. I'd particularly like to thank the Organizing committee, which has done a fantastic job to prepare this event. I can't be with you, but I'm sure everything will go well!

The *Institut des sciences du sport de l'Université de Lausanne* (ISSUL) has a bifaculty structure: administratively attached to the *Faculté des Sciences Sociales et Politiques*, its teaching and research staff are shared between the *Faculté des Sciences Sociales et Politiques* and the *Faculté de Biologie et Médecine* within the University of Lausanne.

Our institute offers courses in 5 Masters programmes (Sport and Leisure Management, Training and Performance, Social Sciences and Sport, Adapted Physical Activities and Health, Teaching). Multi-disciplinary by nature, our teaching and research covers sociology, history, anthropology, pedagogy and intervention, economics, management, biomechanics, physiology, neuroscience, sports medicine, exercise biochemistry... a vast range, which enables us to undertake numerous multi-disciplinary projects.

The second-largest institute in terms of the number of students in the *Faculté des Sciences Sociales et Politiques*, ISSUL has grown considerably over the last fifteen years. Situated in an exceptional sports ecosystem, with a large number of international sports federations and the IOC in Lausanne and the canton of Vaud, we have become one of the most dynamic place in the field of sports science, and our ambition is to confirm our status as a benchmark centre for both fundamental research and community involvement.

Our scientific development is based on five strategic areas: Olympism and the Globalisation of Sport; Sport, Doping and Integrity issues; Sport, Adapted Physical Activity and Health; Mountain and Altitude; Sport, Education and Gender.

The ISSUL's team currently run around ten international programmes funded by the Swiss National Fund (SNF) and other research funds, with an exceptional scientific output in terms of articles published in scientific journals and scientific books, as well as the organisation of numerous meetings.

This ISHPES congress is part of this dynamic, and is of great importance to us as it brings together the very best sports historians from all over the world.

I would like to thank you all for coming and wish you an excellent conference!

Nicolas Bancel - Director

The Organisation Team's welcome greetings

It is with great pleasure that the local organising team welcomes you to this ISHPES congress on the campus of the University of Lausanne.

We have tried to anticipate all the difficulties that usually arise in the organisation of events of this ambition, but we will of course remain at your disposal should you have any difficulties or questions.

As the organising team is largely made up of historians, and in particular young researchers, this is also an opportunity for us to emphasise the very strong dynamic that exists in Lausanne in the history of sport, with projects focusing as much on the history of sport in Switzerland as on the history of sport in a more international context. There are currently more than ten doctoral theses being written in sports history specifically at ISSUL, with many international co-directions in place.

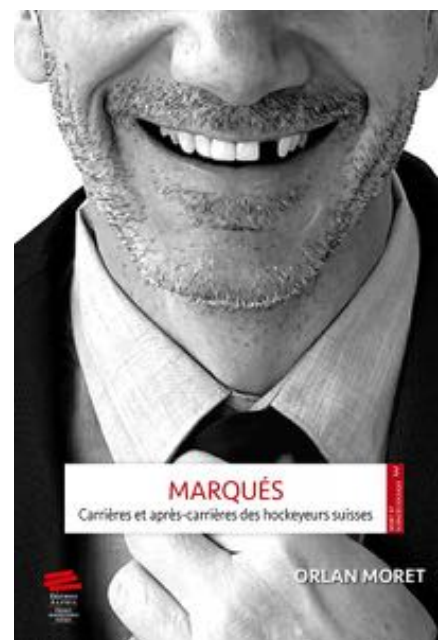
We would also like to thank the University of Fribourg and the Centre International d'Etude du Sport in Neuchâtel for their support.

Finally, we should also mention the recent launch of a new journal, *Les Sport Modernes*, and the exciting development of a book serie 'Sport et Sciences Sociales', both published with the same publisher, Alphil, based in Neuchâtel in Switzerland.

Léna Curtet, Mathieu Elben, Sébastien Cala and Grégory Quin
For the ISHPES 2023's Organisation Committee

<p>In case of necessity or emergency please contact: Grégory Quin (+41'79'348'24'81) Sébastien Cala (+41'79'671'37'49)</p>
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Based in Lausanne: *Les Sports Modernes* and the the book serie 'Sport et Sciences Sociales'



Les Sports Modernes & Collection “*Sports et Sciences Sociales*”

2. Keynotes

Fiona Skillen

Keynote title: *'Proving themselves no mean experts at the game': Some reflections on the development of women's football in Scotland, 1880-1939.*

Session: Wednesday – 14:00-15:00

Abstract: The 5th of December 2021 marked the 100th anniversary of the introduction of the Football Association's 'ban' on women's football in England. Yet, 100 years on we have little understanding of the impact of that 'ban' or how, why and where women's football developed within the nations which make up the United Kingdom. Existing academic research, which has sought to address the early history of women's participation in football in Britain, has tended to focus almost exclusively on the English experience. There has been no comprehensive academic study of the developments in each of these nations however, recent small localised studies suggest that these developments were complex and regionally variable. By exploring the development of the game within these localities it will be possible to create a more complete and richer history of the game across the UK.

Scotland is an important focus. The earliest recording of women playing football in Britain was in Scotland in the sixteenth century. Yet, Scotland has in the last 100 years at least, had a problematic relationship with women's football. It was the last European Football Association to formally recognise the women's game, not formally doing so until 1974, three years after other countries did so. The problematic history of the game before 1973 has, until recently been a relatively hidden history. It has often been assumed and perpetuated by the press, organisations and even some academics, that the women's game only began to develop in Scotland from the 1960s onwards, culminating with the founding of Scottish Women's Football Association (SFWA) in 1971. At a time when the profile of the women's game has taken on a new significance within Scottish culture it seems right to explore and celebrate its long yet under discussed history and heritage.

This presentation will focus on the initial findings of my current research project which maps the development of women's football in Scotland from the 1880s to the outbreak of World War Two. I will explore the importance of social capital in relation to the success, or failure, of early teams and leagues. While the role of World War One and the subsequent 'backlash' against the 'new' woman will be explored. Finally, if time permits I will also offer some reflections on the wider community aspects of this project.

Biography: Professor Fiona Skillen is a Professor of Social History, in the Dept of Social Sciences, School for Business and Society at Glasgow Caledonian University. Her research interests concern aspects of sport, gender and popular culture. She has also worked on projects focusing on aspects of Scottish sports history including, the sporting heritage of Glasgow, the history of Scotland's role in the Commonwealth Games and most recently on a FIFA-funded project mapping the early history of women's football in Scotland. She is actively involved in a number of community heritage projects and groups focused on aspects of sports participation, fandom and recording and preserving the rich sporting heritage of Scotland.



Sami Koskelainen

Keynote title: *From funerals to flares: Europeanisation of Finnish football supporter culture since the 1980s*

Session: Thursday – 12:00-13:00

Abstract: Finnish football supporter culture, defined here as the norms and practices of supporting, has changed radically over the past decades. This paper studies its history from 1980s to modern day with a focus on supporter activities and models of organisation, Football Association of Finland's (FAF) policies, and views on proper ways of supporting. FAF's archival files, media texts, photographic and audio-visual materials, and fans' online discussions are used as sources. The paper concentrates on developments around men's elite level football on the national and club level.

The paper argues that Finnish football supporter culture's recent history can be understood as a process of Europeanisation, loosely defined as European governance's effects on the national level, and the emergence of transnational European formations, norms, and practices. Until the early 1990s, passionate supporting and hooliganism were largely framed as external, non-Finnish phenomena. This changed as a new supporter generation began to model themselves after foreign supporters; in response, FAF began to implement Europe-wide supporter regulations in Finland too. Through emulating European examples, tensions between supporter aesthetics and supporter policies emerged – hence Finnish supporter culture replicated the antagonistic relations between fans and authorities observed around the continent. The tensions have been particularly clear around the use of pyrotechnical products since the 1990s, the Finnish national team's supporter group in the late 2000s, and the Helsinki derby in the late 2010s.



The history of Finnish supporter culture also reflects Finnish relationship with Europe outside football. The new supporter generation emerged in the 1990s as Finland's connections to Western Europe were greatly deepened. On a discursive level, both supporters and FAF have constantly justified their actions with reference to Europe (and in particular Sweden), mirroring similar arguments in politics and culture.

Biography: Sami Koskelainen is a PhD researcher in History in University of Helsinki. Koskelainen's dissertation concerns Europeanisation and Finnish football from the 1980s to 2010s. He has an MA in European History from University College London.

Olha Martynyuk

Keynote title: *Bicycle Boom of 1890s in Ukraine: Local Mobilities Between Imperial Politics*

Session: Thursday – 17:30-19:00

Abstract: The lecture introduces a world of bicycle producers, retailers, advocates, consumers and riders in 1890s Ukraine, at that point part of Habsburg and Romanov Monarchies. It discusses local agency in adopting western technologies, by following an import of mass-produced American bicycle brand “Columbia” in Eastern Europe. A comparison of bicycle clubs in Ukrainian parts of the two empires will illustrate, how imperial ethnic, class and gender politics influenced actual bicycle use on the ground, and how seemingly neutral in political terms local enthusiasts responded to these politics. Although Eastern Europe was late in launching its own bicycle mass-production, the cultural phenomenon of Bicycle Boom, with its enthusiasm, public debate and new standards of bodily conduct, took place at the same time with bicycle-producing western societies.

A special attention will be paid to a culture of bicycle sports, which emerged in 1890s due to efforts of local activists and a support from local authorities. New cyclodromes were sites for testing modern technologies, - not only mechanical vehicles, but also electric light and asphalted pavement. Bicycle clubs designed special strategies for funding their initiatives, which at times involved creative solutions like gambling and alcohol sales. Swept out in the course of rapid urbanization of early 1900s, the cyclodromes in Ukrainian cities remain until now a forgotten page in the history of sports, mobility and cultural modernization.



H. Pshenychnyi. Photo. Audio and Film State Archive of Ukraine

Public Keynote

BICYCLE BOOM OF 1890S IN UKRAINE Local Mobilities Between Imperial Politics Dre Olha Martynyuk

National Technical University of Ukraine and University of Basel

13 July 2023, 17h45-19h00 | University of Lausanne (Géopolis)

ISPHE 2023 CONGRESS - The International Society for History of Physical Education and Sport



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Biography: Olha Martynyuk is an associate professor at the National Technical University of Ukraine Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute and a postdoc at the University of Basel. In 2017, she defended a dissertation on Russian nationalism in early twentieth-century Ukraine. Since then, she has switched to teaching history of science and technology. Her current book project is entitled “Bicycle Mobility in Ukraine, 1890–1990.” She has previously coedited the volume *Living in a Modern City: Kyiv of the Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries (ukr)*, curated the exhibition *Bicycle boom 1890s (ukr)*, and assisted prof. Kate Brown with writing *Manual for Survival: An Environmental History of the Chernobyl Disaster*. In 2022, she has given multiple interviews about Ukrainian history, culture and identity Swiss and German press: *NZZ am Sonntag*, *WOZ*, *Velojournal*, *GEO Magazin*, *Bajour*.

This last keynote will be public and will be followed by an aperitive for the guests in the Geopolis Hall



H. Pshenychnyi Photo, Audio and Film State Archive of Ukraine

3. A guide to all relevant Locations

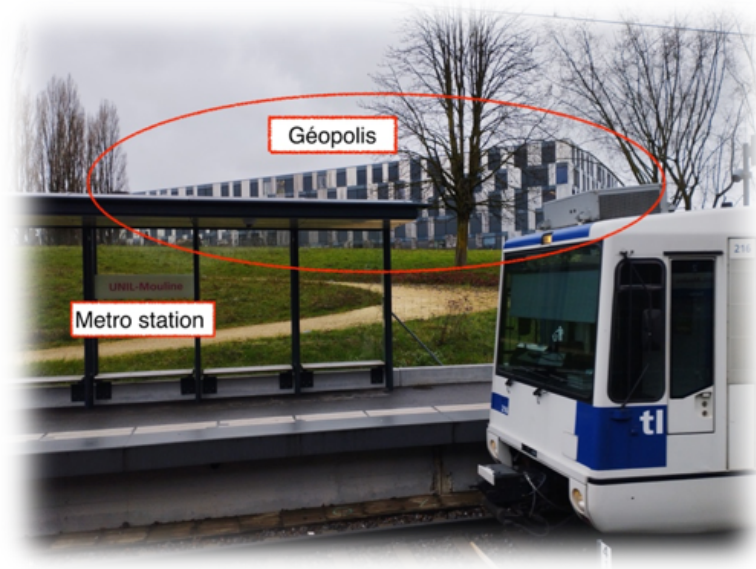
How to get to Lausanne:

- **Plane:** Lausanne is directly connected to the international airports of Geneva and Zurich by train. For timetables, please consult the **SBB website** ([The Swiss Railway Company](#))
- **Train:** The city of Lausanne is very well connected to the Swiss and European rail network, particularly for travelers arriving from France, Italy, Germany or Austria.
- **Car:** Lausanne is connected to the national highway network. However, we would like to point out that traffic can be complicated during rush hours. In addition, it is necessary to buy a vignette to use the freeways (**40 CHF**).



How to get to the congress building, Le Géopolis:

- **By metro and bus:** The University of Lausanne is located on the shores of Lake Geneva, to the west of the city. The campus is served by a metro line (M1, Flon – Renens) that connects to downtown Lausanne. The metro timetable is available [here](#). If you arrive from the Lausanne Railway Station, you must take the metro M2 (Ouchy) to the stop “Flon” and then take the metro M1 (Renens) to the University. In order to reach the Géopolis building, we advise you to get off at the “[UNIL-Mouline](#)” stop. You can also access the campus by bus, via the stop “Chavannes-R., Mouline”.
- **By Car:** The campus is located near the highway exit “St-Suplice / Ecublens”. It is possible to park in the Chamberonne parking lot for a fee of about 25 CHF/day.
- For more information, please check the congress [website](#).



How to get to La Parada (Young Scholars event on Wednesday):

- Address: Rue du Tunnel 20, 1005 Lausanne: <https://www.laparada.ch/>
- From the university, you can take the M1 to Lausanne Flon and then take the M2 to Riponne Maurice Bédart. From there, it's a 3 minutes walk.
- From Lausanne, you have more possibilities: please check [here](#).

How to get to the Gala Ceremony:

- Address: Restaurant du Tennis (Av. de Rhodanie 53, 1007 Lausanne: <http://restaurantdutennislausanne.ch>)
- From the university, you can take the M1 direction Lausanne Flon, change at Bourdonnette and take the bus 24 to Vidy Port. After it's a 2 minutes walk.
- From Lausanne, you have more possibilities: please check [here](#).



4. Extra Events

Wednesday:

- In the evening, for the Young Scholars, there will be an aperitif at La Parada (Rue du Tunnel 20, 1005 Lausanne: <https://www.laparada.ch/>)

Thursday:

- In the evening, an aperitif will take place in the Géopolis Hall.

Friday:

- In the afternoon, a social activity will be proposed by the members of the organizing committee:

A look back at the history of sport on the shores of Lake Geneva

Lausanne and physical exercise and sport have a long history. Aside from the close relationship established almost 100 years ago between the city and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Lausanne is more broadly a place where physical exercise and sport (gymnastics, shooting, modern sports) developed throughout the 19th century. In 1906, Pierre de Coubertin considered the Lake Geneva area to be a strong place for modern sports in Europe, and imagined that the actual University territory could become a modern Olympia.

The aim of this walk is to going back to this history, retracing more than 100 years of physical exercise and sport in Lausanne through some of its most emblematic landmarks: the Dorigny sports campus, the IOC headquarters, the Pierre de Coubertin and Juan Antonio Samaranch stadiums, the Bellerive swimming pool and, *last but not the least*, the courts of the Stade-Lausanne tennis clubs (where the gala dinner will be held).

The walk will take place along the lakefront, in the natural and car-free setting of the Parc Bourget and using the facilities created for the 1964 Swiss National Exhibition, with views of the Alps all along the way.

The walk is proposed by Dr. Philippe Vonnard.

Senior Researcher at the University of Fribourg (Department of Contemporary History) and Lecturer at the University of Lausanne (Institute of Sports Science), Philippe is a specialist in international sports relations and the history of leisure and sports in Switzerland. He is well acquainted with the sporting history of the city of Lausanne. He regularly organizes "Olympic" or "sports" tours of the city for foreign colleagues and students.



The University of Lausanne and SHAS present a brand new guide to sports architecture. This latest addition to the "Architecture de poche" collection is designed to introduce a wide audience to the sports and leisure facilities found in one of Switzerland's steepest cities: Lausanne. For more information about the book please click [here](#).

In case of bad weather, an alternative programme on site will be proposed.

- This social activity will lead us to the Gala ceremony that will take place at the Restaurant du Tennis (Av. de Rhodanie 53, 1007 Lausanne: <http://restaurantdutennislausanne.ch>).



Restaurant
du Tennis

5. Expectations – Golden Rules

Rule # 1: stay on time

Please try to get into the right room at the right time. We have a tight schedule, and there will be several sessions running parallel at the same time. These need to start and stop at the right time. To do your bit to keep things to time, please ensure that your own presentation does not overrun the agreed limit. Each panel has a chair, who will politely try to keep you to time.

Rule # 2: Be respectful

This applies to all things. Be respectful in keeping to time and thereby enabling other people's time. Be respectful of academic and social protocols and normal polite conventions. When you are presenting or asking a question, remember that your time and your voice is not more important than other people's time and other people's voice. Similarly, in the rooms, in the corridors, during the meals, in the bars, in the streets, in the halls, and at all times, please be respectful of other people's dignity, rights and expectations.

Rule # 3: Be hospitable

Intellectual hospitality is vital and vitalising in any academic context. Therefore, you must be hospitable to other people's ideas, approaches, opinions, and voices. Being open to new ideas, new approaches, and being ready to meet difference, diversity, eclecticism and even dissensus should not take anyone by surprise here. We are, after all, working across the intersections of multiple academic disciplines and discourses, seeking to immerse ourselves in and advance our knowledge and understanding of myriad aspects of sport history.

6. General information – for delegates, panels and chairs

- **Wifi:** There are different options to access the university wireless network. The easiest for most people will be through your own University Eduroam account. If you don't have one, then you can access the "public-unil" network (SIMS Self- Registration). Further information [here](#).

Panels and chairs

- **Sessions:** Four or five sessions will take place in parallel in different rooms (except for the Keynotes). Each session will last 1h30. Time must be divided equally between the presentations, and the last 30 minutes are for the Q&A session.
- **Chairs:** Each panel has a chair, responsible for keeping the panel to time.
- **Timing:** Presenters are expected to finish within 20 minutes. The chair will alert presenters when they have 5 minutes left, 1 minute left, and no time left. Presenters must stop when they have no time left.
- **Discussion:** After presentation, panel chairs should organize a Q&A session. The Q&A will last 30 minutes. If possible, chairs should try to ensure that anyone who wants to ask a question has the opportunity. Sessions should finish at the designated time.
- **Computers:** Each lecture and seminar room have a networked computer connected to a data projector. There are facilities for connecting USB memory sticks. **You need to have your presentation on your USB memory stick.**
- **Printing:** We don't have automatic access to printers. Please print before you arrive.
- **Precautions:** It is a good idea to save your presentation in more than one file format (e.g., PPT and PDF), and on more than one device (e.g., USB memory stick and disc), just in case of technical glitches.
- **Preparation:** You should load and test your presentation in the presentation room before your session begins. All presentation rooms will be unlocked from early in the morning and will remain unlocked between presentations. Everyone should work to ensure there are no delays caused by trying to load a presentation during the panel itself.

7. Program

The session in « **green** » will provide a hybrid access to the presentations and discussions. The password to access a Zoom session is "ISHPES2023".

Wednesday, 12.07.2023

From 12:00	<i>Opening of registration</i>				<i>Geopolis 2208</i>
13:45-14:00	Official opening of the congress				<i>Auditorium Geopolis 1612</i>
14:00-15:00	Keynote – ISHPES Award Fiona Skillen (Glasgow Caledonian University) 'Proving themselves no mean experts at the game': Some reflections on the development of women's football in Scotland, 1880-1939 Chair: Malcom MacLean				Auditorium Geopolis 1612
15:00-15:15	<i>Short break</i>				<i>Geopolis Hall</i>
15:15-16:45	Session 1				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	1a. From the summit ... (1/2)	1b. South American perspectives (1/3)	Free	1c. The Body politics (1/1)	1d. Gender issues (1/5)
16:45-17:15	<i>Coffee break</i>				<i>Geopolis Hall</i>
17:15-18:45	Session 2				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	2a. From the summit ... (2/2)	2b South American perspectives (2/3)	2c. Economy and mediatiation (1/1)	2d. Testing (1/1)	2e. Gender issues (2/5)
From 19:30	Free Evening <i>Apéritif for Young Scholars</i>				<i>The Lacustre</i>

Session 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Session 1a. From the summits to the roads, through the slopes (1/2)

Barton S. *Ownership and control of the Swiss hotel sector and its stakeholders in the promotion and development of winter sports before 1930*

Quin G. *The rich against the landscape. About the development of the ski area around St. Moritz (1928-1973)*

Nevicato M. « *Entre montées et descentes : les représentations du ski de randonnée à l'aube de la Société des Loisirs* »

Chair : Philippe Vonnard

Session 1b. South American perspectives (1/3) [hybrid session]

Bruschi M. *Georges Demeny's Work in the Brazilian Press (1890-1949)*

Jube C., dos Santos Silva A. *Georges Hébert and Renato Kehl: similarities on beauty*

Medeiros D. *Lilian Harrison and the Crossing of the River Plate (1923): repercussions in the Uruguayan press*

Chair : Evelise Quitzau

Session 1c. The Body Politics of Transcultural Discourses: Continuity and Change in the Artistic Representation of Sport, 19th c-21st c. (1/1)

Vivier C., Guillain J.-Y. *Between Movement and Immobility: Representing the Athletic Gesture in European Painting from the end of the 19th century to the mid-20th century*

Profillet L., Voisin N., *Morality Play: Franklin the Turtle and Transcultural Moral Discourses Between France and Canada, 1997-2004*

Descamps Y., *The Athletic Body's Universal Artwork? Sports Manga and Animated Series and the Training and Framing of Athletic Bodies from Japan to France, 1980s-2020s*

Chair : Yann Descamps

Session 1d. Gender issues and Women leaders (1/5) [hybrid session]

Roiko-Jokela H., Roiko-Jokela T. *Sexual Harassment and Discrimination in Sports – Case Finland*

Lin M.-C. *A symbol of modernity: Taiwanese women's swimwear in the 1920s and 30s*

Mazurkiewicz M. *Halina Konopacka – Sports Heroine and Woman of Arts (Sport, Literature, Painting)*

Chair : François Cleophas

Session 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Session 2a. From the summits to the roads, through the slopes (2/2)

Brugger A. *The Madlener Hut in the Silvretta in the Course of Time*

Vonnard P. *Becoming a key player in environmental issues? The role of the International Climbing and Mountaineering Associations (UIAA) in the organization of the International symposiums of Trento (1974) and Katmandu (1982)*

Shuman A. *"Olympia? Nein, Danke!": Berchtesgaden's "failed" bid for the 1992 Winter Olympics*

Chair : Grégory Quin

Session 2b. South American perspectives (2/3) [hybrid session]

Medeiros D., Moraes e Silva M. *The Uruguay River Rowing Championship: transnational relations between the Argentine and Uruguayan sports*

Ferreira F. *The deportization process of footvolley in Uruguay: new spaces, places and practices*

Montenegro N. *Young Athletes and the coast: sports, youth and identity in cities in Northeast Brazil (early 20th century)*

Chair : Evelise Quitzau

Session 2c. Economy and mediatization (1/1)

Sviličić N., Obradović T., Kuvačić D. *Sports journalism and media communication of sports as part of sports history*

Déodat P., Laffage-Cosnier S., Sizorn M. *The diffusion of a sports pedagogy in France: the example of the federal magazine Le Gymnaste (1950-1970)*

Mukash S. *The role of sport in global political economy*

Chair : Sami Koskelainen

Session 2d. Testing, Defining and Competing (1/1)

Todd J. *Strongmen and Science: A History of Dynamometers and Strength Testing*

Beckwith K. *Forgotten Pioneers of American Women's Weightlifting*

Uusivirta M. *Banning women from racing bikes – the effects on the development of the sport*

Chair : Marion Philippe

Session 2e. Gender issues and Women leaders (2/5) [hybrid session]

Steuerwald N. *Elegant Riding Ladies or Fearless Amazons? Women in Equestrian Sport in Germany and in Switzerland. A Comparative Study (mid-19th to mid-20th Century)*

Pfister G. *Intruding on Men's Domains: Female Pioneers in Sports*

Beaudouin S. *Women and rowing in France through the career of Simone Carbonnel Guillebert*

Chair : Annette Hofmann

Thursday, 13.07.2023

Morning

<i>From 7:30</i>	<i>Welcome and registration desk</i>		<i>Geopolis 2208</i>		
8:15-9:45	Session 3				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	Free	3a. South American perspectives (3/3)	3b. Olympic history (1/3)	3c. Ski history	3d. Gender issues (3/5)
<i>9:45-10:15</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>		<i>Geopolis Hall</i>		
10:15-11:45	Session 4				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	Free	4a. Diplomacy and sport ... and politics (2/2)	4b. Olympic history (2/3)	4c. Institutions, biographies and networks (1/4)	4d. Gender issues (4/5)
<i>11:45-12:00</i>	<i>Short break</i>		<i>Geopolis Hall</i>		
12:00-13:00	Keynote – Gigliola Gori Award Sami Koskelainen (University of Helsinki) From funerals to flares: Europeanisation of Finnish football supporter culture since the 1980s Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut		Auditorium Geopolis 1612		
<i>13:00-14:15</i>	<i>Lunch</i>		<i>Geopolis Cafeteria</i>		

Session 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Session 3a. South American perspectives (3/3) [hybrid session]

Moro V., Amgarten Quitzau E., Levoratti A., Moraes e Silva M. *Dialogues between Brazil and Argentina: Lysimaco Ferreira da Costa and gymnastics in the Normal School of Paraná (1920-1923)*

O'Brien J. *Blood, Power and Politics ; From El Peronismo to El Macrismo; Football, Politics and History in Argentina 1945 - 2022*

Chair : Amanda Shuman

Session 3b. Olympic history and beyond (1/3)

Zsuzsanna B., Clastres P. *Reconsidering the role and legacy of Ferenc Kemény in the foundation of the modern Olympic Movement*

Camps Y Wilant N. *Pierre de Coubertin 's Correspondence with Women*

Potrzuski K., Włodarczyk A. *The Great Excavations in Olympia under the direction of Ernst Curtius (1875 - 1881) in the Polish press in the second half of the 19th century*

Chair : Lidia Lesnykh

Session 3c. Ski history (1/1)

Cala, S. *The World Alpine Ski Championships: a tool for the development of tourism in the Alps? (1930-1939)*

Hofmann A. *Biographical Approaches and its Challenges: Christl Cranz, Germany's Ski Icon of the 1930s*

Widmer N. *Elsa Roth (1906–2000): A female ski pioneer in the male domain of ski federations*

Chair : Susan Barton

Session 3d. Gender issues and Women leaders (3/5) [hybrid session]

Louw N., Cleophas F. *South African Rugby Performance and Institutional Herstories, 2004 – 2024*

Greenham C. *Marge Schott and the N-Word*

Petracovschi S., Pautu A. *Lia Manoliu- a Romanian Women sport leader (1973-1998)*

Chair : Marion Philippe

Session 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Session 4a. Diplomacy and sport ... and politics (1/1) [hybrid session]

Simón J. *The 1955 Mediterranean Games and diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel*

Polycarpe C., Charitas P. *The 1971 Papeete South Pacific Games, the French example of diplomacy through sport*

Xu L. *Shaolin Kung-fu Diplomacy: The Transnational Spread of a Traditional Chinese Martial Art through the Prism of Sino-African Relations*

Chair : Daniele Serapiglia

Session 4b. Olympic history and beyond (2/3)

Viuda-Serrano A., Pérez-Aragón P. *The unfinished Symphony. The failure of Coubertin's pedagogical project.*

Adair D. *Sport sanctions against invasive nations: past and present*

Hurley A. *Legitimize This: Examining the IOC's relationship with non-recognized nation-states vis-à-vis Palestine's inclusion in the 1996 Summer Olympic Games*

Chair : Natalia Camps Y Wilant

Session 4c. Institutions, biographies and networks (1/4)

Hanhikangas H. *Smashing Organizations Like Smashing Bricks? A Prosopographic Analysis of the Splintering of the International Taekwon-Do Federation*

Kuo H., Kuo C. *Localization of Chin Woo Athletic Association's sustainable development in Singapore and Malaysia*

Lavikainen J. *Professionalization of Elite Sport in Finland from the 1960s to 1990s – Oral History Approach*

Chair : Jim O'Brien

Session 4d. Gender issues and Women leaders (4/5) [hybrid session]

Carmi U. *A Storm in the Swimming Pool: Judith Deutsch as a National Hero*

Vares V. *From 'Chicks' to Owls – Women's Soccer in Finland*

Philippe M. *French Olympic medallists in the 1960s: the history of a differentiated media representation*

Chair : Annette Hofmann

Thursday, 13.07.2023

Afternoon

<i>From 13:30</i>	<i>Welcome and registration desk</i>		<i>Geopolis 2208</i>		
14:15-15:45	Session 5				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	5a. Competitions, festivals and congresses	5b. RERIS Collection (1/1)	5c. Olympic history (3/3)	5d. Institutions, biographies and networks (2/4)	5e. Gender issues (5/5)
<i>15:45-16:15</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>		<i>Geopolis Hall</i>		
<i>16:15-17:15</i>	<i>ISHPES General Assembly</i>		<i>Auditorium Geopolis 1612</i>		
<i>17:15-17:30</i>	<i>Short break</i>		<i>Geopolis Hall</i>		
17:30-19:00	Public Keynote Olha Martynyuk (National Technical University of Ukraine and University of Basel) Bicycle Boom of 1890s in Ukraine: Local Mobilities Between Imperial Politics Chair: Grégory Quin		Auditorium Geopolis 1612		
<i>From 19:00</i>	<i>Aperitif</i>		<i>Geopolis Hall</i>		

Session 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Session 5a. Competitions, festivals and congresses (1/1)

Mayencourt G. *The Swiss Federal Gymnastics Festival, a high point of transnationalism (1863-1909)*

Dos Anjos Bonifácio I. *Scientists and Practitioners: Oppositions in the International Congress of Physical Education (1900-1913)*

Saint-Martin J. *Les Jeux Européens Sport santé et L'avènement en Europe d'un sport alternatif au tournant du XXIe siècle*

Chair : Grégory Quin

Session 5b. Thinking football in international sport relations. Recent publications in the “RERIS studies in international sport relations” series (1/1)

[hybrid session]

Burlamaqui L. G. *The making of a global FIFA: Cold War Politics and the rise of Joao Havelange to the FIFA presidency*

Kumar R., *Football and fascism: the politics of popular culture in Portugal*

Venuti L. *Hungary as a Sport Superpower. Football from Horthy to Kádár (1924–1960)*

Chair : Amanda Shuman

Session 5c. Olympic history and beyond (3/3)

Brown D. *Olympic Sport and the Practices of Everyday Life*

Cleophas F. *South African non-racial sport politics, 1970–1973*

Kuo C., Kuo H. *'Belleza Oriental': Role and Image of Taiwanese Female Basketball Player in Cold War Diplomatic Archives*

Chair : Michael John

Session 5d. Institutions, biographies and networks (2/4)

Krüger M. *Ommo Grupe (1930-2015) and the genesis of sport(s) science(s) in West Germany*

Schiller K. *Ernst Simon and Alex Natan: 20th-century Jewish-German athletics biographies and sport history as cultural history*

Camps Y Wilant N., Schut P.-O. *Louis Faure-Dujarric, the Architect of French Sport Facilities in the Interwar Period*

Chair : Sami Koskelainen

Session 5e. Gender issues and Women leaders (5/5) [hybrid session]

Dogliotti P., Amgarten Quitzau E. *The global circulation of eugenic ideas through women's gymnastics in mid-twentieth century Uruguay*

Liu W. *Female weightlifters in Taiwan: HERcules performance and gender identity*

Kasuga Y. *"Hygienic beauty" in Japan during the 1880s: Focusing on its correlation with the popularization of women's physical education*

Chair : Juan Antonio Simon Sanjurjo

Friday, 14.07.2023

<i>From 9:30</i>	<i>Welcome and registration desk</i>		<i>Geopolis 2208</i>		
10:15-11:45	Session 6				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	6a. School, pedagogy and teachers (1/1)	Free	6b. Transnational issues (1/2)	6c. Institutions, biographies and networks (3/4)	6d. Contemporary football (1/2)
<i>11:45-13:00</i>	<i>Lunch</i>		<i>Geopolis Cafeteria</i>		
13:00-14:30	Session 7				
	Room GEO - 2207	Room GEO - 2224	Room GEO - 2235	Room GEO - 2227	Room GEO - 2230
	7a. Institutions, biographies and networks (4/4)	7b. Greening (1/1)	7c. Transnational issues (2/2)	7d. Teaching sports (1/1)	7e. Contemporary football (2/2)
<i>14:30-16:30</i>	<i>Social activity</i>		<i>Discovering Lausanne's sporting heritage</i>		
<i>From 18:30</i>	<i>Gala evening</i>		<i>Restaurant du Tennis – Vidy, Lausanne</i>		

Session 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Session 6a. School, pedagogy and teachers (1/1)

Serapiglia D. *The Spanish way to muscular Catholicism. Sport and physical education under the influence of the Church in the 1920s*

Lanz J. *Perceptions of School Sports in the GDR - the Perspective of Students and Teachers*

Su C.-P., Lin M.-C. *Tracing the Evolution of Yang Tai Chi from its Birth at National Taiwan Normal University: A Journey from Academic Institution to Social Phenomenon (1962 - 1997)*

Chair : Michael Krüger

Session 6c. Transnational issues (1/2) [hybrid session]

Rosianu K. *Maintaining the white privilege: Extreme Fighting Championship's mediatic portrayal of black African mixed martial artists in South Africa (2009 – 2015)*

Klement M. *Working for the nation from abroad*

Kouamou H., Charitas P. *The Big Man figure among African footballers: brokerage strategies to evolve in a transnational space?*

Chair : Kevin Rosianu

Session 6d. Institutions, biographies and networks (3/4)

Müllner R. *Max Bulla (1905-1990) and Franz "Ferry" Dusika (1908-1984). Two parallel lives in the long middle of the century*

Scharenberg S. *Alain Corbin's approach: reconstructing the life of "Wilhelm Sonderegger, teacher"*

Pezda J. *Modern Hercules. Gustav Frištenský and the 'Others' after 1900*

Chair : Jim O'Brien

Session 6e. Contemporary Football (1/2) [hybrid session]

Madgwick Lawton J. *'War minus the shooting'? The impact of British Football 'Goodwill Tours' to Germany 1945-1955*

Pinheiro F. *The greatness of football photography in Portugal. A history*

Vonnard P. *When soccer was played at the court! Georges Perroud, the Swiss soccer authorities and the Swiss Federal Court (1969-1977)*

Chair : Laurent Tissot & Christophe Jaccoud

Session 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Session 7a. Institutions, biographies and networks (4/4)

John M. *Speed and Beauty. Motorsport during pre- and interwar-years in Central Europe*

Cruzin V., Vivier C. *Big Wave riding: From the Local to the Global Stage of Surfing, or Vice Versa?*

Mvo'o R. *Overcoming the Biographical illusion in Sports history: Cases Studies on Roger Milla and Rabah Madjer Biographies*

Chair : Juliane Lanz

Session 7b. The impact of greening sports and physical activities in an era of climate change: continuities and developments (1/1) [hybrid session]

Nardini D., Ikeda K., Whitfield D.

Ikeda K. *'Integrated Humanities across Polynesian, Japanese, the Andes and Western traditions with a Trialectical thinking'*

Nardini D. *'Surfing and environmental sensibilities on Australia's Gold Coast'*

Whitfield D. *'Popular pastimes and their connection with nature in pre-industrial English society: the origins of British sport'*

Chair : Dario Nardini and Keiko Ikeda

Session 7c. Transnational issues (2/2) [hybrid session]

Chien P.-Y., Lin M.-C. *The Pioneer for Sport Sponsorship in Taiwan - Yang Chao-chia (1892-1976)*

Nzindukiyimana O. *A History of Soccer in Canada: A Match Made in Transnationalism*

Portillo Martin C. *'I'll be a legend in the circus arena' said the Hispanic auriga. New interpretations of the sources related to the circus in Roman Hispania*

Chair : Kevin Rosianu

Session 7d. Teaching Sport History at Universities and in Schools: Didactical Approaches (1/1)

Hofmann A., Krüger M., Orliczek M., Schut P.-O.

Chair : Annette Hofmann & Pierre-Olaf Schut

Session 7e. Contemporary Football (2/2) [hybrid session]

Santos D. *Public Space, the Public Sphere and the "Football Supporter" in Portugal (1989-2009)*

Koskelainen S. *Football Association of Finland and international transfers in the 1980s*

Sorrentino G., Quin G. *Regulating, Controlling and Using New Financial Inflows. The Introduction of a Modern Licensing Scheme in Swiss Professional Football (1992-2010)*

Chair : Laurent Tissot & Christophe Jaccoud

8. Abstracts

Author: Adair Daryl

Title: Sport sanctions against invasive nations: past and present

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

In December 1945, just months after the end of World War II, the acclaimed writer and pacifist, George Orwell, remarked that “Sport is war minus the shooting”. This dystopian declaration was, as Beck has argued, consistent with Orwell’s “growing recognition of the political symbolism of sport, particularly as a highly visible tool of nationalism” (2012, p. 72). This was an important but hardly novel observation; various writers had noted that the martial characteristics of playing fields in Europe provided fertile ground for the enlistment of soldiers on battle fields.

Taking this historical sport-war metaphor as a cue, this paper explores its enlistment in debates about the inclusion or otherwise at the Olympics by nations – or their representative teams – from participation at the Games.

The deployment of sport sanctions during war is not unprecedented, though they have been applied inconsistently. After World War I, the Central Powers were not invited to the 1920 Olympics, while in the wake of World War II, Germany and Japan were not invited to the 1948 Games. However, whereas in 1920 the IOC supported the exclusion of aggressor nations, it did not do so in 1948 – the Organising Committee for the XIV Olympiad London took that position. Indeed, by contrast to 1920, the IOC tried to insist that Japan – which (unlike Germany) had applied to send a team to London – be accepted (Vrchoticky, 2021). Johannes Edstrom, the IOC president, complained to Games’ organizers: “I am surprised that you take this attitude three years after the war has ended. We men of sport ought to show the way for the diplomats” (Rosenwald, 2021).

Seven decades later, the IOC is again wrangling with the impact of war on sport and questions about eligibility for athletic competition. But it is more complex because Russia’s invasion of Ukraine is ongoing. Initially, in the wake of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the IOC adopted a punitive stance, asserting that Russian and Belarusian athletes should not be invited or allowed to participate in international competitions. Bach was furious that Putin’s commitment to the Olympic truce had been broken as soon as the Beijing 2022 Games were over. However, with the Paris 2024 Games imminent, the IOC has pivoted, insisting that no athlete should be denied participation “based on their passport”.

This paper will consider how and why wartime nations have been permitted or otherwise to take part in the Olympics, and what restrictions – if any – were applied. This historical journey will help to inform judgements about what is appropriate by way of sanction – or otherwise – in respect of Russia and Belarus for France 2024.

Author: Barton Susan

Title: Ownership and control of the Swiss hotel sector and its stakeholders in the promotion and development of winter sports before 1930

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

This paper will discuss the question of how important ownership and control in the Swiss hotel and tourism sector was in the development of winter sports before 1930, with a particular focus on British actors. Unlike other sectors, winter sports in the Alps were dependent on tourism for their initial development and popularisation. The biographical and prosopographical approach of this paper will explore connections between sportsmen and women, and investors in tourism businesses. Many involved in the popularisation of skiing or who experienced success in the earliest competitions, were also stakeholders in the hotel or wider tourism industry, either personally or through family members or friends. The background of some of these people will be discussed in order to reveal these connections. Sports facilities attracted clients to hotels, resorts and specialist tour operators, competing in an expanding market. Competition generated publicity. British newspapers promoted skiing and other sliding sports to potential new audiences, through the involvement of public figures, such as renowned sportsmen and aristocrats, well-known within the target market. Membership of an exclusive club, distinct from being a mere tourist, and the opportunity to take part in races engendered a competitive ethos. British ski clubs competed to control the development of ski sport. The rifts between the Ski Club of Great Britain and groups organised by tourism entrepreneur Sir Henry Lunn, from 1912 until their eventual reconciliation in 1925, will be discussed. Arnold Lunn's individual contribution to racing has dominated English narratives of Alpine skiing. Exploring the wider context and the agency of other actors will deepen understanding of this stage of winter sports history.

Author: Beaudouin Sandie

Title: Women and rowing in France through the career of Simone Carbonnel Guillebert

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

The history of women's sport has been the subject of several works, some of which focus on emblematic figures such as Alice Millat. Although several works have enriched the historiography of women's rowing (Amanda N. Schweinbenz; Lisa Taylor), the biographical approach remains little used to understand the development and structuring of this sport. Our study proposes to examine the biographical trajectory of Simone Carbonnel Guillebert, born in France in 1913. From the 1930s onwards, she won some awards in the French championships. She took part in many international regattas and in the first European women's championship organized in 1954 by the International Rowing Federation. In addition, in the 1950s, she seized the opportunity to become president of the women's commission for the Paris region. The aim of this paper is twofold: on the one hand, to analyze Simone Carbonnel Guillebert's sporting and social career at a time when the gradual integration of women came up against strong resistance and opposition; on the other, to determine her role in the women's federal movement. To carry out this demonstration, we will rely on a corpus of documents: sports press, private archives (letters, photographs), census data.

Author: Beckwith Kim

Title: Forgotten Pioneers of American Women's Weightlifting

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

Competitive weightlifting has undergone a surge in popularity recently, due to its inclusion in many CrossFit exercise routines and sport training. However, historians have paid very little attention to women's weightlifting even after it became an Olympic sport in 2000. Historian John Fair's excellent history of Bob Hoffman and men's weightlifting titled, *Muscle town, USA*, detailed the rise of American men's weightlifting in the era from 1930-1970, yet it pays only scant attention to women such as Abbye "Pudgy" Stockton, Edith Roeder, and Relna Brewer who along with others, both lifted in and organized contests solely for women in this same era. Like female pioneers in other sports, these women also faced discrimination and were not always welcomed by their male peers. They struggled to get sport associations to grant them sanctions and officials were often less than welcoming. In addition to exhuming these forgotten contests and the women who participated, the paper examines in detail the advocacy of Americans Mabel Rader and Judy Glenney, who led the fight in the late 1970s and 1980s for the inclusion of women's lifting in the International Weightlifting Federation resulting in the first women's world championships and eventually the inclusion of women's weightlifting in the Olympic Games.

Author: Brown Douglas

Title: Olympic Sport and the Practices of Everyday Life : Canadian life histories 2003 to 2006

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

This paper examines and critiques lived experiences of Olympic Games' legacies. It asks what Olympic Games' Legacies are, how they are studied historically and why. The paper focuses on research data collected at the Olympic Speed Skating Oval in Calgary (Alberta, Canada). This facility was built for the 1988 Olympic Winter Games and is celebrated (even mythologized) as a paragon of Olympic legacies. Between 2003 and 2006, I conducted a research project that generated 38 life history narratives of skaters of all abilities who use this facility. Theories of everyday life provided the heuristic anchor or framework for this project.

The focus on “the local” and the everyday was intended to challenge historical narratives that privilege and preserve dominant institutional and structuralist histories of sport. Moreover, the recruitment of a diverse participant base was an explicit strategy to avoid privileging the lived experiences of elite athletes. This shifting of privilege in historical narrative construction was, from the outset, intended to subvert dominant discourses in sport history.

This project makes a unique contribution to the biographical turn in sport history as it deliberately elevates voices that are typically mute and highlights the day-in and day-out experiences in sport that are typically obscured by histories that celebrate performance outcomes. Life history methodology gave the local community an opportunity to consider their position in a facility whose primary function was, and remains, the systematic cultivation of elite athletes who will win Olympic and World Championship medals. Analysis of these narratives reveal an ambivalence towards, and at times a tension between, the high performance, Olympic Games, enterprise of the facility. At the same time, many of the narratives reveal fragile and precarious stratifications within this community of competitive skaters that mark experiences of social and cultural inclusion and exclusion within the community.

Author: Brugger Andreas

Title: The Madlener Hut in the Silvretta in the Course of Time

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

This paper wants to illustrate the development of the Madlener Hut of the then German and Austrian Alpine Club in the Silvretta Mountains from the pioneering days in late 19th century up to the present. Over the decades, the initial pioneer hut turned into a hotellike boarding-house that can be easily reached by car.

At first, the beginnings of mountaineering are presented, including the foundations and early developments of the oldest alpine clubs, such as the British Alpine Club as well as the clubs in Austria, Switzerland and Germany. Then the Vorarlberg branch in particular, the construction and the early years of the hut are described, including an evaluation of the negative consequences of the construction of another hut, the Wiesbaden Hut, at the foot of Mount Piz Buin, the highest mountain of Vorarlberg. After World War I, the plundered hut had to be renovated and it developed pretty well in the interwar period, as it is confirmed in some works of literature of the Nobel Prize winning American author Ernest Hemingway, who had visited the hut in the mid-1920s.

As the hut is located in the Austrian part of the Silvretta close to the Swiss border, it was of particular importance during both world wars, especially during World War II. This was due to the fact that many people tried to flee from the Third Reich to Switzerland. Many of them were Jews, others were forced labourers who had to build the dam of the Silvretta Reservoir and were interned right next to the hut which, in contrast to the other huts in the border area, was not permanently closed during the war. After that, the development of the Madlener Hut up to the present is outlined. Thereby, the consequences of the construction of the Silvretta high alpine road are discussed, as this road is one of the reasons why the Madlener Hut is no longer owned by the Austrian Alpine Club.

To sum it up, in this paper, the distinguished history of alpinism will be exemplified by the development of a specific hut in the Austrian-Swiss boarder land.

The paper is based on an analysis of the documents in the archives of the alpine clubs in Bludenz, Innsbruck, Munich, Wiesbaden and of the so call mountain-historical archive in the Montafon Archive in Schruns, the latter being collected by the presenter himself.

Author: Bruschi Marcela

Title: Georges Demeny's work in the Brazilian press (1890 – 1949)

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Georges Demeny is one of the most influential personalities in the History of Physical Education in Europe. His work has traveled to Brazil, disseminated, and appropriated as the area organized itself around the schooling of gymnastics, physical exercises, sports, and their systematization in schools, associations, and clubs. This study aims to map the use of Georges Demeny's work by Brazilian intellectuals and analyze which of his scientific ideas were appropriated in Brazil. We chose the time frame between 1890 and 1949 because it was the first mention of the name Demeny in the Brazilian press, after which there was a gradual increase in mentions of his work, mainly in the first four decades of the 20th century. Our research noticed a decline in the references to his work in the following years. We used as sources 84 periodicals published by different press types: political, economics, sporting, etc., and the scientific Brazilian Physical Education press, mainly the *Revista de Educação Física* (1932 – 1960) and *Educação Physica* (1932 – 1945) as they produced knowledge aiming to implement and consolidate Physical Education, offering the base for professionals in the area. The press is a power that should not be disregarded in establishing a given reality because it encloses the conditions to shape “views” as it interprets to readers the “event”. The analysis of the documental *corpus* allowed us to map the environments where Georges Demeny's ideas are present. The writers from the material studied, eager for scientific and pedagogical grounding to legitimate Physical Education in school and non-schooling spaces, will seek support on these ideas. Hence, studying the presence of his work in Brazil is a step toward understanding the place held by European gymnastic methods and transnational processes in creating a rational thought for the area.

Author: Bukta Zsuzsanna & Clastres Patrick

Title: Reconsidering the role and legacy of Ferenc Kemény in the foundation of the modern Olympic Movement

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

Ferenc Kemény was in 1894 the first Hungarian member of the International Committee for the Olympic Games, later renamed International Olympic Committee, appointed by Coubertin. His role in supporting the baron's initiatives as well as promoting the establishment of the Hungarian Olympic Committee is undeniable. However, he spent a relatively short time as a sport leader - he was forced to resign from the IOC in 1907 - and his efforts were not recognized until the 1970s in Hungary.

In our paper we discuss the achievements of Hungarian and Olympic historiography on his relationship with Coubertin, as well as his views on Olympism and physical education. Why and how they met and exchange ideas since 1889 (and not since 1884/85 as often asserted)? Why was Kemény invited by Coubertin to join the first IOC's board? How could he support that international movement? What was his role in Hungary's inclusion and first participation in Athens 1896? Why did Coubertin firstly (and not Kemény or the Hungarian officials) play Budapest as an alternative venue for the first games? Why have the interpretations of Kemény's role been so changing and contradictory after his retirement until today?

We studied the correspondence between Kemény and Coubertin, Coubertin's writings in French and Kemény's ones in Hungarian and foreign periodicals and newspapers, Hungarian researcher's findings and his participation in politics, peace movements and educational associations.

From the life and the works of Kemény it is evident that he was a devoted fighter of peace and internationalism, he understood the growing significance of physical education and amateur competition. All this makes him a natural counterpart of the baron and the growing modern Olympic movement. Similarly to Coubertin, he had strict views, was not appreciated enough in his home country, and had a lot of fights to get support for Hungary's inclusion into the modern Olympic movement.

His opponents were within the ranks of the Hungarian sports movement, and he owed his continued membership of the IOC until 1907 only to the support of successive Ministers of Public Education and Worship. The instability of political life in Hungary on both sides of the First World War, the arrival in power of Miklos Horthy in 1920, and the installation of a communist regime after 1945 led to his erasure from the Hungarian Olympic history until the political use of his memory and heritage in the 1970s.

Author: Cala Sébastien

Title: The World Alpine Ski Championships: a tool for the development of tourism in the Alps? (1930-1939)

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

Although alpine skiing is now the flagship discipline of the International Ski Federation (FIS), it wasn't always like that. When the international body was created, the "alpine" mode of skiing wasn't recognised. Only Cross-country skiing, Ski jumping and Nordic combined were officially practised under the FIS's responsibility.

Under the impetus of the Alpine countries and British representatives, Alpine skiing was recognised by the FIS in 1930. From then on, following the example of the Nordic disciplines, "FIS races", now called World Championships, were organised the following winter in Muerren, Switzerland.

From 1931 until the Second World War, this event was held only in Alpine resorts, with the exception of 1939 in Poland. During this period, Switzerland, for example, hosted the event, which brings together the world's best male and female skiers, four times.

At a time in the history of skiing when it wasn't yet necessary to have ski lifts and steep slopes to organise this type of event, this hegemony of Alpine resorts, particularly Switzerland, raises questions.

In this contribution, we will analyse the issues surrounding the organisation of FIS races before the Second World War. The interests of the FIS decision-makers and the promoters of these events will also be questioned.

To do so, we will use a varied corpus of archives, including the correspondence of the Swiss Ski Club Association and the minutes of the FIS Congresses. This information will then be cross-referenced with press archives.

Author: Camps Y Wilant Natalia

Title: Pierre de Coubertin's Correspondence with Women

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

Pierre de Coubertin's published oeuvre is comprised of approximately 16,000 pages of books, articles, brochures and leaflets and is now dispersed in archives, libraries and private collections around the world. While his major correspondence with IOC colleagues from the first forty years of the Olympic Movement has been cited by historians (Terret, 2013; Durry, 2003), there is a group of primary sources that has been largely neglected – his correspondence with women.

In the IOC archives where the "letters" which Pierre de Coubertin received are kept, these are invitations, postcards, notes and letters from 18 women. Up to now, they have received scant attention from Olympic historians and there has been no detailed analysis of these epistles to date.

A recent project addressed this biographical research gap and worked through these primary sources applying a "mixed methods" analysis which consists of a quantitative part and a qualitative one (Johnson, Onwuegbuzie and Turner, 2007).

The preliminary findings unveil new evidence. First, the letters provide evidence for topics that Pierre de Coubertin was interested in, some of which may be unexplored. Second, among the female correspondents were *salonnières*, editors, feminists and members of royal families. And third, the identified correspondents reveal more about the social networks in which Coubertin was moving, exposing the possibility of new connections with historic figures.

In sum, the preliminary findings make a contribution to the existing academic discussion that is dominated by Coubertin's well-known opposition to women competing in the Olympic Games. Particularly, because they dimensionalize the understanding of his relationships with and attitudes towards women outside the sports arena.

Author: Camps Y Wilant Natalia & Schut Pierre-Olaf

Title: Louis Faure-Dujarric, the Architect of French Sport Facilities in the Interwar Period

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

Louis Faure-Dujarric was born in 1897. As son of an architect, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and followed in his father's footsteps. He also frequented sports clubs, in particular the Racing Club de France, one of the most important Parisian clubs, where he played rugby before and to which he would be closely connected in the following years. He put his skills to the service of the clubs for small projects.

Very early he combined his work and his interest in sports more closely. First, he had the opportunity to build a grandstand for the racetrack of Buenos Aires in Argentina, a city in which he realized several projects.

Then, on his return to France, he carried out key projects for major French international sporting events. He was in charge of the renovation of the Colombes stadium, which hosted the 1924 Paris Olympic Games. Some years later, he built the Roland-Garros stadium at a time when the French Tennis Federation needed a venue to support the victories of the Musketeers in the Davis Cup and the French Open became a Grand Slam tournament.

Louis Faure-Dujarric played an important role in the transformation of French sport. How did he as an architect achieve this role and in what way did he define the models for sports venues?

The research conducted used a biographical approach bringing together multiple sources to shed light on Louis Faure-Dujarric's career. The research findings prove that the architect stands out for his ability to create modern and functional buildings taking account the budget limits, the project deadlines and the ongoing use during the construction phases.

Author: Carmi Udi

Title: A storm in the swimming pool: Judith Deutsch as a National Hero

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

At a ceremony held in June 1995 at the Kfar Maccabiah Sports Complex, Otmar Brix, president of the Austrian Swimming League, extended an official apology to Judith Deutsch (1918-2004). In 1936, Deutsch, formerly an Austrian swimming champion, had been stripped of her medals and suspended from competition because she refused to represent Austria in the Olympic Games held in Berlin, in protest against Nazi Germany's treatment of the Jews. Notwithstanding her natural inclination to participate in the world's most important sports event, she fervently upheld her beliefs. Hence she became an exemplary Jewish figure and upon immigrating to Palestine was crowned a new heroine who had realized the Zionist dream. In contrast, Jewish athletes who did participate in the Olympics were denounced and vilified.

In this paper I attempt to answer the following question: How did Judith Deutsch become a national hero? To this end, I examine two additional subtopics: 1) the one-dimensional discussion in Palestine surrounding the issue of boycotting the Berlin Olympic Games and 2) patterns of absorbing immigrant athletes from German-speaking countries. The research reaches several conclusions. First, Deutsch was portrayed as having fulfilled Max Nordau's notions of the new and proud Jew who was strong in mind and body, thus paving her way to the national sports pantheon. Second, the Jewish community in Palestine used her immigration to support its rejection of the Diaspora and to justify its ideology.

What this paper contributes: Many studies have examined the issue of boycotting the 1936 Olympics. Yet very little has been written about the mood in Palestine/Eretz Israel regarding the participation of Jewish athletes. This paper is designed to fill this research gap and to shed light on how the Zionist movement crowned its sports heroes.

Author: Chien Pei-Yu & Lin Mei-Chun

Title: The Pioneer for Sport Sponsorship in Taiwan – Yang Chao-chia (1892 – 1976)

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

“Sport Sponsorship” developed when Taiwan was under Japanese rule. At that time, Yang Chao-chia (楊肇嘉), dubbed as the “Taiwanese Lion” (臺灣獅), is an important supporter of sports culture activities. The purpose of this research is to explore the reasons why Yang became a “Cultural supporter” in Taiwan during the island’s ruling by Japan, and, based on the view of “Colonial Modernity” by Tani E. Barlow, to discuss the background for his sport cultural support in Taiwan and its historical meaning. The researcher has collected the historical source of Yang Chao-chia and the people concerned as the research material, including books, data libraries, memoirs, diaries, letters, photos, and news reports. The study revealed that Taiwanese people were treated unfairly in various aspects during the Japanese colonial period, which stimulated the national consciousness and identity of Taiwanese people, and made some influential gentry work for cultural enlightenment and make efforts to construct Taiwanese identity. Hence, Yang is devoted to the national movement in Taiwan and advocates the right to local self-government. Besides, he fosters cultural development among Taiwan's youth through cultural support and encourages Taiwanese athletes to participate in the Olympic Games. He has become a financial and moral supporter of Taiwanese athletes, as well as a talent sourcer on the sports field. As a Taiwanese, he has been “struggling within the system,” and as a cultural supporter, he helped Taiwanese youths to fulfill themselves. From the aspect of colonial modernity, we can understand that Yang’s cultural support brought about the development of national movements and the practice of political actions. His support for Taiwanese people led to the improvement of sports culture, and he is also the hidden hero for fostering the first Olympic athlete in Taiwan's history.

Author: Cleophas François

Title: South African non-racial sport politics, 1970 - 1973

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

This paper creates a political-historical narrative of the South African anti-Apartheid sport movement's response to the Apartheid government's initiatives of multi-nationalism during the period from 1970 to 1973. The paper draws on original minutes of meetings held under an Ad Hoc Committee of non-racial sport organisations for the period under review, from September 1970 until the establishment of South African Council on Sport (SACOS) in March 1973. Historical analysis of these materials revealed how the international sport community refrained from providing moral support to the non-racial sport movement. The non-racial sport movement also struggled financially, as opposed to the government-funded South African Olympic National Games Association. Growth of non-racial sport was further restrained by the South African Olympic National Games Association's machinations of promoting multi-nationalism, as well as the state's oppressive machinery.

Author: Cruzin Valérie & Vivier Christian

Title: Big Wave riding: From the Local to Global Stage of Surfing, or Vice Versa?

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

Modern surfing is known as an activity that first originated in Polynesia (Augustin, 1994), most famously Hawaii. It quickly became transnational, and the sport had professional competitions throughout the world (Lemarié, 2016). However, in the mid-nineties, a new form of practice emerged, called “big wave riding”, which, later, had its own competitions. Our work consists in questioning this evolution, and trying to understand what this change shows about surfing. More importantly, what effects did it have on surfing and on its representations? What new challenges does it represent for the sport?

We will focus on this new form of surfing as represented in a French magazine called *Surf Session*. Indeed, according to historians D’Almeida and Delporte (2003), a magazine can be considered as a rich source of archive that illustrates the evolutions of society through generations. Analysing the images and discourses of this magazine (Gervereau, 2000; Bardin, 1977), the most long lasting French magazine devoted to surfing, thus reveals the new challenges surfing has had to face throughout the decades (Clastres, Meadel, 2007-2008).

Our study is based on thirteen of the three hundred and seventy-six issues of the magazine that mention big waves and this practice. The pictures and discourses selected shall help us demonstrate how, with time, the magazine has relocated surfing both on the map and on the calendar in a process of glocalisation, (Robertson, 1994), making big wave riding a European practice. Indeed, the recent discovery of three “monstrous” waves in Europe: Belharra (French Basque country), Nazaré (Portugal) and Mullaghmore (Ireland), has given rise to a new form of surfing and to new representations of surfing, thus helping revive it.

We propose to see how big wave riding has invested Europe and France and how the magazine has used it to change the representations of surfing. Big wave riding has not only helped relocate surfing in European waters, but also in winter, going from an *Endless Summer* (title of the founding movie by Bruce Brown, released in 1966) to a seemingly endless winter, as shown by *Surf Session*.

Author: della Sala Valerio

Title: The Olympic Villages and Olympic urban planning. Analysis and evaluation of the impact on territorial and urban planning (XX-XXI centuries)

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The editions of the Olympic Games created a major urban transformation, which allows for a new critical perspective on the new urban dimension of the Games, especially in the construction of the three main physical elements built: the athletics stadium, the swimming pool facilities and, above all, the "Olympic Village". The study analyses the Winter and Summer Olympic Villages in a general way with a special focus on the relationship between the Olympic Village and the urban fabric. I will examine the Olympic Villages based on the quantitative treatment of statistical data referring to a series of criteria or parameters useful to characterise each specific experience. My research aims to demonstrate how socio-urban implications, impact, legacy and sustainability are key aspects to consider when planning and evaluating the Olympic Games.

The analysis identifies the different subsequent uses of the Olympic Villages after the end of the Games. The project involves a multi- and interdisciplinary methodology that, through a critical analysis approach, aims to develop an innovative analysis of Olympic urbanism in general and Olympic Villages in particular. Establishing and consolidating the field of study that represents Olympic urbanism as a useful tool for the future construction of new Olympic Villages in the coming decades. This research shows how cities must consider the intangible heritage that Olympic Villages represent, as part of the legacy of transforming host cities. It is only through these new philosophies that cities and regions could benefit from the intangible benefits associated with the Olympic Games, such as employment, infrastructure structure and use, tourism, job offers, SMEs, cultural development, decision-making and trade.

Author: Descamps Yann, Profillet Lucas, Voisin Nicolas, Vivier Christian & Guillain Jean-Yves

Title: The Body Politics of Transcultural Discourses: Continuity and Change in the Artistic Representation of Sport, 19th c. - 21st c.

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

From the art contests of the Olympics in Ancient Greece to today's art galleries' exhibits dedicated to sport, the relationship between sport and art has virtually always been consubstantial. But not only did art represent mere athletic feats, it also relayed and constructed discourses on bodies, by defining ideals or highlighting bodily issues of its time. It also played a key part in sharing and propagating these discourses from one country to another. All in all, just as sport plays a political part in relaying discourses about bodies, so does art. And as artistic representations have taken up new forms, especially since the 20th and 21st centuries, it seems relevant to question the discourses relayed by new artistic forms which were born in a context of cultural globalization.

This session aims at analyzing the body politics of the transcultural discourses on sport relayed through different art forms from the 19th to the 21st century, with the goal of identifying continuity and change both in sport history as reflected by art, but also in the way art represents sport. From discourses on bodies and movement shared throughout Europe in painting, to the controlled movement of bodies in children's literature and cartoons produced in-between Canada and France, and manga and animated series as total arts of body and movement created in Japan and yet influential in France, art has represented sport in different yet signifying ways. Beyond simply reproducing the sport gesture, it has given new depth and meaning to the idea of movement, while also relaying conservative thoughts and morals. This session uses the study of art to show the political impact of both sport and art on bodies and collective imaginations in a global context.

Vivier C. & Guillain J.-Y. Between Movement and Immobility: Representing the Athletic Gesture in European Painting from the end of the 19th century to the mid-20th century

Associating "visual art" and "movement" may sound incongruous since it seems illusory to express speed, energy or the sporting gesture through "fixed" images, whether in paintings, posters or popular imagery. However, the representation of movement has been a preoccupation of art history for a long time. Most artists have never ceased to try to capture and reproduce a movement that is by nature fleeting, impalpable and elusive. It can only be evoked, in a more or less pronounced way, in two-dimensional plastic forms. Defined here as competitive, codified, and institutionalized physical practices, as well as any type of physical activity carried out with a recreational, hygienic or competitive aim and within a minimal regulatory framework, sport has led artists to be particularly inventive in trying to express the sporting gesture, as this paper shows. First, it introduces a taxonomy of about twenty modes of representation of the "sports movement" (traces, color contrast, blur, decomposition, repetition, accumulation, etc.). Then, it identifies the dominant forms of representation of the sporting movement specific to the major pictorial currents between the middle of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century. This highlights the continuities and changes in the representation of sporting gestures between Impressionism, Fauvism, Constructivism or Futurism, while showing which qualities, emotions and beliefs are associated with it. Based on a corpus of 900 works collected over the last 20 years, this double work of classification and comparative analysis will mobilize a "semio-historical" approach, consisting in combining art history, for which the image is the reflection of a society, with semiotics, which apprehends the image as a system of intelligible signs. Among the great types of signs generally identified by image analysts such as Moles, Barthes, Joly, Gervereau, and group Mu - plastic, linguistic, iconic -, this presentation will draw the emphasis on the plastic components of the works studied.

Profillet L. & Voisin N. Morality Play : Franklin the Turtle and Transcultural Moral Discourses Between France and Canada, 1997 – 2004

An important part of children's popular culture, cartoons and animated series play an important part in the construct of representations. They also convey certain educational discourses aimed at the youth which need to be studied. First created by Paulette Bourgeois and Brenda Clark and published in the form of illustrated children's books, *Franklin the Turtle* was then turned into a French-Canadian animated television series produced between 1997 and 2004 and widely broadcast on French national public television. It tells the adventures of a young turtle discovering life with his parents and friends, and learning many lessons along the way. Interestingly enough, sports and physical activities play a signifying role in the series, as they are represented as needed skills and opportunities to learn moral lessons. Using cultural history and semiology, this presentation analyzes the representation of physical activity in the 29 episodes of *Franklin the Turtle* which mention one in their titles. First, it highlights the construct of a culturally signifying cocoon for Franklin to grow in, from the very North American portrayal of nature and an approach to nature, culture and education which resonates with French and Canadian counter-cultural visions. Second, it underlines the representation of another sport, as the series celebrates everyday playful physical activity and fun instead of competitive sport, which had become the norm in France and Canada by the end of the 1990s. Third, it studies the different morals taught through each episode, comparing their French and English versions and uncovering the Canadian and French influence on moral discourses relayed through the series. Last, it tackles the different means through which these discourses on morality and the body are conveyed, from the orthofiguration of still images in children's books to the orthoanimation of moving images and music in the animated series. Overall, it questions the use of children's popular culture to educate the youth, teach moral lessons to young audiences, and thus train and control children's bodies and minds following moral discourses which spread from one continent to another through mediatization and globalization.

Descamps Y. *The Athletic Body's Universal Artwork? Sports Manga and Animated Series and the Training and Framing of Athletic Bodies from Japan to France, 1980s – 2020s*

As discourses put into texts and images, sports mangas and animated series are signifying cultural artefacts which convey images of sports and bodies as represented in Japanese popular culture, as well as norms set for the Japanese youth to follow and embody. More than that, as global cultural products, they send the very same messages to the French youth who consumes them, thus potentially influencing their ethos and physical practices. Calling on multiple disciplines from cultural studies to sport history, and gender, race and media studies, this presentation uncovers the messages conveyed by sports manga and animated series published or broadcast in Japan and France between the 1980s and the 2020s through an ethnosemiological approach, questioning cultural transfers in the process. First, it highlights how these artefacts teach their readers the Japanese ethos through moral values, physical exercises and body expression and control. Then, it focuses on issues of gender and race, as these artworks relay gendered and racist stereotypes through their narratives and visual representations. Last, it studies the different means – both old and new – through which mangas and animated series represent athletic inner and outer bodies and movements, from text to image, animation, sound and music, making them total or universal works of art as far as representing the athletic body is concerned. In a nutshell, this presentation aims at analyzing these artworks as tools to physically and emotionally educate and move their audiences in many ways, freeing and framing them at the same time, and potentially leading to the creation of a uniform global body culture balancing between movement and immobility.

Author: Dogliotti Paola & Amgarten Quitzau Evelise

Title: The global circulation of eugenic ideas through women's gymnastics in mid-twentieth century Uruguay

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to show how studies on women's gymnastics in Uruguay are an example of the transnational circulation of ideas around eugenics and their effects on discourses on sexuality and gender. In addition to dialogues concerning women's gymnastics, the process of institutionalizing physical education in Uruguay was produced through a substantial transnational transit and circulation of ideas, agents, techniques and instruments fundamentally derived from their central sources of power in the United States and Europe. The analysis focuses on three presentations by leading physical educators at the 3rd Pan-American Congress of Physical Education, held in Montevideo in October 1950, as well as a study manual of Theory of Gymnastics, which was a subject taught in the Physical Education Teacher Training Course at the Higher Institute of Physical Education (ISEF). From a historical-discursive perspective, two sets of disputes are presented: those between racial justifications and material conditions, which resulted in local adaptations of Uruguayan and Latin American gymnastics, and the discursive conception of gymnastics and female bodies as something closely related to motherhood (a central element of the eugenic discourse) and the possibility of transcending this conception.

Author: Dos Anjos Bonifácio Iara Marina

Title: Scientists and Practitioners: Oppositions in the International Congress of Physical Education (1900 – 1913)

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

This paper aimed to analyze the ideas discussed in the different editions of the international physical education congresses that took place between 1900 and 1913 in Europe (1900 in Paris, 1905 in Liege, 1910 in Brussels, 1912 in Rome, and 1913 in Paris). Were analyzed the reports of these events and the congressmen's publications in journals and magazines. Although the literature generally highlights the conflict between the different systematizations when analyzing international physical education congresses, it does not speak about other points of discussion or disagreement within the events. In the sources of the first edition (1900 in Paris), there is a hierarchical demarcation between scientists and practitioners: the first occupying the highest place in this hierarchy. For example, Mr. Sluys, Director of the Teachers' Training College in Brussels (Belgium), declared "Science does not despise the practitioner, it enlightens him, it needs him to carry out the plans it has determined". Mr. Cupérus, President of the Belgian Federation and of the International Gymnastics Federation, also declared that he saw all those who are not gymnasts, and in particular doctors and physiologists, as "incompetent". In both positions, it is evident the dispute between the two groups: the scientists (doctors and physiologists, for example) and the practitioners. The 'practical' knowledge of practitioners was recognized by their peers but was accompanied by the assertion that there was no scientific knowledge to support this practice. Although the lack of 'practical' knowledge for some of the researchers was seen as a problem, they were still considered to be the bearers of the most legitimate knowledge: scientific knowledge. In the following editions, the researchers gained more and more space, while the place of the practitioners was practically reduced to the practical exhibitions held in all the editions of the analyzed congresses. On the other side, the debate on the need to establish a higher level of training for those who were going to work in the field of physical education was present in all the editions analyzed. This demand has added another person to these debates: teachers. The conclusion is that the opposition in the congresses was not limited to the debate on physical education methods, although methods and practices were a central issue. The positions occupied by the various persons in this emerging professional field called physical education were also the subject of controversy among the congress members. Practitioners, scientists, and teachers competed for space and the legitimacy of knowledge. The international dimension of these congresses has meant that this issue has shaped the debates and conformation of physical education in different countries of the world that participated in these events.

Author: Déodati Pauline, Laffage-Cosnier Sébastien & Sizorn Magali

Title: The diffusion of a sports pedagogy in France: the example of the federal magazine *Le Gymnaste* (1950 – 1970)

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

In France, studies on the evolution of gymnastics pedagogy are generally limited to analyses of the influence of Swedish gymnastics before the 1950s. In the 1970s, studies dealt with the eclecticism of the methods resulting from the publications of Noël (1961), Piard (1968) or Carrasco (1972). What about the federal pedagogy of the 1950s to 1970s?

Few pedagogues seem to have published during this period in France. However, the French Gymnastics Federation published a monthly magazine promoting its pedagogical orientations. Indeed, *Le Gymnaste*, written by instructors, pedagogues and by the managers, makes this press organ a space of diffusion of the federal norms and values. Created in 1891, it was partly intended for instructors to pass on the federal pedagogy and create a consensus among the members. The magazine is the only channel for disseminating administrative, competitive and even cultural information about the federation. Thus, the readers are exclusively the members of the federation.

The study of this magazine from 1950 to 1970 (200 issues) will allow us to understand how gymnastics pedagogy spread in France and evolved in response to gymnastic that was becoming more and more sporty. How and to what extent are these values transcribed during training sessions?

A textual and semantic analysis will allow us to highlight the values promulgated by the magazine and the way in which they are transcribed during training. It would seem that responsibility, order and exigency prevail. Athletes seems to be treated in a strict and infantilizing manner. Thus, a rigid pedagogy seems to take shape imposed by the authority of the instructor who will transmit static gymnastics thanks to the principles of repetition and demonstration.

The analysis will allow us to understand the normalization of gymnastic pedagogy between 1950 and 1970. We will show how the practice of gymnastics was translated to the members to understand the current of pedagogy led and diffused by the French Gymnastics Federation.

Author: Ferreira Flavia

Title: The deportization process of footvolley in Uruguay: new spaces, places and practices

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

Footvolley is a sport created from two practices widely played on Brazilian littoral: beach soccer and beach volley. This sport first appeared on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the 1960s and was made official in the 1990s with the creation of a National Federation. Over the following decades, it spread along the Brazilian coast and other European, Asian, and South American countries, such as Uruguay. This study aims to understand how footvolley established itself as a sport practice in Uruguay in the 2010s and its sportization process. Oral history was the primary methodological tool. For this purpose, we worked with three qualified informants who participated in the process of establishing this practice in the country, as well as sources found in newspapers. The first tournaments in which Uruguay joined date back to 2010 when there was the first participation in international championships. As the practice was not yet disseminated, beach volleyball players were invited to represent the country in this competition. After that, the practice began to be carried out on the country's beaches, following a spatial occupation that was the opposite of the one that usually takes place, starting in the interior (Flores and Paysandú cities) and then arriving at the capital Montevideo. In the testimonials, it is possible to notice that the practice went through a slow process of sportization because, in a previous stage, there were no adequate materials for the practice. Although, the rules were adapted to the players' capacity, with adjustments in the number of players or with the permission to use the hand, for example. Furthermore, the Uruguayan geography and climate demanded adaptations in practice throughout the year, such as the use of indoor courts during the winter or the practice in spaces where there is no sand, issues that completely change the internal logic of the practice, making different appropriations of this sport practice by the players. By having more direct contact with international competitions, the practice acquired more sporting and official outlines, culminating in the victory of two athletes in the international championship in 2013. At that time, the diffusion of the practice in the media helped to a shift of senses and meanings attributed to it, which made the footvolley start to have a larger number of people practicing, specific materials for the sport, and even a federation of its own (Uruguay Footvolley Association), which began to coordinate and regulate the competitions throughout the country. We conclude that the sportization of footvolley in Uruguay was very complex, requiring adaptations concerning rules and space until it was converted into a federated sport nowadays.

Author: Greenham Craig

Title: Marge Schott and the N-Word

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

From 1984 to 1999, Marge Schott was the majority owner of the Cincinnati Reds (Major League Baseball). Female club ownership was quite rare – Schott was only the second to do so without the benefit of inheritance. Without a strong knowledge of Schott, pundits lauded her addition to the proverbial old boys’ network that traditionally and conservatively operated MLB. Schott, it was believed, was a symbol of progress and someone that could modernize baseball, seemingly by virtue of her sex. Schott proved to be an eccentric personality and media fascination, but not a force for positive change. Her racist, anti-Semitic and homophobic scandals marred her stewardship of the Reds and overshadowed any on-field success. Ultimately, her fellow owners tired of her misconduct and, with league backing, forced Schott to sell her interest in the Reds.

This proposal is part of a larger biographical effort on Schott that aligns with the *Biographical and Prosopographical Approaches* subtheme of IPSHES 2023. A Schott biography was written by a Cincinnati sportswriter in the early-1990s that pre-dated several key controversies, including her Hitler remarks that led to her unceremonious removal from the ownership ranks. This project aims to provide a complete account of Schott’s time at the helm of the Reds and contextualize her ownership missteps with those of modern-day owners, namely Donald Sterling and Robert Sarver of the NBA. From this effort, we can see a shift in public perceptions as it relates to attitudes on progressive issues among professional sport magnates.

For the purposes of this presentation, Schott’s first major controversy is put into focus. Her reference to Black star athletes as her “million-dollar n*%^ers” led to considerable backlash in 1993, although it failed to meet the modern standard for public outrage. Media, fan and league sources condemned Schott’s inappropriate choice of words and she received a one-season ban. Schott maintained ownership at this point, however, and did not incur the collective wrath of the league’s athletes, Black or otherwise, that could have led to tougher sanctions. Consequently, Schott became a repeat offender. Leaning on media accounts and interviews, her story is examined.

Author: Hanhikangas Helena

Title: Smashing Organizations Like Smashing Bricks? – A Prosopographic Analysis of the Splintering of the International Taekwon-Do Federation.

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

In recent years, several studies have addressed the International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF), founded in 1966 in South-Korea, and its life-long leader, General Choi Hong Hi (1918-2002). Its institutional history, however, has gone largely unnoticed. In 2002 the ITF splintered into three same-named, rival international federations which have then splintered further into myriad of groups. Likewise, the ITF related primary sources splintered. This has problematised the ITF related research. To support future studies, this paper aims to show that a prosopographical approach is useful in reconstructing the history of even the most extremely fractured sport institutions. It also wishes to offer a more structured institutional history of the ITF for the use of future research.

Study of prosopography allows reassembling the splintered organisational history of the ITF by providing means to analyse a vast amount of data deriving from its shattered sources conjointly and in chronological order. Materials consist primarily of the official ITF documentations from c.1985 to 2002, collected from variety of archives, both institutional and private. These source materials contain thousands of names of those who worked as ITF board members, country directors, international instructors and even those awarded for their achievements in the ITF. These are then placed in context with other ITF-related materials of the era such as General Choi's autobiography and Taekwon-Do teaching manuals. When the available details (e.g. names, positions, years) are placed together in the database, they begin revealing the ITF establishment and distribution of power within it. When placed in their historical context, they then begin revealing the structure of the ITF and networks of its members around the world. Most of all, it begins revealing the ITF's plurality: from individual members and core-leaders to National Associations around the world; from Overseas Koreans and Zainichi to Koreans in Korea.

Hence, this reconstructing enables exploring what kind of an organisation the ITF had evolved into before it splintered. Once the federation's structure becomes visible and it becomes possible to observe how the pre-2002 ITF once was, then it is possible to achieve a carefully documented history research into its transnational politics and culture.

Author: Hofmann Annette

Title: Biographical Approaches and its Challenges: Christl Cranz, Germany's Ski Icon of the 1930s

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

Until today Christl Cranz (1914-2004) is one of the world's most successful female downhill skier. She competed during the Nazi period: Between the years 1934-1939 she won 12 World Championships and the Olympic downhill skiing competition in 1936. Thus she was the first person to win gold in Olympic skiing events.. After World War II Cranz became Germany's first female ski instructor with an official certificate and the first woman to open a ski school. She also served on the Council of the German Ski Federation as a representative for women's issues for some years and was an international FIS judge for ski competitions.

So far no major research has been done on Cranz's life. Cranz herself left a published and an unpublished autobiography in which she mainly focused on her career as a skier. She completely left out the political circumstances of her active time. It is known that she received many honors from the Nazis and there are photos of her shown together with the German Reichskanzler, Hitler. This neglect raises such questions as to what extent she was a show-piece athlete and used for Nazi propaganda. Did she – like other public figures of her time – use her fame for her own ideological or athletic goals? Sources show that she had to serve in a French camp for almost one year before she was de-nazified.

Besides giving insights into Cranz's biography this paper will show the difficulties in judging a person, in this case an athlete, who reached fame during the Nazi period.

Author: Hofmann Annette, Krüger Michael, Orliczek Maximilian Tarik & Schut Pierre-Olaf

Title: Teaching Sport History at Universities and in Schools: Didactical Approaches

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

Based on different experiences in various countries in this session various aspects relating to teaching sport history classes are approached.

Various didactical approaches will be introduced in the paper “Lived Sport History: Approaches to Teaching Sport history to P.E. students” by Annette R. Hofmann who teaches sport history to Physical Education students in Germany. Her focus based on the concept: “lived sports history”. This way she tries to relate to the *Lebenswelt* (personal environment) of the students. She uses digital approaches and personal relations of the students who will later also able to introduce these methods at schools.

M. Tarik Orliczek will present a teaching approach, the so-called *Didactical Archaeology of Movement*, in which students try to reconstruct forgotten techniques (mainly) of ancient sport disciplines and games in a practical exploration. Besides successful implementations in school, a university seminar on this didactical type of experimental sport archaeology is held by him at the Philipps-University Marburg (Germany). As he will argue, such didactical arrangements can enable fundamental experiences of differences and „Zweizeitigkeit“ (Jan Assmann) as well as a critical enculturation of contemporary sports culture in school and university.

Author: Hurley Alec

Title: Legitimize This: Examining the IOC’s relationship with non-recognized nation-states vis-à-vis Palestine’s inclusion in the 1996 Summer Olympic Games

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The question driving this work is, to what extent does the IOC legitimize “limited recognition” nation-states? As violent expressions of territorial and cultural dominance have gripped eastern Europe over the last year, it is worth reflecting on the role sport – and the IOC in particular – has in elevating the legitimacy of non- or limited-recognized states. This work examines the persistence and triumph of Palestine’s international recognition efforts from the late 1970s to the early 2000s. Boosted by the 1993 Oslo Accords, Palestinian leadership engaged the IOC in a persistent endeavor to reclaim a measure of international recognition and sovereignty.

This work argues that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) played a responsive, though transformative, role in the transnational acceptance of non- or limited-recognized states. Khalidi and Raab, in their 2017 work on Palestine, concluded that the IOC’s differentiation of “athletic geography from political geography”, imbued the organization with a unique ability to reframe international relations. This presentation builds on the conclusions established by Khalidi and Raab, by demonstrating that Palestine’s inclusion in the 1996 Summer Games established a precedent through which a bevy of limited-recognition states have been granted a measure of legitimized international recognition through Olympic participation in the twenty-first century.

Studies on Palestinian sporting nationalism have found profound recent success, with Dart et al.’s work on football and national identity (2020), Kipnis’ groundbreaking piece on Palestinian sportswomen (2022), and Khalidi & Raab’s foundational Olympic history (2017). This presentation adds to this recent collection by addressing Palestine’s increasing geopolitical recognition with its ascent on the international sport stage.

Primary data for this research comes from contemporary Palestinian news outlets, particularly, the quarterly *Palestine-Israel Journal* and the monthly commentary outlet, *This Week in Palestine*. Additional contemporary reports were obtained from international outlets such as Reuters, the New York Times, and Al-Jazeera. Further details of the IOC’s historical relationship with Palestine are buttressed by Olympic Charters and Reviews, gathered from the Olympic Studies Centre digital collections.

As this work deals with themes of governance and international geopolitical recognition, this submission aligns with the “politics, national identities and diplomacy in sports” subtopic.

Author: John Michael

Title: Speed and Beauty. Motorship during pre- and interwar- years in Central Europe

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

The first car race in Europe was organized in 1894 in France, the center of motorsport in Europe in these days. Up from 1898 races were organized in England, Italy, then the routes went as well to Amsterdam and Berlin. The Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy followed some years later. Count Alexander Kolowrat-Krackowitzer (1886-1927) can be seen as pioneer in this scene, which was - in Austria - clearly dominated by the aristocracy. Sascha Kolowrat, a friend of Ferdinand Porsche, drove his first race 1904, won the Semmering tour and participated later in the adventurous “Bosnian Tour”.

When Karl Benz presented his Motorwagen 1886 to the public, the car could not exceed 16 kmh. Early motoring was off to a leisurely pace. In 1899 the Belgian Laurent Jenatton should be the first person driving faster than 100 kmh. Speed, effectiveness and new measures of “sports” were on the rise. In 1911 the Rallye Monte Carlo was an important step towards internationalization with participants from Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Paris and Geneva; ladies races started in 1927. During the 1920s and 1930s motorsport was becoming more “democratic”, nevertheless spectacle, “beauty”, richness and elites played an important role. Although they lost their status, male nobles still were on the stage of a new scene; a mix of a new paradigm – technology and speed – with traditional patterns. The activities in motorsport were prestigious, participation required financial resources and a surplus of spare time. Women accompanied the men on world tours or were rallying as co-drivers or participated in motorcycle races. Aristocratic women were directly successful in races like Ernes Merck Rogalla von Bieberstein (1898-1927) in Germany as did other women of bourgeois background. Female emancipation seemed to form a significant background for their engagement. During the 1920s and 1930s, both male and female elites also claimed an affinity to automobilism by participating in the so-called concours d’elegance.

This address will discuss several aspects of motorsports in Central Europe from its beginning up to the 1930s. A comparative perspective will complete the contribution. The paper is based on archival material, press sources, photographs, film footage, interviews and memoirs.

Author: Jube Carolina & dos Santos Silva André Luiz

Title: Georges Hébert and Renato Kehl: similarities on beauty

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Renato Kehl (1889 – 1974) was a doctor and pharmacist, founder of the Eugenics Society of São Paulo (Sociedade Eugênica de São Paulo) – Brasil (1917), and author of books like Eugenics and Social Medicine (1920), The cure of Ugliness (1923) and Template of beauty (1927). Kehl was adept of the Galtonian beliefs, that preached a radical eugenics position and envisioned the control of marriages, procreation and defended the sterilization of the population. Georges Hébert (1875-1957) was a French Marine official and creator of the Natural Gymnastics Method in France, and dedicated himself to, among other subjects, beauty and the feminine forms. Therefore, the objective of this work is to identify and analyze the intersections between the works of both authors, published in Brazil and in France, based on the books Muscle et Beauté plastique(HÉBERT, 1919), A cura da Fealdade (The cure for Ugliness)(KEHL, 1923) and Formulário da beleza (Template of Beauty)(KEHL, 1927). In this research we determined that Kehl used Hébert's (1919) models and illustrations in the chapters "A perfeição plastica feminina" (The feminine plastic perfection)(KEHL, 1923, pg. 76-77) and "Das bellas e feias conformações" (Of beautiful and ugly figures)(KEHL, 1923, pg. 97).

Author: Kasuga Yoshimi

Title: “Hygienic beauty” in Japan during the 1880s: Focusing on its correlation with the popularization of women’s physical education

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

This study is a literature review investigating how the concept of "hygienic beauty(Eisei Bijin in Japanese)" recommended for improving the physical appearance of Japanese women in Japan was received by the public. In the early Meiji era, when Japan was striving for modernization, intellectuals saw Japanese people's physical appearance as inferior to that of Westerners. At the same time, the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis was threatening the health of Japanese people, leading to an emphasis on hygiene from the perspective of "developing a strong nation."

The concept of "hygienic beauty" was created in response to these concerns. This represents the idea that a woman's beauty should be evaluated solely based on physical health, excluding facial beauty. In Meiji-era Japan, gymnastics and sports were recommended to women to create "hygienic beauty." Thus, it is not uncommon for the state (or organizations similar to it) to attempt to change societal values for specific purposes. In the case of "hygienic beauty," the concept strayed from its original intentions and became a euphemism for unattractive women. Even after the concept of "hygienic beauty" failed to achieve its original purpose, Japanese leaders before World War II attempted to include a healthy body in the new concept of beauty in order to promote women's health (and the health of the entire nation). However, on the other hand, gymnastics and sports given as means to become "hygienic beauties" were found to have a purposeful value for women to enjoy the activity itself, and over time, they became popular among the general public.

There has been little research on "hygienic beauty" other than Inoue (1995). In this study, we examined how the concept of "hygienic beauty" was perceived by the public through descriptions in newspapers and magazines at the time. Both positive and negative views were observed, but one thing that was certain was that only a few male intellectuals created the "common sense" about women.

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Author: Klement Martin

Title: Working for the nation from abroad

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

Since the 1860s, the Sokol was the largest and most influential gymnastic organization in the Czech lands, which also supported the emergence of Czech nationalism. After 1948, when the Communist Party succeeded in usurping power in Czechoslovakia, the Sokol was gradually incorporated into the new state structures and in 1952 it was finally dissolved. It was restored only after the fall of the communist regime in 1989.

However, just as the Sokol in Czechoslovakia ceased to exist in 1952, a replacement Sokol organisation was founded abroad by Czech emigrants. It was called the "Center of the Czechoslovak Sokol in Exile" and its aim was to maintain the Sokol ideology, traditions and identity until the restoration of the Sokol in Czechoslovakia.

Compared to the former Czechoslovak Sokol, which numbered hundreds of thousands of members, the "Centre of the Czechoslovak Sokol in Exile" was a much smaller organization, with only about 30 Sokol clubs scattered around the world. Yet it not only copied the hierarchical structure of the Czechoslovak Sokol, but it also tried to work in exactly the same way.

Following the growing historiographical interest in topics related to emigration, this paper will focus in detail on the "Centre of the Czechoslovak Sokol in Exile". What strategies did the leaders of this exile organization employ to hold together the geographically heterogeneous Sokol clubs? How did they understand the Sokol legacy and how did they try to preserve it? And finally, what is the position of the "Center of the Czechoslovak Sokol in Exile" in the official narrative of the today's Czech Sokol organization? These are the three main questions that are going to be answered using the unique historical material stored in the Prague archives.

No historiographical attention has been paid to the "Czechoslovak Sokol Centre in Exile" yet. This paper therefore aims to be the first critical analysis of this generally neglected topic. Its conclusions may provide a number of important insights and methodological suggestions for subsequent research in the field of the history and sociology of sport.

Author: Koskelainen Sami

Title: Football Association of Finland and international transfers in the 1980s

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

This paper looks at Football Association of Finland's (FAF) role in Finnish football's international player transfers in the 1980s. The 1980s saw an increase in international player migration in Europe and globally, and in Finland. (Lanfranchi, Taylor, 2001; Itkonen, Nevala, 2012) Those partaking in international transfer business faced many difficulties. Establishing contact with foreign clubs or players could be hard; reliable information was not always available; and player and transfer regulations were not harmonised across countries. How did FAF help different parties overcome these issues?

Based on FAF's internal documents and correspondence kept in Sports Archives of Finland, this paper argues that FAF had a key role in facilitating cross-border transfer business in the 1980s. FAF leveraged their international networks, connecting Finnish clubs with foreign players and marketing Finns to foreign clubs. Practical assistance was also provided by financing trial trips abroad for promising young Finns, and by assisting Finnish clubs with contract and transfer negotiations.

Footballer imports and exports were a part of FAF's strategy for developing Finnish football, demonstrated in FAF's proactive stance regarding international transfers. This contrasts with the common framing of supranational and sub-national actors – such as EU and UEFA on one hand, clubs and player agents on the other – pushing for further transnational connections, with the national bodies trying to stem the tide (Lanfranchi, Taylor 2000; King, 2003). The paper also contributes to sport history's understanding of the international football player market's history.

Author: Kouamouo Hervé & Charitas Pascal

Title: The Big Man figure among African footballers: brokerage strategies to evolve in a transnational space?

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The figure of the African Big Man is the ability to create an intermediate level between two groups of belonging: the host culture and/or the community of origin. Since the 1990s, once linked to federal leaders, this figure is shared with players: both using the extraversion. The latter, by going into exile to the countries of Europe to practice their profession, can by their club performances, claim national representation through negotiation in the redistribution of the products of this production (World Cups, etc.). However, they do not have the coercion of the state, unlike the federal leaders. How do these new success figures, the Big Man, maintain meta-levels between their home and host communities? How do they reconcile the smallness test (Guiot and Ohl, 2007) and the structural impossibility to be a former Big Man (Laurent, 2000), once removed from the field? If they put in place strategies for finding resources in the countries of residence and negotiate alliances it is with the aim of maintaining an illusion of greatness in the country of origin. However, this does not result in the transfer of wealth or the creation of places of accumulation (Olivier De Sardan, 1996) which would offer the possibility for those who follow them to be under control (Tisseron, 2011). Thus, the Big Man approaches the enveloping institutions (Darmon 2013) by its authority made of a “variable, arbitrary personal and traditional standards” (Médard, 1993). From a corpus of players or former football players living in the Parisian suburbs, mixing interviews with non-participating observation, we analyze how this community builds the figure of the Big Man, “without walls or borders”, contributing to a “transnational nationalism” (Kastoryano, 2006) exemplified by brokerage strategies in the world of professional football. The challenge is to understand the construction of a political space, a transnational territorialized socialization as a means of diffusion of power, knowledge and social norms (Keohane, Nye, 1970) to be seen in the inclusion and exclusion capacities of the communities of origin (Elias and Scotson, 1997) and also in their investment in self-organized football tournaments (Manikariza, 2010).

Author: Krueger Michael

Title: Ommo Grupe (1930 – 2015) and the genesis of sport(s) science(s) in West Germany

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

When Ommo Grupe passed away in 2015, he was referred to as the “Nestor of German sport pedagogy and sport science” in various obituaries. His funeral in Tuebingen, where Grupe had lived and worked at the university since 1958, developed into a final meeting of the then mostly old men of West German sports officials who had dominated the genesis of sport, body exercises and sport science since the 1950s. Looking back, the funeral can also be interpreted as the burial of a successful period of West German postwar sports. Grupe was a crucial figure in the complex configuration of sport, politics, culture, sciences, and not the latest sports, including their organisations and institutions of the “old” Republic of Bonn which then was the provisional capital of West Germany. The corresponding capitals of the sports institutions were Cologne with the German sports university under the leadership of Carl Diem, and Frankfurt, the domicile of most of the German sports associations. Grupe himself often shuttled from Tuebingen where he served as the first full professor of physical education in Germany, to Frankfurt and Cologne.

The paper will consider the life and work of Ommo Grupe for sport and sport science in West Germany against the background of the development of West Germany until the German re-unification 1989/90, which can be regarded as a radical “Zeitenwende” in politics, society, culture, and sports in the New German Republic of Berlin.

The genesis of West German sport(s) and sport(s) science(s), reflected in the life and work of Ommo Grupe, is based both on Grupe’s books and writings, on original documents, and not least on experiences and knowledge deriving from my own joint work with Ommo Grupe in Tuebingen.

Author: Kuo Hsienwei & Kuo Chinfang

Title: Localization of Chin Woo Athletic Association's sustainable development in Singapore and Malaysia

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The study aims to explore the localization process of Ching Woo Athletic Association's development in Singapore and Malaysia. Document analysis and oral history methods are adopted, and the materials include Chin Woo Athletic Association's publications and special books, newspaper reports, and interviews with senior cadres and members of the associations. The findings show that the organizational management and transformation of the association went from the stage of planning and operation during the 1920-1960s by copying the bloodline of the mother country China to the 1970s (specifically, after Singapore's independence) Ching Woo Athletic Association entered the stage of localized sustainable management. There are four main strategies for the sustainable development of the association's localization: First, various recreational and sports activities held over the years to cultivate disciplined and energetic healthy youth from Singapore and Malaysia; second, to spread Chinese culture through education so that more students can experience Chinese martial arts and understand the benefits of learning it; the third is to systematize the teachers-cultivation, training course and competition styles of Chin Woo martial arts; the fourth is to cooperate with the cultural performances led by the government to promote the tourism plan. Finally, the role of the Chin Woo Athletic Association maintains traditional Chinese culture and ethnical sentiment and identity in Singapore and Malaysia. The Association is a bridge for communication among related friendly Chin Woo clubs and also a medium for cultural diplomacy with various countries

Author: Kuo Hsienwei & Kuo Chinfang

Title: “Belleza Oriental”: Role and Image of Taiwanese Female Basketball Player in Cold War Diplomatic Archives

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

The goodwill-tours of Taiwanese women's basketball teams to various countries for friendly exchanges was a phenomenon during the Cold War, whether it was the national team, school team at all levels, or private enterprise team. The visit frequency was higher than that of the men's basketball team and other sports teams. Among them, the age of 1970s was the peak period of overseas visits of corporate women's basketball team, when was the most severe for the ROC government's diplomatic situation. This paper takes the Ya-Tung Women's Basketball Team, once called the “Belleza Oriental” by the foreign media, as research subject to explore the historical context and the role of corporate women's basketball team's diplomatic messengers in the complex situation of Cold War geopolitics and marginal international relations. The Ya-Tung team is a Taiwan's first social women's basketball team which was established in 1965 under the sponsorship of the Far East Group. By analyzing relevant diplomatic documents, coaches' reports, players' diaries, and newspaper reports, this article outlines the contemporary image of Taiwanese female athletes in the history of cultural diplomacy.

Author: Lanz Juliane

Title: Perceptions of School Sports in the GDR – the Perspective of Students and Teachers

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

Although sport was a very important topic and a main field of successful international comparison for the smaller German state there is so far only little evidence about the sport at Eastern German schools - especially if the research is not focusing on the top athletes and medal winners but ordinary children of all performance levels.

In a broader research project, the sport at GDR-schools from 1945 until 1989 is examined. This happens by intern governmental documents, by public papers like curricula, articles from contemporary professional journals and texts, that were created by teachers for their colleagues as best-practice examples. For the presentation at the ISPHES conference, 25 oral history interviews with stakeholders of the sport at GDR-schools are the main database. These interviews help to get a more direct idea of the sports at schools in the GDR. They focus on physical education lessons themselves, but also on free time offers, afternoon childcare and the sport of the youth organizations.

These interviews were analyzed with the "Qualitative Content Analysis" and an open category system. Salient results show for example that most of the interviewees did not realize any political influence although they proof that it existed in the same breath. It is possible to learn how the contemporary witnesses judge the Eastern German Sports system from a nowadays perspective. The results give us a deeper inside in every-day history and the sports pedagogy of the GDR.

Author: Lavikainen Jouni

Title: Professionalization of Elite Sport in Finland from the 1960s to 1990s – Oral History Approach

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

For most of the twentieth century, Finnish elite sport was characterized by “shamateurism” of elite athletes. Professionally motivated athletes were ushered towards practices such as under-the-table rewards, ostensible jobs and inflated expenses because of the amateur code of the International Olympic Committee which prohibited athletes from receiving monetary rewards from sport. Amateurism was rationalized for its educational and ethical values, but its ideals proved to be impossible to accommodate to the practical realities of elite sport within capitalist Western societies. The discrepancy between the ethos and practice of sport was particularly notable in the Nordic countries where elite sport remained nominally amateur-based until the 1990s.

This research approaches the understudied transition from (sham) amateurism to professionalism in Finnish elite sport from the perspective of athletes with a particular focus on athletics and football. What forms did shamateurism take in Finland? What kind of financial and sporting opportunities were related to it, and how did athletes seek to fulfill them? How did the processes of professionalization differ between athletics and football?

The primary sources include interviews of seven former Finnish track athletes and eleven former football players. The research applies the methodology of oral history to gain understanding of athletes’ career pathways and sources of income during the period when amateurism still characterized the official discourse of sport in Finland but was gradually being replaced by more professional practices.

This study is part of my doctoral dissertation about the professionalization of elite sport in Finland. The findings of this paper demonstrate that the unofficial system provided elite athletes pathways towards full- or part-time training conditions and earnings that surpassed what most of their contemporaries in Finland earned while requiring them to pose as amateur athletes in public. The transition towards legitimate professionalism shows up as a gradual process in both Finnish athletics and football. The emergence of written contracts and other legally valid practices during the 1980s and 1990s did not immediately end under-the-table procedures which had been practiced under the surface for so long.

Author: Lin Mei-Chun

Title: A symbol of modernity: Taiwanese women's swimwear in the 1920s and 30s

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Swimming was one of the sports introduced to Taiwan by the Japanese during their colonization of Taiwan. Traditional social conventions and the practice of footbinding restricted women's participation in sports in early Taiwan. It was not until the 1900s, with the Footbinding Liberation Movement and the introduction of colonial education, that the idea of women participating in physical activities began to surface. During the 1910s, women started swimming in loose attire, but by the 1920s, Japanese or Western-style swimwear was introduced, leading to the popularity of tight-fitting, one-piece swimsuits with a round neck, sleeveless cut, and thin shoulder straps. This marked a shift from the previous trend of wide, loose straight-cut swimwear to a tighter form-fitting curvy design. Then 1924 saw Taiwan's first printed advertisement for swimwear, and swimwear with bare-shoulder designs began to appear in more advertisements. In the 1930s, a fashionable trend emerged in swimwear, featuring diagonal stripes, shorts-like bottom, and top-bottom two-tone color design. This stylish swimwear also included a fitted elastic "belt" to accentuate women's body proportions, along with aviator's style caps that allowed for the addition of floral accessories, adding a touch of chic style to the overall look. Back then, conservative dress codes still required female students to wear dark, muted "safe color" swimsuits; however, the image of "healthy beauty" and "modern beauty" was already being presented to the public through Taiwanese women wearing swimwear with modern, western-inspired elements.

Author: Lin Wan-Ting & Chen Jui-Fu

Title: The Politics Behind the “Landing”: A Leotard Crisis of Sports Exchange of Cross-Strait by the Chinese Taipei Gymnastic Association in 1989

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

The Chinese Taipei Gymnastic Association became the first sports association to land on Mainland China after the Chinese Civil War, attracting press and receiving wide international media coverage in 1989. This paper provides a brief overview of the Chinese Taipei Gymnastic Association's application and discusses the Chinese Taipei gymnastics team played 1989 Beijing Asian Junior Gymnastics Championships since two countries separating from China by the Taiwan Strait for 40 years. It then goes on to focus on whether the national emblem of the Chinese Taipei gymnastics player's leotard affects the historical sports exchanges. Not only using literature analysis via national archives, books, journals and media reports, but also undergoing semi-structured interviews to persons involved to establish oral interview historical materials. To understand the myth of cross-strait exchanges and the intention on the China Olympic Committee and the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, the symbolic double-layer system of mythology is used to interpret the national emblem of the players' leotard and the politics behind the sports field. Comparing this with two incidents, the national emblem on the helmets of athletes in 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics and the guide board with "Republic of China Athletes" in 1988 Seoul Olympics, the China Olympic Committee lodged a stern protest with the International Olympic Committee. The study found that even though the China Olympic Committee and the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee were based on political perspective, they showed their goodwill interactions through sports competitions as a model for future exchanges. As both sides tried to comply with the Lausanne agreement and created an image of harmony, neither of them delved into this leotard crisis while major breakthroughs were made in cross-straits relations and were conducted in the full glare of the International Olympic Committee. In order to see in a different light, this paper retains the personal experiences of members of the Chinese Taipei gymnastics team to convey participants' feelings in the contemporary historical issues and political climate for the later. Moreover, the paper describes the attempts to fill the void left by the first sports exchange of cross-strait after the Chinese Civil War.

Author: Liu Wulun

Title: Female weightlifters in Taiwan: HERcules performance and gender identity

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

The sport realm has always given pride to men. As we know, the founder of the Modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, excluded the participation and competition of women at the beginning of the Games, women were only allowed to compete since 1900 with limited events, such as tennis and golf. The weightlifting event was one of the eldest competitions in the Modern Olympics, but only opened the gate for male competitors. The International Weightlifting Federation sanctioned the first Women's World Championship in 1987, and since 2000 in Sydney, women's weightlifting was introduced as an official Olympic competition.

In Taiwan, the development of women's weightlifting started to grow in 1986, followed with the politics of the International Weightlifting Federation that women were permitted to participate in this virile event (which is opposed to the embodiment of femininity) in international competition. Since 2000 in Sydney, Taiwanese female weightlifters had obtained 4 in gold, 2 in silver and 3 in bronze on the stage of Olympics. This article aims to discover the history of women's weightlifting development in Taiwan, reveal which role these women played during the last almost 4 decades, how these female weightlifters were influenced and have influenced Taiwanese society, and how these HERcules represent themselves and were represented in the press.

Author: Louw Natascha & Cleophas FC

Title: South African Rugby Performance and Institutional Herstories, 2004 - 2024

Session : 5. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

South African rugby is a male hegemonic institution. It has been so since its institutional origins in 1891, with the establishment of the South African Rugby Board and the South African Coloured Rugby Football Board in 1897. This hegemony was transmitted through various historical permutations of these institutions over the past two centuries. When the South African rugby authorities, spread across the Apartheid divide, mapped out a new dispensation in 1991, they had done so within this hegemonic framework. Since then, numerous publications exist that perpetuate this narrative. To date, no narrative exists that challenges this hegemony. Linguistically, the study challenges usages of genderised terms of fe[male] and wo[man] and only use them within a contextual sense where clarification is necessary. Hence, the use of herstory instead of, the taken for granted, [his]tory. It is therefore an attempt to challenge genderised rugby stereotypes, created by men and supported also by self-identified women. The aim of the study is to foreground performance and institutional narratives of women that shaped Springbok rugby in the 21 century. By creating a database of all the players since 2004 – 2024, simply put, what were women's impact and influence on South African rugby. This study will address the void that exists in research about South African women's rugby history. This void points to a broader unmapped African women's rugby herstory landscape that needs historical intervention.

Author: Madgwick Lawton Jake

Title: “War minus the shooting?” The impact of British Football “Goodwill Tours” to Germany 1945 - 1955

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

In the immediate aftermath of WWII, Britain’s biggest football clubs, with their players now back home from serving during the war, chose to return to the continent and visit Germany. Initially, these trips sought to entertain the British troops stationed there, but gradually games were also played against German sides. The development of these tours reflected shifting identities and attitudes with the professional and amateur travelling clubs acting as both witnesses and agents of change during the new political and diplomatic era. British politicians and football administrators intended to use football to further processes of reconciliation, re-education, demilitarisation, democratisation, and denazification. The extent to which these ‘goodwill tours’ were successful in shaping perceptions and fostering goodwill is considered by examining British and German press reports and club records, measuring this impact against the initial aims of the British Government and Football Association. The influence of the other allied occupying forces is also considered, with the British having arranged a series of inter-allied conferences and working committees to reintroduce and manage German sport. West Germany’s 1954 FIFA World Cup win and the establishment of UEFA saw Germany reinvent its role within the international sporting community, competing in organised competition beyond the influence of the British. The new European Cup drew British clubs Hibernian and Manchester United against German sides Rot-Weiss Essen and Borussia Dortmund respectively, with WWII still central in the British coverage of these contests. British, particularly English, attitudes towards Germany since the 1950s have often been mediated through football with continued references to war. This study will finish by reflecting on the significance of the ‘Goodwill Tours’ in the post-war period against 21st-century discourse surrounding British-German relations.

Author: Mayencourt Gil

Title: The Swiss Federal Gymnastics Festival, a high point of transnationalism (1863-1909)

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

The highly patriotic function and symbolism of the Swiss Federal Gymnastics Festival and the Swiss Federal Gymnastics Society (*Société fédérale de gymnastique, 1832, SFG*) has been raised regularly in general and specific historiography for several decades. However, at a time when historians have argued for a decompartmentalisation of Swiss national history (Jost, 1994 ; Hollenstein, 2018 ; Büsser&al., 2020) and when, in a more general context, global and transnational histories are experiencing an unprecedented boom, it seems necessary to deconstruct from the outset the national-only scope of the Swiss Federal Gymnastics Festivals - which are, moreover, establishing themselves as models of their kind on a European, or even a global scale.

Thus, this contribution will aim to show how the celebrations organised by the Swiss gymnasts quickly display a non-negligible transnational scope and how this comes into confrontation with the patriotic - even nationalistic - symbolism of gymnastics in Switzerland, which was then dominant in the institutional discourse of the SFG.

The discussion will be articulated in three steps: firstly, we will look at the presence of foreign delegations in Swiss festivals, from the Schaffouse Gymnastics Festival (1863), organized on purpose near the German border to encourage the presence of gymnasts from the Germanic Confederation, to the Lausanne Gymnastics Festival (1909), organized a few years before the WWI in a context of exacerbation of nationalism in Europe. Secondly, we will look at the trips made by Swiss gymnasts to visit foreign celebrations, with the French Gymnastics Festival of Vincennes organized in 1889 as a case in point, which can be seen as a truly international sporting event before its time. Thirdly, we will broadly consider the role of Swiss emigration - massive in the 19th century, especially to the USA - in the globalisation process of gymnastics.

Author: Mazurkiewicz Michal

Title: Halina Konopacka – Sports Heroine and Woman of Arts (Sport, Literature, Painting)

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Sports heroes have been drawing the attention of scholars for a long time. Their achievements resonate widely and their stories are engraved in the collective memory of fans. The aim of the paper is to explore the activity of Halina Konopacka, who was one of the early pioneers of female sport. She was the first woman who won the Olympic gold in track and field (discus throw, Amsterdam, in 1928). She was also Poland's first Olympic gold medal winner. Thanks to this, she became an embodiment of success in the newborn Polish state and one of the first interwar celebrities, which the social reception of her accomplishments clearly confirms. Konopacka had an all-round personality – apart from being an outstanding sportswoman, she was also an interesting poet and painter. All these issues, including her artistic predilections, will be presented and discussed. The research demonstrates that her legacy is rich and multi-aspect and her contribution to the history of sport and female emancipation is considerable. This case study is mostly based on the analysis of numerous sports press reports, interviews and fans' opinions, as well as Konopacka's utterances and biographies.

Author: Medeiros Daniele

Title: Lilian Harrison and the Crossing of the River Plate (1923): repercussions in the Uruguay press

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

Lilian Harrison was the first person, male or female, to complete the crossing of the River Plate by swimming between Colonia (Uruguay) and Punta Lara (Argentina) in 1923. The Argentine press of the time crowned the victory as an achievement of the entire nation, despite the sexist appeals in the reports. This appeal also meant a symbolic territorial victory, since the swimmer was the first to overcome the natural barrier separating Uruguay and Argentina. This paper aims to analyse the discourses of the Uruguayan press on the swimmer's achievement, using the main periodicals published at the time. Initially, little space was given in the Uruguayan press to the swimmer's attempt, even though the possibility of performing such an event was well accepted in the country's sports media. However, after the complete feat, the press reported the feat in more detail, sometimes giving credit for the achievement to the swimmer, sometimes disapproving of her audacity. Furthermore, a veiled demand was made to the Uruguayan swimmers to accomplish the crossing, which only took place in 1983. In conclusion, it was possible to note that the Uruguayan press and the Argentine press represented the crossing in a controversial way, considering the gender of the athlete. However, unlike the Argentinean reports, a certain spatial domination through sport was narrated in Uruguay, with frustrated expectations facing the Uruguayan retaking of the aquatic frontier. Now, besides being a spatial divisor, the River Plate had become an imagined sports border -dominated by Argentina.

Author: Medeiros Daniele & Moraes e Silva Marcelo

Title: The Uruguay River Rowing Championship: transnational relations between the Argentine and Uruguayan sports

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

This paper aims to understand the sportization of rowing in Uruguay by analyzing a specific competition: the 'Uruguay River Rowing Championship,' held between the 1920s and 1950s. Uruguayan rowing had already been established in the 1870s in Montevideo, starting from clubs created by English immigrants. However, until the 1920s, the existing competitions in the country were held only in the capital, excluding clubs from the countryside. In response to this situation, this Championship was conceived by Uruguayan and Argentine clubs located on the banks of the Uruguay River, on the northern coast, to encourage the practice of rowing in the region. The analysis of this competition, based on the documentation found in the clubs, involved the understanding of elements such as the construction of rules, the formation of a commission, the elaboration of rules, and the definition of sanctions, in addition to the sense of bonding and belonging established among the participants. Sportization has undergone distinct processes, since the development of the practice in Montevideo was not directly linked to the clubs in the countryside. In this way, the rowing developed in the countryside relied on the resolutions of the Argentine Rowing Federation (AARA) and the set of rules of the clubs of the neighbouring country. It was possible, therefore, to understand the transnational relations existing in the sportization of this practice, which, unlike many sports, established from national ties, developed from a transnational circulation of institutionalized forms of the practice of rowing, overcoming the geographical barrier of the territory and using the river - the natural division between Uruguay and Argentina - as an element of symbolic exchanges concerning the sport.

Author: Montenegro Nara

Title: Young Athletes and the coast: sports, youth and identity in cities in Northeast Brazil (early 20th century)

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

Many Brazilian coastal cities, including the capitals of the region now known as Northeast Brazil, experienced at the beginning of the 20th century what Alain Corbin called “awakening of a collective desire for the beaches”. The Brazilian coast as we conceive it today, the birthplace of sports practices and other forms of pleasure and bodily fruition, is the result of representations that were formed, especially in this period. If before it was represented as a space dedicated mainly to military, port and fishing activities, during the 20th century, new meanings were added to the coast, in which hygiene, education and recreational practices were integrated.

In the cities of Salvador, Recife and Fortaleza, this displacement of meaning also resulted in social transformations in space, in its architecture, economy, and in the advent of new educational practices, such as sports. In the first half of the 20th century, these cities saw the founding of nautical clubs, shops, rescue stations for bathers on the seafront, as well as the creation of beach and sports magazines. Finally, a series of devices that attested to the legitimacy of this space as “new” and conducive to the development of educational and sports practices.

This paper aims to analyze meanings and representations of the formation and consolidation of coastal sports, at the beginning of the 20th century, on the beaches of Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza, located on the coast of Northeast Brazil.

When referring to coastal sports, enthusiasm, fascination, admiration were common feelings in press releases in the first half of the 20th century. After all, two novelties came together there in an open-air spectacle: the coast as a new important space for city sociability and the progressive arrival of the institutionalization of the modern sports phenomenon.

In this new space, it is possible to see the emergence of discourses that relate to a youth never seen before: sporty and coastal, characterized by being a *new generation that lives in contact with the sea, strong, sunny* with the ability to develop a *Nautical Consciousness*, a type of consciousness that only became intelligible in this period.

Author: Moro Vera, Amgarten Quitzau Evelise, Levoratti Alejo & Morae e Silva Marcelo

Title: Dialogues between Brazil and Argentina: Lysimaco Ferreira da Costa and gymnastics in the Normal School of Paraná (1920 – 1923)

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

This article aims to investigate the dialogues carried out by Lysimaco Ferreira da Costa in the Argentine context in matters concerning Gymnastics. The time frame represents the period in which the educator was in charge of the Normal School of Paraná/Curitiba/Brazil and published the document "Educational bases for the reorganisation of the new secondary school of Paraná" in which he expressed positions about the place destined to physical culture in teacher education. The mobilised sources point out that the educator from Paraná established a dialogue with the Argentine pedagogue Pablo Pizzurno and the doctor Enrique Romero Brest. In conclusion, the treatment given to gymnastics was influenced by dialogues between the educator and the Argentine context and not by a direct relationship with Europe.

Author: Mukash Saltanat Adilkhasym

Title: The role of sport in global political economy

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

The sport plays crucial part of the universe culture and in global political economy. It is also important means of combining different nations in the global world. It is crucial activity that contributes to world peace. It can be defined as a totality of activities realized in order to affect positively social and moral benefits as well as physical benefits. It has been great sanction tool for sport for some specific countries in global political economy. By its increasing effects it is one of the crucial cases from the past century nowadays. The sportive competition executed previously by a very small minority has influence almost all the world before the Olympic Games and then other organisations (especially football). The sport became even a phenomena more widespread than the facts such as democracy, the free market and even the freedom. The sport has been decisive instrument in global political economy. The sport as a global phenomenon it has the popularity due to the governmental socio-economic conditions of communities. It takes place in consumption phenomenon accelerated by global political economy. The politically bipolar world was considered as a world based on competition between camps which have been established the culture, art, sports, literature, technology, military and politics. The political and economic effect of global political economy also show itself in the sport industry. In the global political economy, the governments are aspiring to organize global sport events such as the Olympic Games or the FIFA World Cup etc. The hosting country of global sport activity of this ideato attract many global investors from different countries, wealthy visitors and overall lead to long-lasting economic growth in the host country. From the beginning of the millenium we could see the increased interest of countries in the organisation of mega sport events. This paper discuss the crucial role of sport in the global political economy and analyzes the global sport games and its impact on global political economy.

Author: Mvo'o Romuald Francis

Title: Overcoming the Biographical illusion in Sports history: Cases Studies on Roger Milla and Rabah Madjer Biographies

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

The biographical approach emerged in the tradition of interpretive paradigms developed at the Chicago School of Sociology, especially in deviance research. However, in recent years, biography as “the story of a man’s life” is considered outmoded, mainly because it is believed that “the masses are the makers of history?”. This assertion could also relate to the history of team sports, where defeat and victory are usually credited or debited to the entire team. Nevertheless, as for leadership in public administration, biography in football allows us to understand sport governance. Far from being solely narrative, a biography is punctuated by the problems posed at the crucial stages of the life of a star footballer, the person subject to the study. The latter crystallizes around him the whole of his environment and participates simultaneously in the political, religious, economic, social, and cultural. The biographical approach is a prism through which the researcher in sports history could analyze how dispositions, attitudes and self-representation are formed and updated. In history and sociology, for example, this approach “integrates the study of individuals into collective processes” (Peneff, 1994).

This contribution is based on the biographies of Rabah Madjer and Roger Milla. It shows that subject to the various biases and biographical illusion, particularly regarding the question of strategic identities and strategy of identity (Collova, 1988), biographical approaches make it possible to account for the governance of sport, its global and local dimensions and football diplomacy. The use of biographies of these two major players in African football also makes it possible to discuss the methodological challenges generally associated with the biographical approach: the illusion of the subject, impressionism, subjectivism and populism (Berlivet and al., 1994).

The material for this article consists of six biographical accounts of the two actors involved, as well as academic literature on sports governance in Cameroon and Algeria. Semi-directive and biographical interviews were also conducted with these two icons of African football, their teammates, sports officials, and football analysts. The local and international press was also mobilized. The content analysis makes it possible to identify cases of “identity inventions” and complacent hearing of subjects because of the fascination for the two football stars.

Author: Müllner Rudolf

Title: Max Bulla (1905 – 1990) and Franz “Ferry” Dusika (1908 – 1984). Two parallel lives in the long middle of the century

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

Max Bulla and Franz Dusika are presented as examples in this context. Both were successful bicycle racers and popular figures in the 1930s. Their life stories continued to have an impact until well after the Second World War. Bulla won the overall classification of the Tour de Suisse once in the 1930s and three stages of the Tour de France in 1931. Dusika was a ten-time Austrian track cycling champion. His greatest international success was 3rd place at the UCI Track World Championships in Rome in 1932.

Contemporary media coverage will be used to trace the public discursive construction of these two individuals and their respective roles in the changing political orders. Both biographies unfolded within four very different political regimes. The First Austrian Republic, Austrofascism, National Socialism, and in the post-Nazi Second Austrian Republic after 1945. Based on numerous previously unpublished documents and archival records, the behavior of the two Austrian sports heroes under National Socialism and their location within the victim-perpetrator dichotomy will be examined. Here, significant differences between the two individuals become apparent. While Dusika had actively supported the Nazi regime publicly, Bulla's time under National Socialism is characterized by contradictions. Dusika's Nazi involvement virtually did not hinder his career after 1945. Bulla, on the other hand, who was far more successful in sports and "less incriminated," played a far lesser role in public perception and memory to this day.

Author: Nardini Dario, Ikeda Keiko & Whitfield Dale

Title: The impact of greening sports and physical activities in an era of climate change: continuities and developments

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

This panel session inherits the outcome of the international roundtable workshop organized by the ISHPES Scientific Program Committee in early September 2022, focusing on the issue of greening sport, with emphasis on the concepts of playing in nature, mountain sports, nature conservationism, and environmental sustainability. Dario Nardini asserts that playing reflects the world and social-cultural order while contributing to its structure/shape. In this sense, being it ‘natural’ or not, play has a constitutive relation with culture: it reflects culture, and at the same time, it is a field where culture is (re)created, re-shaped, transmitted, or (sometimes) contested. And from an anthropological point of view, ‘culture’ is intrinsically related to ‘nature’. Consequently, understanding the specific role nature acquires in different games/sporting activities through fieldwork research can help us to elaborate informed strategies for enhancing environmental sensibilities through sporting participation and counter what Richard Louv (2005) refers to as ‘nature-deficit disorder’. Dale Whitfield develops the idea that in the case of England, where the origins of modern sports, which influenced and transformed traditional and indigenous values into rational games through their reorganization and institutionalization to fit modern society, were also rooted in ‘nature’. When discussing the issues of nature and sport in the light of SDGs or the conservation of nature, understanding ‘the true sense of sports’ also signifies its historical conjuncture with the context of ‘nature deficiency’ of our modern life. Keiko Ikeda provides the need for integrated humanities and trialectical thinking amongst local people, including visitors to the venue, intellectuals/educationalists as advisors, and a wider transnational dimension of the geo-sites on the earth’s history, suggesting three points, 1) the suitability of adopting the methodological concept of *histoire croisée* (M. Werner and B. Zimmermann, 2006), 2) the difference between ‘conservation of nature’, demanding the wise management of natural resources, and the ‘preservation of nature’, a term analogous with indigenous peoples, and 3) an urgency to commit to addressing sustainability, with consideration placed on the turning points.

Ikeda K. Integrated Humanities across Polynesian, Japanese, the Andes and Western traditions with a Trialectical thinking

ISHPES Scientific Program Committee launched an online international roundtable in early September 2022, focussing on the issue of greening sport with particular emphasis on concepts of playing in nature, mountain sports, nature conservationism, and environmental sustainability. The discourse between panelists and the audience exemplified the historical and socio-anthropological complexities throughout this academic event. In this panel session, inheriting the outcome of the above roundtable, the following three perspectives will be worth considering: 1) the concept of *histoire croisée*, approaches defined by M. Werner and B. Zimmermann (2006) which strive to go beyond the notion of cultural influence and a simple reception of culture, emphasizing to interconnectedness in transnational space and transcultural interaction (N.W. Sobe, 2013). For example, one of the panelists observed that “playing in nature or natural environments generates infinite resources of natural materials and spaces that help to improve the physical health and the affectivity of practitioners” (Rafael Luchoro-Parrilla). Another example: *patikitiki*, traditional Maori Games, played on the ground using the wall & roof frames of buildings before their erection, are also seen even in modern Japan beyond the significant difference of each indigenous cultural context. 2) The second attention is the difference between ‘conservation of nature’, the term demanding wise management of natural resources, and ‘preservation of nature’, the term with the analogy of the indigenous people such as the assertion of John Muir of the Sierra Club in thinking of different attitudes to the issue of ecology. Finally, 3) There is an urgency to commit to addressing sustainability, with consideration placed on the turning points. All these perspectives are relevant to the direction of outdoor sports and wisdom in traditional games and play.

In particular, integrated humanities with trialectical thinking among local people, including visitors in the venue, intellectuals/educationalists as advisors, and a wider transnational dimension of the geo-sites on the earth history should be conceptually combined as a synthesis.

Whitfield D. *Popular pastimes and their connection with nature in pre-industrial English society: the origins of British sport*

Characteristic perceptions of ‘English’ traditional games and their connection with nature have typically focused on activities such as hunting pursued by British gentlemen of the upper classes with the involvement of middle and lower classes of regional inhabitants who served the local rulers in the circle of economic gains acquired by hunting business of hounds-attendants or blocking burrows of fox etc., and other blood sports pursued by the common people of the lower and middle class in pre-industrial English society. They were gradually replaced and reorganized by rational games, later known as ‘modern sports’ following the process of urbanization in England during the second half of the nineteenth century. However, this period was also characterized by participation in a significant number of other traditional games within the boundaries of the natural environment, notably forests, which have been compiled within various archaic encyclopedias of traditional sports and games by famous antiquaries such as Joseph Strutt in his *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England* (1801) as well as *Ancient customs, sports, and pastimes of the English* (1832) by J. Aspin, etc., and explore examples of traditional games and customs participated in during the occasion of rural festivals, widely enjoyed throughout the country in the past such as ‘maypole dancing’, ‘sack race/jumping in a sack’, ‘jingling match’, ‘shift dress/smock race (for women)’ and ‘climbing the greasy pole’, amongst others. These examples imply that in the case of England, one of the origins of modern sports, which dominantly influenced and transformed traditional and indigenous values into rational games in terms of reorganizing and institutionalizing to fit modern shapes, was also rooted in ‘nature’. Therefore, when discussing the issue of nature and sport in the light of SDGs or the conservation of nature, understanding ‘the true sense of sports’ also signifies its historical conjuncture with the context of the ‘nature deficiency’ of our modern life.

Author: Nevicato Martin

Title: Entre montées et descentes: les représentqtions du ski de randonnée à l'aube de la Société des Loisirs

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

« Depuis l'aube de l'humanité, l'homme n'a cessé d'arpenter les milieux les plus hostiles de la planète pour subvenir à ses besoins vitaux et, afin de remédier à la difficulté de se déplacer s'est trouvé dans la nécessité d'inventer des moyens de plus en plus efficaces pour mener ses pérégrinations, l'invention du ski fut à ce titre une véritable révolution. Puis, dès la première moitié du XXe siècle, la manière d'appréhender le ski s'est radicalement transformée avec l'apparition de la société des loisirs et l'aménagement du territoire montagnard. Nous sommes alors passé de la seule nécessité de se déplacer à une pratique davantage axée sur l'aspect ludique et sportif, aidée en cela par l'évolution technologique du matériel. » (Annequin, Hagenmuller et Knoertzer, 2018). Si, de manière générale, selon ces auteurs, l'évolution du ski de montagne présente plusieurs étapes importantes, des zones d'ombre demeurent cependant sur l'évolution des représentations du ski de randonnée au cours de la seconde partie du XXe siècle. La présente communication cherche à compléter leur réflexion en analysant d'une manière prioritaire et avec méthode, presse écrite, généraliste et spécialisée, pour mettre en évidence les motifs d'agir des pratiquants qui sont de plus en plus nombreux depuis les années 1970 à légitimer la place et le rôle du ski de randonnée dans une société où les loisirs sportifs se massifient et se diversifient. Au cours du 2nd XXe siècle, de nouvelles représentations sociales émergent pour participer à une diversification des représentations du ski de randonnée. Dans quelle mesure, ces représentations de ce sport de montagne, entre montées et descentes, illustrent-elles les évolutions d'une société dans laquelle les loisirs trouvent non sans difficulté une place de plus en plus prépondérante dans la vie et l'imaginaire des acteurs individuels et collectifs du ski de randonnée ?

Author: Neville Jodie

Title: British Women Sports Coaches: Confronting a Cultural Heritage

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Contemporary literature has identified several barriers to women's engagement in sports coaching, but it has largely ignored the historic context for these issues and the myths that serve to perpetuate them. For example, the notion that women simply do not want to be a sports coach is a lingering reminder of the Victorian ideology of separate spheres and reflects the ongoing influence of patriarchy in determining what a coach is. Uncovering the hidden history and practices of female coaches serves to directly challenge coaching stereotypes and highlight that these barriers are nothing new, they have been determined by the traditions associated with the role of coaching as a male dominated activity. "Coaching" is a good example of a social practice that can be regarded as an intangible cultural heritage (ICH) which has been shaped and preserved by dominant male groups within British sporting contexts. The concealment of coaching knowledge, communication being restricted to 'insiders', and knowledge being passed on inter-generationally using a master-apprentice model, together with an emphasis on volunteerism, are some of the ways men have sustained an exclusive coaching ICH. Historic evidence from the life courses of women coaches can illustrate how their sporting activities were affected by this repertoire of inclusion and exclusion and the impact of a male oriented ICH on women's occupation of coaching roles. Using a range of organisational archival sources, along with census details, births marriages and deaths, probates and wills, family histories, newspaper reports, and mentions in secondary sources, some of these early coaching lives are revealed. These individuals include Clara Jarvis who attended Stockholm as coach to the British women's swimming team in the 1912 Olympics, golf professionals Mrs Gordon Robertson and Lily Freemantle who came from established golfing families, and Catherine Gaskell, Cicely Warner and Helen Armfield who stayed on to coach hockey in the USA after touring there with the All England Women's Hockey Association in 1921. The paper concludes with a discussion on how the history of women's coaching questions the notion that the continuing impact of a male dominated ICH on contemporary coaching is necessarily exclusive.

Author: Nzindukiyimana Ornella

Title: A History of Soccer in Canada: A Match Made in Transnationalism

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

After decades of a steady and sure rise for women's soccer in Canada since the 1980s, the added men's team momentum at the turn of the 2020s raises a question about soccer's positioning in the self-proclaimed hockey country's grand national narrative. Most striking was that the men's team that qualified for the 2022 Federation International de Football Federation (FIFA) World Cup was multiracial and multiethnic, composed mainly of immigrant and children of immigrants; it was also famously led by an immigrant whose work with the men's and (previously) the women's team led to his winning the Top 25 Canadian Immigrant Award in 2022.

The success of the men's soccer team is especially compelling given that it did not mirror a traditional Canada, nor a traditionally 'masculine sport' the likes of hockey or Canadian football. Instead, as is the case for many other locales, soccer in Canada reflects a history of immigration which has yet to be analyzed in that nation's context. Indeed, since a Toronto club team won the first Olympic soccer tournament in 1904, soccer in Canada has been bound to and powered by foreign-born players.

However, is this enough to explain the tension around the sport in the nation of hockey? Using media discourse about Canada's biggest moments in the sport since the early 20th century as well as national and international federations and Olympic archival document, this paper will trace soccer's history in Canada to establish who its stakeholders have been. This history will examine the role of immigrants in the sport's rise in Canada, as well as the context which led to its consistent marginal status in Canada despite a steady popularity amongst various groups, racialized and non-racialized, foreign-born and Canadian born, and men and women.

Author: O'Brien Jim

Title: Blood, Power and Politics; From El Peronismo to El Macrismo; Football, Politics and History in Argentina 1945 - 2022

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

Football, Politics and the Argentinian State have been interconnected since the game's genesis in the late nineteenth century and its expansion to become the nation's dominant sport. This paper is part of a wider study which considers the juxtaposition between Football, Politics and Cultural Identity during the Peronist period (1945 - 1956, 1973 -1974) before critically evaluating the pivotal role of the game during the phenomenon of El Macrismo between 1995 - 2019. The study highlights the historical and contemporary resonance of football as a fulcrum for public discourse in framing national identities in Latin American sub - cultures. In the case of Argentina it mirrors an understanding of the synthesis between violence, corruption and politics in the nation's development.

It has four themes. Firstly, it examines the enduring legacy of Peronism to exploit the mass populism of football in manufacturing consent by appealing to patriotism and a sense of national identity (' Argentinidad'). The cultural heritage of the game's iconography, from ' El Pibe' to 'El Crack' were fused to cement presidential power in the Peron regime.

The capacity of Kirchnerism (2007 -2010, 2010 -2015) to evoke the spirit of Peronism in maintaining the game's function as a social drug and mass spectacle of unity and distraction is then evaluated. The potent mixture of football, violence and corruption remained embedded in the Argentinian political landscape.

With this historical backdrop, the paper assesses the relationship between Football, Politics and Ideology in Macri's rise to power, from his period as President of Boca Juniors (1995 - 2007) to Mayor of Buenos Aires (2007 -2015) and as President of Argentina (2015 - 2019). The symbiosis between football and politics was reinforced as he used the game as a lever for his political ambitions. Although El Macrismo repudiated much of Peronism and Kirchnerism he continued to exploit the game's mass appeal.

Finally the study examines the historical legacy of the football - politics nexus and its folkloric traditions in Argentinian society. The global articulation of ' Argentinidad ' in the passionate display of fandom in the Qatar World Cup reflects its potency as a cultural force. Reformist impulses in the Argentinian game continue to battle against endemic violence, corruption and poor governance as it reflects the wider political culture of the Argentinian State.

Author: Orliczek Maximilian Tarik

Title: Didactical Approach of an Archaeology of Movement

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

Unlike other aesthetic subjects, physical education at school usually remains exclusively in the present. Because historical topics – if at all – are dealt with only in theory classes, this presentation asks, if and to what extent especially practical lessons in school and university, that do not usually address the historical dimension of the subject, can benefit from dealing with it.

An answer will be given with the approach of the *Didactical Archaeology of Movement* (cfr. for athletics classes Orliczek/Priebe 2022 and 2023). Here, pupils and students deal with the historical development of their current sport culture in an “exemplary-genetic learning process” (Wagenschein 1999) that focuses on the bodily-aesthetical¹ reconstruction of historical disciplines through a playful experimental archaeology in which they can discover the cultural-historical imprint of their own sporting activities, as well as the fact that sport is open to development and change. Arguing on the basis of current concepts in German sport pedagogy (cfr. e.g. Bietz 2020; Laging 2022), didactics of classics (cfr. e.g. Nickel 2003) and art didactics, the educational potential of this approach lies in the creation of experiences of difference and “Zweizeitigkeit” (Assmann 2002): In art didactics, for example, it is said that only when students have learned something about different art-historical developments in direct confrontation² and have become acquainted with different painting techniques, will they be able to understand the ‘revolutionary’ nature of a painting by Picasso (cfr. Franke 2003). The presentation will ask what this notion means for PE lessons.

Although the presented approach is a purely didactical, methodologically it was further developed from concepts like *Living History* (cfr. Hochbruck 2013), *Autoethnography* (cfr. Adams et al. 2010), *Sport Archaeology* (cfr. Wacker 2006) and *Aesthetic Theory* (cfr. Franke 2003). Practical-historical explorations of that kind were already successfully implemented in school. E.g. on the topic of athletics, students themselves reconstructed ancient disciplines with the help of vase paintings and translations from Greek authors and thus recognized the basic function of the *ankyle* for javelin throwing,³ experienced different techniques in the long jump due to the use of *halteres* or discussed various starting mechanisms genetically from the *gramme* to the *hysplex* in running on the basis of their own practical experiments. Although a current university seminar in Marburg seeks ways to implement other sport histories, as well, this presentation will be focusing primarily on the didactic potential of ancient Greek athletics for PE classes, as those can be seen as an identity-forming topic for the early theory of physical education and sport.

¹ *Aesthetical* refers to the *Aesthetic Theory*. It is used here in its ancient Greek meaning and does not imply *beauty* etc.

² This means learning to see *through seeing* (Franke 2003).

³ The experience with the *ankyle* led to the assumption that antiquity might indeed hold methodical aids for learning the modern disciplines.

Author: Pavlin Tomaz

Title: “In the service of Yugoslavia”: Sokol in the years before the Second World War

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The Sokol organization was the central national gymnastics organization with a strong nationalistic orientation. In 1938, the Yugoslav state celebrated its twentieth anniversary, and Sokol adopted a special resolution on this anniversary and emphasized that the Sokol organization is a non-political organization, but a national one - that is a Yugoslav, Slavic and democratic organization. According to the conceptual guidelines from 1931 Yugoslavism meant raising the best qualities of "all parts of our nation" and "solving national issues from the point of view of national and state unity." Slavism represented the first higher step of civilization for the Sokol on the way of further cultural development towards higher forms of international and popular solidarity. For them, democracy meant the free and constructive cooperation of all "national forces" in building a better future. However, these aspects were put to the test during the turbulent 1930s, both internally and externally, and intensified in the years leading up to World War II. Internal politics and peace were threatened by the question of Croatian autonomy, and in foreign policy, the government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Milan Stojadinović pursued a policy of rapprochement with Germany and Italy. This, on the other hand, had the effect of abandoning the alliance with Czechoslovakia in the Little Entente and weakened the Slavic solidarity advocated by the Sokols.

In these conditions Yugoslav Sokol traveled to Prague in the summer of 1938 for an all-Sokol festival and then vigilantly followed the "Sudeten crisis" with the Munich Agreement in spring of 1938 and finally the disintegration of the Czechoslovak state in 1939, which also affected the Sokol' idea and life.

In the article, based on the Sokol records in the official gazette of the Yugoslav Sokol organization and some member's memoirs, we will follow the reactions and activities of the Sokol organization in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia during these critical times, when they themselves expected the escalation of political pressure from Nazi Germany on the Yugoslav authorities to the accession of the Axis Powers and were therefore also preparing for eventual resistance.

Author: Petracovski Simona & Pautu Ana Maria

Title: Lia Manoliu – a Romanian Women sport leader (1973 – 1998)

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

During communism, in Romania sport was announced as a form of emancipation for women. Lia Manoliu was the first female in the history of olympic sport to participate at 6 editions of Olympic Games (1952-1972). She won 1 gold and 2 bronze medals. After retirement from competition (1973), she had an important political role in Romanian sport due to the leadership positions she held during communism and played an important role in sport' politics at the national and international levels. From 1973 until 1990, she was vice president of the Romanian Olympic Committee and National Council of Physical Education and Sport. After the change of the regime, she was president of ROC (1990-1998) and a member in the Romanian Senat (1990-1992). At the international level, she was a member of the IAAF Women's Committee (1976-1995). She was awarded by UNESCO (1973) with Fair-Play Trophy and by IOC with the Bronze Olympic Order (1975), Women in Sport Trophy (1990), and Cenntenial Trophy (1995). The aim of our study is to emphasize the role played by Lia Manoliu as a woman leader in communist and post-communist sport in Romania. For this analysis, we used Romanian newspapers (Sport, Scanteia), journal (Physical Education and Sport) and magazin (Femeia). Using a Foucauldian Discourse Analysis, we will explore the relation of Lia Manoliu to power, how this results from the press, and the characteristics of this relation. The analysis reveals the fact that Lia Manoliu transformed the communist discourse about sport into a feminist standing. The study has significant importance to the understanding of the history of women leaders during different political context.

Author: Pezda Jan

Title: Modern Hercules. Gustav Fristensky and the “Others” after 1900

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

During second half of the 19th century a lean muscular body of a half-naked athlete became a supposed indicator of strength, health and beauty in the Czech lands – a part of a multi-ethnic Habsburg Monarchy until 1918. The body of every 'normal' Czech man should be sculpted into the noble shape of the mythical Apollo thanks to Sokol gymnastic movement. Around the year 1900, however, a new ideal man emerges from the depths of big city entertainments – a strongman who transforms the traditional lightly muscular masculinity into 'musculinity' brimming with massive muscles built by sports strength training. A tenacious network of his carefully crafted muscles is soon turned into a fetish thanks to the 'ideological carbon papers' of mass popular media – brawny body is eroticized, photogenized, nationalized (Czechified) and race-ified. The materialized sturdy ego of the strongmen takes on a mythic appearance of a heavenly strong and brave Hercules as well as a superhuman and tireless android. The Greek statuesque bodies of wrestlers and machine-like bodies of weightlifters, which have been stripped of pain and fear, serve as proof that 'beautiful' white shredded muscly Czech man contrasting to 'fatty' external non-European 'Others' ('Blacks', 'Negros', 'Orientals') and to 'fatty' internal 'Others' (Germans) is able to absorb the destroying energy of the technological advancement of civilization and transform it into a superhuman performance. The massive silhouettes of these 'supermen' also sent a clear message to the fanatical crowds, to the spectators themselves: your body is small, weak, sick, ugly and inadequate – make a change, brace up, man up, show yourself, lift and train! The strongmen constantly push the limits of what is physically 'normal' and 'abnormal' and even 'monstrous'.

This paper addresses the history of body. The case study examining the first Czech sports celebrity shows a link between the Czech nation-building in Habsburg Empire, a bodybuilding, a popular culture and practices of the othering, naturalization and normalization. My analytical perspective lies at the intersection of nation, sex, gender, race and class.

Author: Pfister Gertrud

Title: Intruding on Men's Domains: Female Pioneers in Sports

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

In many cultures women have been considered the “weak sex,” incapable of participating in strenuous and dangerous activities. This presentation attempts to refute such stereotypes by presenting adventurous women who challenged such assumptions in the sports of cycling, weightlifting, wrestling, boxing, sailing, and mountaineering. I will present their achievements, lifestyles, influences on society, and their legacy as role models who have served to inspire others to challenge societal norms and cultural obstacles imposed by male hegemony. The feats of these extraordinary women gained not only visibility, but fame and fortune as they contested the inferior roles to which they had been assigned. In this process they fought for all women's rights and equal opportunities. That battle continues today!

Author: Philippe Marion

Title: French Olympic medallists in the 1960s: the history of a differentiated media representation

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

During the 1960s, the French President De Gaulle used sport to pursue a proactive policy aimed at demonstrating the country's power on the international stage. He entrusted his Minister of Sport with the task of implementing a policy in favour of sport for all, with the aim of ensuring that from the "mass of practising sportsmen and women a sporting elite would naturally emerge that would enable France to shine in international competitions". In this mission, state television plays a central role since it acts in accordance with a general policy and in particular in favour of sports (Attali and Bazoge, 2022). In France, the development of sport and television go hand in hand (Tétart, 2018). The media play an important role in the construction of idols (Biskup and Pfister, 1999) in direct relation to the sporting results of champions. Historically, women appear in the media when they are responsible for good results and especially in individual practices (Montanola, 2011). In this study, I will therefore focus on the three French women who won Olympic medals for France in the 1960s: the swimmer Christine Caron (silver, 200m backstroke in 1964) and the athletes Maryvonne Dupureur (silver, 800m in 1964) and Colette Besson (gold, 400m in 1968).

Starting from the premise that the media are a magnifying glass for male domination of society, and therefore of sport, I will focus on the media representation of these three women champions in the 1960s. Subjected to heteronormativity, I will question the reasons for the differential treatment of the three athletes. I hypothesise that this treatment is directly linked to physical criteria and not to their sporting results.

To carry out this reflection, I will rely on media archives. These are taken from the radio and television archives of the French National Audiovisual Institute. I will also study the articles published about the three medal winners in the French sports newspaper that had a monopoly at the time: *L'Équipe*. Finally, to complete the picture, we will also look at the books written for the general public about these three athletes. On these different sources, my reflection will be based on both a quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Author: Pinheiro Francisco

Title: The greatness of football photography in Portugal. A history

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

This is an exploratory study and critical approach about the historical evolution of the Portuguese football photography in the sport press. The main focus is the relation between football, popular culture and photography, portrayed in the illustrated sport press in Portugal between the end of the nineteenth century and late 1940's, when football photography where consolidated. This long period was characterized by the “start”, “endurance” (1900-1920) and “enthusiasm” (1920-1940) of sports photography (Wombell, 2000) at the international context. This study will allow a comparative work between the Wombell framework at the international (European) level and the Portuguese (local) context, over these three periods (start to 1940s).

Studio portraiture and the landscape tradition were the mainstays of the start (1880's to 1900's) of football photography in Portugal. Static, full-figures portraits and long-distance views of fields and early stadiums were the standard images of football, caught by football pioneer photographers – sport was just one of many subjects that photographers would cover, but certain some key-names stood out. Action photos of football appeared in the 1920's, especially in sport newspapers and magazines, in titles as *Foto-Sport* and *Eco dos Sports*. Look to this pioneer sport photo magazines, as sources for history research (Pinheiro, 2011), is another angle of this study, following the epistemological views of Kossoy (2012), crossing photography and historical research.

Football popularity grew exponentially in the Portuguese society since the 1920s (Pinheiro, 2002), as well as some illustrated sport magazines became referential, like the magazine *Stadium* (1930s and 1940s), an icon for the history of sport photography in Portugal. Topics like the creation of football celebrities, fan culture, aesthetics and heritage will be also addressed in this communication – what does the intersection of photography, history and football in the contemporary Portuguese popular culture context.

Author: Polycarpe Cyril & Charitas Pascal

Title: The 1971 Papeete South Pacific Games, the French example of diplomacy through sport

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

Born from a decision of the South Pacific Conference in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, in 1959 and first held in Suva in 1963, the South Pacific Games were originally an initiative of the Trustee Powers in the region (United States, France, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand) to secure their respective areas of influence in the Pacific. The South Pacific Games took the Olympic rhythm for the first time in Papeete in September 1971. From then on, an alignment with the Olympic model was adopted: opening ceremony, athletes' parade, Olympic oath and adoption of a four-year rhythm by the 14 territories present and their 1500 athletes. However, what makes these games singular is the claim of a local culture amplified by the autonomy of the OCTs' statutes since 1958, which translated into their flags, their anthems and specific practices, such as underwater hunting and archery.

We propose to analyse the diplomacy through sport initiated by France in its Overseas Territories (OTs): French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna. Our hypothesis is that this Olympic competition in Papeete helped to reassure the territories and the powerful in the region after France transferred its atomic tests to Tahiti in 1963 (Mohamed-Gaillard, 2012, 2015). The presence of numerous state personalities (diplomats and military) proves the diplomatic stakes of these regional Games, which represented a sign of dialogue and openness. These fourth Games in Papeete (1971) would therefore be an opportunity to establish diplomacy through sport in order to provide guarantees of peace, openness and understanding of local cultures, while at the same time being part of the global process of nuclear protection during the Cold War.

Our study is based on a rich and varied corpus concerning the French policy conducted during these regional Games. The aim is to understand how the diplomacy through sport of these regional Games can represent the expression of France's power in the “constellation of the South Pacific” (Mrgudovic, 2008), a geopolitical issue of strategic redeployment of its influence in Oceania (Fisher, 2013).

Author: Portillo Martin Claudia

Title: “I’ll be a legend in the circus arena” said the Hispanic Auriga. New interpretations of the sources related to the circus in Roman Hispania

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

The games in the circus were one of the first official *ludi* celebrated in Rome, being one of the essential entertainments of the people. I have catalogued the textual and material sources of Roman Hispania on the circus, updating these sources. I have analysed the sources from a geographical, typological, epigraphic, and iconographic point of view.

This essay focuses on the first through the fifth centuries A.D. Regarding the geographical distribution; the sources are concentrated in the southern area, in *Baetica*, and in the middle and east of Hispania. Conversely, experts have not identified any circus in the northwest area of the Iberian Peninsula so far. The scenarios where the sources are located are necessary to demonstrate the knowledge and popularity of these spectacles among the local population.

From the inscriptions on mosaics, it is common to find repeated names of charioteers. This could mean that *auriga* was famous in Roman Hispania and his fame led him to be represented in different places or it could be that there were several *aurigae* with the same name, which may lead to interesting reflections on onomastics in the field of circus.

Author: Potrzuski Kamil & Włodarczyk Arkadiusz

Title: The Great Excavations in Olympia under the direction of Ernst Curtius (1875 – 1881) in the Polish press in the second half of the 19th century

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

The second half of the 19th century was a period of dynamic development of sport, which became an increasingly important part of social life, both as a tool of physical education and as an independent phenomenon. This process, initiated in the UK and the USA, was also taking place, albeit with some delay, in the Polish territories, which at that time were part of the state structures of the Russian, German and Austrian Empires. The symbolic date of the beginning of the sports history in Poland is 1867, when the first nest of the "Falcon" Gymnastic Society was founded in Lviv (today Ukraine). Information about the development of sport and attempts to renew the Olympic tradition, sometimes called pseudo-Olympic Games received the Polish lands, as well as other initiatives related to the broadly understood shaping of modern Olympism, including the great excavations in Olympia conducted by a team led by Ernst Curtius. And although the importance of this process should not be overestimated, this information stimulated the development of Polish sport, where the first sports associations for adults and sports parks for youth were established in the 1870s and 1880s. The purpose of this article will be to answer, using the historical method and elements of the press studies workshop, the question of how much attention was paid to the great excavations in Olympia by the Polish press, what was the nature of press coverage of this event, how was this process presented, were there any factors that triggered the interest in the excavations. Finally, the research aims to answer how significant was the awareness of the Olympia's archaeological works among the sports community in Poland, and to what extent it influenced the development of sport in Poland. The source base of the work will be several dozen of the most popular titles of the daily and periodical press published in the Polish territories of all three partitions, collected and inventoried in traditional collections and digital repositories of the largest Polish libraries: the National Library, the University Library in Warsaw, the Jagiellonian Library in Krakow and the Silesian Library in Katowice.

Author: Quin Grégory

Title: The rich against the landscape. About the development of the ski area around St. Moritz (1928-1973)

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Although statistics show that the construction of new infrastructure has fallen sharply in absolute terms since the end of the 20th century, the economic sector remains highly profitable and this "interest group" is a major force in Swiss society, as evidenced by the fact that, unlike other countries in the Alpine arc, ski resorts will remain open during the winter of 2020-2021 in the midst of a pandemic. Above all, under the impetus of the strong development dynamic of the glorious thirties, now curbed by the emergence of environmental constraints, the ski areas of the Alpine arc have become places to be maintained rather than real areas to be developed.

In fact, the historiography of the development of winter sports resorts experienced a real boom following the consecration of skiing as a major social phenomenon, particularly in France. A number of rapid analyses have highlighted the fact that the 1980s also saw a (very) provisional democratisation of the sport, with prices relatively low in relation to purchasing power and by historical standards. More recently, a number of researchers are proposing to continue the work of the pioneers, particularly in terms of approaches inspired by urban planning and architecture, or on questions relating to the governance of these unique regions and sustainability policies, sketching out the dynamics of the rise of alpine skiing in the twentieth century. Although the 1950s saw a form of mass take-up of skiing, it remained a highly elitist activity with very elitist overtones and representations, and one that remained highly profitable for investors.

The aim of this contribution is to analyse the expansion of ski lifts around St. Moritz, placing it in the context of the development of its tourism policy from the immediate post-Second World War period to the early 1970s. In fact, this policy oscillates between an interest in skiing as a tool for promoting mass tourism and the preservation of a more traditional image based on worldly and elite tourism. This story takes us to the heart of the economic, tourist and environmental issues that combine local dynamics and international competition, at a time of "great acceleration" such as the Thirty Glorious Years. Indeed, after pioneering projects in the inter-war years, which even saw the public authorities take control of the funiculars, the projects for Piz Nair, Diavolezza and Corvatsch in the 1950s and 1960s saw the emergence of economic issues with a very capitalist flavour - and a focus on profit - but also the first discussions on more environmental issues, against a backdrop of growing international competition.

Our analyses will be based on local documentation, in this case the archives of the municipality and those of the St. Moritz documentation library, as well as the library of the former Swiss Sports Museum, an institution that has now been wound up and is kept by a sports heritage association.

Author: Roiko-Jokela Heikki & Roiko-Jokela Tapio

Title: Sexual Harassment and Discrimination in Sports – Case Finland

Session : 1. Wednesday – 15:15-16:45

Abstract:

Gender equality and the absence of sexual harassment and discrimination are basic rights for individuals. These themes are highlighted nowadays; but still sexual harassment and discrimination are prevailing, unwanted, transnational phenomena deeply embedded in societies.

Sports is a sector of the societal activities, in which sexual harassment and discrimination occur. It is a current challenging phenomenon influencing sporting individuals and institution all over the world. Therefore, to understand the topic, it must be seen widely. It is related on individuals, genders, institution, publicity, power...

Sexual harassment and discrimination are not only current phenomena, but they are also related to the history of the sports. It is essential to know as much as possible, including the historical background, about the sexual harassment and discrimination to recognise and prevent them on present day and in future.

Therefore, we ask:

1. What is sexual harassment and discrimination in sporting world?
2. Who are the victims of harassment and discrimination?
3. Who commits the sexual harassment and discrimination?
4. Are there any general patterns that may help to deal with harassment and discrimination in sports?

We have analysed these questions through Finnish media presentations. Furthermore, *Finnish Center for Integrity in Sports* have collected views from athletes and published analysis paper which forms essential secondary source material. By using these materials, it is possible to give answers to the question, deepen national understanding about the theme, and contribute for further studies nationally and internationally.

We argue that in the Finnish case it is possible to identify a few general patterns that describe sexual harassment and discrimination. The main results may be summarized as follows: Anyone might be a victim of various forms of harassment and discrimination; but according to findings the victim knows the one committing violation. In many times harassment and discrimination are fade out as ‘part of the culture’ or ‘humour’, thus, it is defined way too often ‘acceptable’ and do not get the attention which should be paid to it

Author: Rosianu Kevin

Title: Maintaining the white privilege: Extreme Fighting Championship's mediatic portrayal of black African mixed martial artists in South Africa (2009 – 2015)

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The Extreme Fighting Championship (EFC) is a mixed martial arts (MMA) promotion founded in 2009, in Johannesburg. Among its many professional fighters are migrants who face economic, administrative, and social issues related to both their migrant status and their harsh working conditions at the EFC. In the current era of global capitalism with a neoliberal ideology, some nations are being described as 'postracial societies'. This label is based on dominant beliefs that suggest racial hierarchies are a thing of the past. Being interested in the influence of sports media on the (re)affirmation of dominant ideas about race, I analyze EFC's mediatic discourses, from 2009 to 2015, to reveal their contribution to the racialization process of black African fighters living in South Africa. To do this, I rely on 16 videos produced by the EFC and 61 semi-structured interviews with 35 male black African fighters. First, I show how the EFC builds a dangerous otherness narrative using (a) essentialist racial assignments and (b) the rivalries between citizens and foreigners embedded in South African society. Second, I show how the EFC builds a reassuring otherness mobilizing meritocratic and color-blindness ideologies. Finally, I show how both these narratives reflect EFC's discriminatory structure and thus reconfigure black African fighters' hardships. My work aims at understanding how media reflect sport promotion oppressive dynamics and how they contribute to sports migrant's precarity. Moreover, my research seeks to counter the elusiveness of 'postracial' discourses through a critical deconstruction of their genealogies and representations in the public sphere.

Author: Saint-Martin Jean

Title: Les Jeux Européens Sport santé et l'avènement en Europe d'un sport alternatif au tournant du XXIe siècle

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

Quatre décennies après avoir été à l'origine de la naissance en France de la Gymnastique Volontaire (Lebecq et al., 2013), la Fédération Française d'Éducation Physique et de Gymnastique Volontaire (FFEPGV) organise une première fois à Lyon, en 1997, puis à Paris en 2002, les Jeux Européens Sport-Santé. L'enjeu principal de ces deux manifestations vise à intensifier la lutte contre la sédentarité et à promouvoir le Sport-Santé dans l'hexagone. Grâce à l'édition en France de ces deux JESS qui ont été créés en 1996, il s'agit de faciliter l'accès de tous aux activités physiques et sportives, d'ouvrir des perspectives de progrès en terme de capacités physiques et de santé et, enfin, d'élargir le champ d'action du Sport-Santé au niveau français et européen où le sport prend de plus en plus d'ampleur (Miège, 2009).

L'intérêt fondamental de ces deux éditions françaises de ces JESS réside dans la volonté des acteurs européens du Sport-Santé, créé en 1993, de démontrer concrètement qu'à partir d'une organisation adaptée d'activités physiques et sportives, il est possible d'offrir à chaque personne, une grande diversité d'activités entièrement bénéfiques pour lutter contre la sédentarité sans jamais courir le moindre risque et ce, quels que soient l'âge et la condition physique. En France, ces deux éditions des JESS marquent les représentations sociales par la dimension concrète du sport santé qu'ils promeuvent. Véritables opérations de communication, ils participent de la médiatisation nécessaire du concept Sport-Santé afin de le faire concrètement exister dans le paysage sportif français et européen dans le champ des loisirs au tournant du XXIe siècle.

Author: Santos Daniel

Title: Public Space, the Public Sphere and the “Football Supporter” in Portugal (1989 – 2009)

Session : 6. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

In this paper we propose to build a historical reflection on the figure of the "football supporter" in Portugal between the last decade of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century. 1989 marks the year in which the Portuguese State's Constitutional Law enshrined the government's duty to prevent violence in sport. It was also in this year that a new law presented new rules on discipline within sports grounds, giving the State new powers of intervention. From this point on we have seen major changes in the football economy in Portugal, following international trends, exemplified by the legislation launched and the stadiums built, namely for the 2004 UEFA European Football Championship. The 2004 law regarding the control of spectators in sport introduced, among other aspects, the stadium steward, video surveillance systems and the use of low-profile policing based on the spotting technique. These transformations fit in with the need to correspond to two elements: a) the process of conceptualization of football as a global spectacle (and here we should not forget the importance of Portugal's bids to host Euro 1996 and Euro 2004); b) and the issues of violence in sport, at a time when liberal democracies were trying to rethink their power mechanisms focusing on the control of public order. We should also bear in mind that these transformations are related to the connected dynamics that associative frameworks such as UEFA or entities such as the European Union impose on them. Based on the analysis of the legislation related to the control of football supporters, of the discourses found in the media public sphere, mainly in sports newspapers, and of several parliamentary debates, we intend to explore how the figure of the "football supporter" was looked on and framed until the moment when a “new type of public” was promoted for a “new stadium culture”. Historical analyses such as this one contribute to the extensive literature that reflect on the ways in which we tend to organise sport and how sport is influenced by diverse socio-political dynamics.

Author: Scharenberg Swantje

Title: Alain Corbin's approach: reconstructing the life of "Wilhelm Sonderegger, teacher"

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

In Eveline Hasler's novel on Henry Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, the author mentions "Wilhelm Sonderegger, teacher" in Heiden/Appenzell, Swiss. He lived in the second half of the 19th century, taught apparatus gymnastics (*Turnen*) at school, to enhance physical activity. He also gave an inspiring speech at an assembly of Swiss *Turnlehrer* 1904 and passed away right after it, only 42 years of age.

To reconstruct the life of Wilhelm Sonderegger, born on the 16th of May 1862 in Berneck im Rheintal, the methodology of Alain Corbin (*the life of an unknown*) is used. The idea is, to find out, what Sonderegger could contribute to physical education in the Swiss school system, working in a rural area, where the commonly opinion was, that kids should better make hay or muck out, that would be enough physical activity.

There will be looked at the influence of the pedagogy of Pestalozzi, of Johannes Niggeler, Swiss *Turnfather*, and last but not least at the pupil in the area of Appenzell. The analyses of Sonderegger's articles in the *Appenzeller Anzeiger* will provide us with additional information of microhistory. The aim of this paper should be, to be aware of the strangeness of situation in Appenzell, and to explore it like an ethnologist.

Author: Schiller Kay

Title: Ernst Simon and Alex Natan: 20th-century Jewish-German athletics biographies and sport history as cultural history

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

This paper discusses the opportunities and challenges a biographical approach offers to the writing of sport history as cultural history. It is based on the presenter's scholarly work (in progress and completed) on two prominent 20th-century Jewish-German athletes: the 800-Meter runner Emmanuel Ernst Simon (1898-1988) and the sprinter Alex Natan (1906-71). The paper first introduces Simon and Natan's careers as high-performance runners in pre-WWI and post-WWI Germany. It then analyses how their belonging to subsequent political generations and their different experiences of the First World War ideal-typically affected their views of sport's function for the health and fitness of the nation and as a highly individualised activity in pursuit of hedonistic pleasure. The paper then pays attention to Simon and Natan's later professional lives as a physician and Zionist sports organiser in Palestine and Israel and a liberal sportswriter in Britain and the Federal Republic. It argues that athletes' biographies must not be reduced to the period of their active careers but that they can only be understood properly when looking at their lives in their entirety.

On a pragmatic level, the paper suggests that for sports historians to be fully accepted by their peers in general and cultural history, biography as a method of writing sports history requires a deep contextualization of individual lives through a multitude of backgrounds and historiographies: cultural, social, ethnic, political, national, international and, as in these two cases, also transnational.

Author: Serapiglia Daniele

Title: The Spanish way to muscular Catholicism. Sport and physical education under the influence of the Church in the 1920s

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The 1920s marked the strengthening of sports science in Catholic education. It was at this time that gymnastic and sporting activity spread in the Iberian Peninsula under the influence of the Church, as had happened previously in Belgium, France, Ireland, and Italy. After studying the Portuguese case, this paper aims to delve into the Spanish case, stressing how the debate on Catholic sport developed during the dictatorship of Miguel Primo de Rivera. Was Catholic sport a means of consolidating the “national-catholicism” that sustained the regime? How does the Spanish case fit into the context of the debate about the expansion of Catholic sport in Europe in the face of the raising fascist motor habitus? To answer these questions, pieces from the main Catholic newspapers of the period will be analysed. Through the methodology of comparative history, this paper will try to contextualise the Spanish case in the European context. Furthermore, using the tools of transnational history, it will try to understand how the debate on the development of foreign Catholic sport influenced Spain, determining the interactions and networks with European Catholic sports associations. Achieving these specific objectives, this study aims to demonstrate to what extent National-Catholic ideas placed Spain in a context much wider than its borders. Notably, contributing to the control of the education of young people, the Church aimed to create a Europe in which the "new Catholic man" would be an alternative to the Protestant, the Socialist and, later, the Fascist new man.

Author: Shuman Amanda

Title: “Olympia? Nein, Danke!”: Berchtesgaden’s “failed” bid for the 1992 Winter Olympics

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

In October 1986, the IOC voted on who would host the 1992 Winter Olympics. Of the seven bidding potential hosts, dead last and eliminated in the first round of voting was the sleepy alpine town of Berchtesgaden (Germany). The Games were eventually awarded to Albertville, while Berchtesgaden has never put in another solo bid, and German attempts since to host a Winter Olympics have fallen flat. Yet to what extent should we consider this bid a "failure"? Berchtesgaden's local newspaper, IOC internal materials, and first-hand accounts indicate strong anti-Olympic sentiment in the town at the time. Locals concerned primarily with environmental issues founded a citizens' initiative that actively ran unofficial polls, published propaganda, led protests, and engaged the support of national leaders (the rising Green Party) and transnational actors (*La Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes*, CIPRA) to write to the IOC on its behalf. At the same, UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere project also commissioned its own assessment report of the potential environmental effects of hosting the Olympic Games in Berchtesgaden -- part of its effort to designate the area as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (which it did in 1990). To be sure, the tourism director and mayor put in the bid, and there were supporters both for and against hosting the Winter Olympics, and local feuds are still remembered nearly four decades later. This paper will employ the aforementioned sources, as well as local oral histories and sources on environmental politics in 1980s Germany, to examine the local, national, and transnational contexts of Berchtesgaden's bid for the 1992 Olympic Games. It will pay particular attention to the intersection of these contexts concerning competing sports and environmental interests. Finally, it will suggest several long-term legacies of this bid at the national, transnational, European, and local levels -- a bid for which many Berchtesgadeners today proclaim was not a "failure" but rather a "victory."

Author: Simón Juan Antonio

Title: The 1955 Mediterranean Games and diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

The aim of this research is to analyse the Mediterranean Olympic Games held in Barcelona in 1955 and, specifically, the role it played as an instrument of international relations and propaganda for the Franco regime. The organisation of this sporting event generated important diplomatic problems, motivated by the participation of representatives of the Olympic Committees of Israel and Yugoslavia, countries with which the Franco regime did not maintain diplomatic relations. The analysis of the documentation of the Archive of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs allows us to approach the study of Franco's diplomatic relations with the Arab countries and Israel and the role played by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself in the whole process from a new perspective.

At the same time, this research aims to reflect on the new perspectives offered by the incorporation of sport into the history of international relations, as well as the main difficulties and challenges that researchers have to face. One of the main values that the incorporation of sport into international relations studies can bring is that of proposing new historiographical analyses for topics previously dealt with from other more traditional and even apparently exhausted perspectives. On the other hand, the inclusion in this study of new actors traditionally forgotten in the history of international relations in Spain (such as the International Olympic Committee, international sports federations and their relationship with state political and sports institutions), as well as the role played in the diplomatic "game" by the athletes and officials themselves, are some of the many examples that show the possibilities offered by this type of research.

In spite of a shared heritage dating back centuries and common national interests, such as a mutual fear of Soviet influence across the Mediterranean during the Cold War, it took 38 years after the establishment of the State of Israel (1948) and a decade after Francisco Franco's death (1975) for diplomatic relations to be formalized between Jerusalem and Madrid (1986). In this context, the purpose of this research is to analyse the role played by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Franco's own government during the whole process of organising the Barcelona Mediterranean Games as well as their relationship with the International Olympic Committee and the Israeli Olympic Committee.

Author: Sorrentino Gianluca & Quin Grégory

Title: Regulating, Controlling and Using New Financial Inflows. The Introduction of a Modern Licensing Scheme in Swiss Professional Football (1992 – 2010)

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, following what was happening elsewhere in Europe, Swiss football experienced a first overhaul of its economic model. New investments to increase television exposure were reflected in contracts signed between the Swiss Football Association (and the Ligue Nationale, LN) and the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion, SSR), and then in the 1990s, new private operators (SAT1 in particular) began broadcasting national championship and national team matches.

Thus, between 1988 and 2003, the increase in the Ligue Nationale's revenues can be explained almost exclusively by the increase in revenues obtained for the "rights" to broadcast championship matches. Although this indicator is still very superficial for understanding the development of football, it shows that a dynamic had been at work since the beginning of the 1990s and that it was accelerating with the seasons and the new contracts brought about by the arrival of private channels. Above all, according to a system of redistribution that was being developed, the national football authorities—signatories of these contracts—would take advantage of this new manna to feed the growth of football through professional clubs for the training of the next generation, but also through the grassroots football community, which guarantees the popularity of the sport and the source of future players.

On the fringes of the Big Five, Swiss football is an emblematic case to be analysed in order to understand the dynamics of the professionalisation of elite football, between the rising performance of the national team and the slow relegation of clubs. Given that a football club's performance depends on its players and therefore on its financial capacity to recruit and maintain a professional workforce, our analysis focuses on the implementation by the Swiss national institution for professional football (Ligue Nationale and from 2003 the Swiss Football League) of mechanisms and indicators to monitor this capacity of clubs to pursue an economic activity that guarantees their sustainability: a process called "licensing" in Switzerland.

In order to perform our analyses, we have constructed and analyzed a corpus of original, often unknown sources, by cross-referencing the institutional funds of the Association Suisse de Football (ASF) and the Swiss Football League (SFL, officially called the Ligue Nationale until 2003), but also a press review—including television reports—and we also conducted seven semi-structured interviews with those involved in the licensing process in Switzerland: Ralph Zloczower, lawyer, former president of the LN and the ASF; Piermarco Zen Ruffinen, lawyer, former member of the LN/SFL central committee; Edmond Isoz, former director of the LN and the SFL; Dino Venezia, former member of the LN central committee; Bernard Jatton, former president of the FC Lausanne-Sport; Robert Breiter, current general secretary of the ASF; and Freddy Rumo, lawyer and former president of the LN.

Our aim is thus to show how the relationship between the league and the clubs is played out in an interaction that is both conflicting and complementary, for the purpose of maintaining and developing football structures.

Author: Steuerwald Noemi

Title: Elegant Riding Ladies or Fearless Amazons? Women in Equestrian Sport in Germany and in Switzerland. A Comparative Study (mid-19th to mid-20th Century)

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

Unlike other sports such as football or cycling, discussions in equestrian sport never revolved around the question of *whether*, but rather *how* women should take up the sport. Until the beginning of the 20th century, the only adequate way for women to ride was with both legs on one side of the horse in the so-called side-saddle. When riding changed from a mode of locomotion to a sport and leisure activity in the 19th century, the modern side-saddle was developed. It had undergone significant improvements over previous models. Female riders could now exert significantly more control over their horses, had a better hold in the saddle and at the same time did not endanger the norms of modesty through their chastely closed legs. This saddle made it technically possible for female equestrians to take part in fast hunting rides with obstacles – and thus to burst into a hitherto male-only preserve.

Precisely because of this unconventional gender mix, women were subject to specific equestrian, aesthetic and medical standards: They were expected to practice the sport in a moderate and restrained manner, not to expose themselves to great exertion and to visually convey ›femininity‹ through clothing, posture and handling of the horse. This meant that women were allowed to ride with men but could not compete with them on equal terms as the norms of women's riding systematically prevented them from doing so.

With the advent of national and international tournament sport at the beginning of the 20th century, female riders started to challenge these conventions. Even though the side-saddle once had enabled them to participate in the sport in the first place, its disadvantages compared to the cross-saddle now seemed like a burden. This led an ever-increasing number of female riders to start riding astride and along with it to replace their riding dresses with breeches. The visual and performance-related gender difference between men and women was thus eliminated. Nevertheless, female riders were initially only admitted to competitions that were exclusively for women. From the 1920s onwards, they were allowed to ride in mixed-gender competitions. There, they won brilliant victories over cavalry officers as well as »gentlemen riders«.

The proposed contribution will discuss four main research interests: (1) The cultural framework of female equestrianism, its specific national characteristics in Germany and in Switzerland and how historical changes affected the sport and its gender participation (e.g., loss of importance of the horse in work contexts etc.); (2) the development and establishment of female equestrianism in both countries; (3) the discourses that evolved around women riders and how they positioned themselves to them; (4) the networks that existed in equestrian sport both between private individuals as well as organizations, and how they functioned as transmitters of *Wissensflüssen* in regard to female equestrianism. The contribution is based on an ongoing PhD-project. This thesis represents the first academic work on the history of female riders in Germany and in Switzerland.

Author: Su Chin-Piao & Lin Mei-Chun

Title: Tracing the Evolution of Yang Tai Chi from its Birth at National Taiwan Normal University: A Journey from Academic Institution to Social Phenomenon (1962 – 1997)

Session : 6. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

This paper aims to explore how Yang style Tai Chi Quan, first brought to the Department of Physical Education at the National Taiwan Normal University by the fifth generation master Wang Zi-Ho in 1962, transformed the way Tai Chi Quan was practiced over the following decade.

Wang, Zi-Ho revolutionized Tai Chi Quan by infusing evidence of discipline and science into its traditional teacher-apprentice transmission method, leaving a legacy that was taken up by Deng, Shi-Hai, professor at National Taiwan Normal University, and eventually becoming the physical education curriculum of all departments at the university, as well as a widely-recognized international physical education discipline through the guidance of master teachers.

This paper draws upon a combination of historical research, literature on Tai Chi and Tai Chi Quan related books, papers and documents¹, as well as interviews with 10 people, to delve into the legacy and evolution of Yang Tai Chi Quan at the National Taiwan Normal University, arriving at the following conclusions.

- (1) At National Taiwan Normal University, Tai Chi is taught with a modern-traditional fusion philosophy that honors its age-old legacy yet continues to develop with the ever-changing present.
- (2) Thanks to the academy's teachings, Tai Chi has been able to gain a foothold in the social landscape and take a leading role in technical and academic advancement.
- (3) NTNU stands at the heart of a Tai Chi Quan transmission web, a network of Tai Chi Quan transmission that interlinks the school, the community, and the international community has been formed.

From receiving support in academic institutions to gaining public acknowledgement, Yang Style Tai Chi Quan has experienced a resurgence on a global scale, leaving significant impacts in its wake.

¹ Wang, Zi-Ho (2002) "*An Anthology of Tai Chi Quan Education and Instruction*"
Deng, Shi-Hai (1999) "*The Guide to Yang's Style Orthodox Tai Chi Quan* "

Author: Sviličić Niksa, Obradović Tajana & Kuvačić Dalija

Title: Sports journalism and media communication of sports as part of sports history

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

The paper approaches the history of sports from an interdisciplinary point of view, i.e. from the aspect of sports communication, the correlation and interweaving of the history of sports and the history of media and journalism.

The fundamental research questions of the paper are - how much the history of sports journalism in Croatia has been researched and how the attitude towards sports in Croatia throughout history has been reflected in newspaper articles, i.e. in the quantity and quality of newspaper communication of sports. The paper investigates the extent to which sport, as part of social and public life in Croatia, is communicated, presented and visible in the history of journalism, but also in the press as mass media of the Gutenberg era. Based on the representation of sports in print media, the paper questions and investigates the significance of sports journalism and sports communication as part of the history of sports. At the same time, the paper investigates the presentation, significance and role of sports in Croatian society through the research of media communication of sports in different periods of Croatian history and the history of Croatian print media.

The paper uses available literature, original documents and secondary databases, as well as the method of content analysis and the comparative method in order to try to answer the research questions and create a foundation for further research within the joint history of sports and media, i.e. the history of sports journalism in Croatia, as part of academic, but also public history.

The significance of this paper is in the presentation of facts and arguments that will show how much sports and media presentation and communication of sports are connected. How much, through the prism of the media, socio-political circumstances and changes in Croatia influenced sport as a part of cultural life is visible in the history of the media, which can be an incentive for further research into the history of sports journalism and media communication of sports as a subfield of historical research.

Author: Todd Jan

Title: Strongmen and Science: A History of Dynamometers and Strength Testing

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

This essay traces the history of the dynamometer from its invention by British scientist John Theophilus Desaguliers, after witnessing Thomas Topham, a strongman, perform in 1731, to approximately 1910. In the 1790s, French inventor Henri Regnier revolutionized the instrument, inventing metal dynamometers based on springs that were also portable. Regnier's dynamometers became commonplace and were often employed by physical educators as a way to demonstrate progress on the physical improvement of their students. A central focus of this essay is a discussion of Harvard physical educator Dudley Allen Sargent's fascination with the dynamometer and his formation of the All American Strength League, an intercollegiate organization that allowed universities—using standardized dynamometer “lifts”—to participate in an annual contest called The Intercollegiate Strength Test in the 1890s. By 1900, fifteen universities participated in the league and newspapers covered the contest heralding the “strongest school,” and “strongest man” based on dynamometer tests. Although no barbells were involved, this was the first lifting association ever formed in the United States.

Author: Uusivirta Minna

Title: Banning women from racing bikes – the effects on the development of the sport

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

This is an abstract for the subtopic transnational issues in sport history. In this paper I focus on the situations where bicycle racing has been banned for women in different countries and how this has affected the evolution of the sport.

In my PhD I study the development of women's cycling as a sport, including women's entry into the Olympic Games and the progress preceding this. My sources include newspaper and archive material, memoirs, and oral history interviews. My aim is to compare the experiences of the race participants in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984, since they came from countries with different cycling cultures and attitudes towards women's sport. While doing this I must consider the effect of bans on women's racing at the first part of the 20th century that were placed in several countries both in Europe and America. For instance, in the United States women were forbidden from racing for half a century after 1902.

I will discuss the reasons behind the restrictions for women's racing and how they affected women's possibilities within the sport and the further development of women's cycling nationally and internationally. I argue that the bans – combined with the concurrent attitudes towards women's racing – halted the development of women's cycling for decades, even after they had been lifted. This includes the subsequent debates in the governing bodies such as the International Olympic Committee and the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) regarding women's possibilities to enter the World Championships in the 1950's, appropriate race distances in the Los Angeles Olympics 1984 and for example the length of the Women's Challenge stage race in the United States that the UCI ruled as "excessive" for women in the 1990's, thus refusing to sanction it for the first ten years.

Acknowledging this gap and delay, as well as their background helps us to better understand the evolution of women's sport and the different realities women cyclists have faced transnationally compared to each other and also to men cyclists.

Author: Vares Vesa

Title: From “Chicks” to Owls – Women’s Soccer in Finland

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

Football has never been a source of success for Finland. The men's national team has qualified once for the European Championships and never to the World Cup. However, in women's football Finland has become almost a regular qualifier to the UEFA Euro and once reached the semifinal. Traditionally, Finnish sport was considered extremely masculine and combat-spirited. However, since the 1980s women have brought to Finland sometimes more medals from the Olympics, World Championships and European Championships.

Originally, football was considered quite out of place for women in Finland. The national league started in 1971 and was considered as something not to be taken seriously. The original name of the league was Mimmiliiga, roughly translated as "the Chicks' League". Even benevolent comments emphasized the feminine and amateurish side. For decades women's and girls' teams played in men's and boys' old jerseys and trained late in the evening because the men and the boys always got the first choice. However, there were advantages as well: the Scandinavian countries, Finland included, have been frontrunners in the fields of equality and gender.

I published a history of women's football in 2022 (in Finnish) and the history of Finnish women's football was included. I interviewed several Finnish national team players and gathered their experiences. This material reflects experiences of being set aside, but also of progress. The Finnish national team, now called "the Owls" (the men's team is "Eagle Owls") now has the same financial compensation for national team duties as the men and practically the same coverage. On the club level it is more difficult.

The traditional Finnish view has been to emphasize the "lone wolf" aspect: Finns are individualists and hermits, not team players. However, the Finns have tried to get rid of this image and become more modern, a part of the urbanized West. The Owls represent a brand of modernity in another sense as well: that of gender, the emancipated Scandinavian woman.

Author: Viuda-Serrano Alejandro & Pérez-Aragón Pedro

Title: The unfinished Symphony. The failure of Coubertin's pedagogical project.

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

Introduction: The mission that Pierre de Coubertin had entrusted to the Olympic congresses, according to the Baron himself, was to give his initiative an intellectual and philosophical character. That mission could be fulfilled until the Lausanne Olympic Congress in 1913. After that, even if Olympic congresses were separated into technical and pedagogical sessions, in Coubertin's words, the IOC was not able to continue its pedagogical task, chained to the increasing technical work and the need to discuss important organizational matters to guarantee the continuity of the Olympic Games. In 1928, three years after leaving the International Olympic Committee (IOC) presidency, Coubertin created the Bureau International de Pédagogie Sportive (BIPS) trying to continue the intellectual character of his Olympic idea. But the failure of Coubertin's project disappointed him until his death.

Objectives and sources: The reasons and story behind this disappointment need further research. This paper aims to analyze why Coubertin's Olympic work was a partial personal failure, and his pedagogical project was the unfinished symphony. The questions to be answered are, among others: Was the pedagogical idea of Coubertin a real universal education proposal? Were the IOC and sport the right instruments to implement this proposal? Which were the reasons behind the failure of Coubertin's project? The sources used include inter alia IOC publications, Olympic congresses' minutes, Coubertin's personal correspondence and writings, and the press of the period analyzed.

Results: Coubertin's interests were focused on the pedagogical characteristics of sport as a means for regenerating education in France. But almost no one in the IOC was willing to help Coubertin with his pedagogical objectives, apart from a few unconditional friends, notably Dr. Francis Messerli, secretary of the Swiss National Olympic Committee, Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, the Czechoslovak IOC founding member, and Joannis Chryssafis, Greek member of the BIPS. Even if his pedagogical project was far from universal, being centred on the amateur male athlete and excluding women, workers and indigenous people, Coubertin invested his entire fortune in his Olympic ideal. In the last years of his life, a dramatic economic situation, and a deep pain at being ignored by his country, France, were added to the pedagogical failure. The reasons behind this failure of Coubertin's project will be analyzed.

Significance: This paper, largely based on primary sources, aims to shed light on a very specific research topic about the much-studied figure of Pierre de Coubertin. His unfinished project was just half completed during his lifetime. The successful establishment of the modern Olympic Games and what they mean today cannot hide the failure to reform education, Coubertin's essential purpose. Authors want to contribute to the biographical and prosopographical approaches to the sports history and answer essential questions about Coubertin's pedagogical project.

Author: Vonnard Philippe

Title: Becoming a key player in environmental issues? The role of the International Climbing and Mountaineering Associations (UIAA) in the organization of the International symposiums of Trento (1974) and Katmandu (1982)

Session : 2. Wednesday – 17:15-18:45

Abstract:

« Nous ne sommes pas contre le progrès mais pour un développement harmonieux des activités traditionnelles et du tourisme ». These words were pronounced by Jean Juge, the President of the International Climbing and Mountaineering Associations (UIAA), at the international symposium “The Future of the Alps” held in September 1974 in Trento (Italy). This international congress appears as a “turning point” in the history of the environmental protection - although the term was not used at that time - of mountain regions (and particularly the Alps). The event was the result of a strong collaboration between several international organizations that focused on the mountain: Commission internationale pour la protection des Alpes (CIPRA), the Trento Film and UIAA. In addition, it received symbolic and financial support from UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. For seven days, the symposium brought together an international panel of scientists, employees of state administrations responsible for spatial planning (within the Alpine region) and members/representatives of the organizations that launched the symposium. Six years later, UIAA was at the forefront of environmental issues again. Indeed, it organized the international symposium: “Conservation of Himalayan Environment”. Held in Katmandu, the conference was launched in collaboration with the Nepal Mountaineering Association and obtained also the support of UNESCO. The objective was to exchange about the impact of “the development of tourism and the increase of expedition and trekking” on Himalayan ecosystem and, at this end of the congress, UIAA published the “declaration of Katmandu” which was composed by 10 recommendations with the goal that mountaineering expeditions had to respect better the environment.

The aim of this paper is to understand the role of the UIAA in the launch of these international events. I argue that these symposiums show the shift that happens within the organization during the 70s - and more generally in field of mountaineering - regarding ecological issues. The paper is mainly based on the rich archives from UIAA - which remain mainly unknown - and by a collection of Swiss press coverages.

Author: Vonnard Philippe

Title: When soccer was played at the court! Georges Perroud, the Swiss soccer authorities and the Swiss Federal Court (1969 – 1977)

Session : 7. Friday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

On June 15, 1976, the Swiss Federal Court - the country's highest court - decided to dismiss the case of Servette de Genève. In the summer of 1972, the Geneva-based club was accused by one of its players, Georges Perroud, who was at the end of his contract at the time, of preventing him from concluding an agreement with another elite club. With the help of some friends, his lawyer and some important journalists, Perroud took his club to the court. The decision taken by the Federal Court emphasized that the Servette's practice, common at the time and made by other clubs, goes against one of the major obligations guaranteed by the Swiss civil code: freedom of employment.

Based on personal archives (notably from Swiss football association and Perroud's lawyer) and on an extensive reading of Swiss press and by semi-direct interviews with some protagonists of the affair (notably Perroud himself), the aim of this research is to study the stakes and the consequences of the "Perroud Affair" on Swiss elite soccer. In particular, it looks at the conditions favorable to the transformation of a conflictual situation into a case and then into an affair (that needs to understand *how* Perroud decided to go to the courts and *why* he could manage this process) and evokes the direct consequences of it on the status of the players and the responses brought by the Swiss soccer leaders (in other terms, what the judgment of the Swiss Federal Court has changed, and what has not changed).

Author: Vonnard Philippe, Shuman Amanda, Burlamaqui Luiz Guilherme, Kumar Rahul & Venuti Lorenzo

Title: Thinking football in international sport relations. Recent publication in the “RERIS studies in international sport relations” series

Session : 5. Thursday – 14:15-15:45

Abstract:

On the still divided Joseon peninsula, a united Korean women’s ice hockey team competed at the Pyeongchang 2018 Winter Olympics. A few months later, the French, Croatian and Russian heads of state quite literally invited themselves on to the winners’ podium at the final of the 2018 FIFA men’s World Cup in Moscow. Such conspicuous examples are emblematic of the role of modern sport in the realm of international relations.

The last three decades have seen an increasing scholarly interest in questions around the place of sport and physical education (in the broadest sense of these terms to include, for example, dancing, military exercises, calisthenics, and non-competitive games) in international relations. Scholars have investigated new fields of research, including:

- state use of sport and physical education, especially as tools of soft power or public diplomacy
- the profiles of athletes and sport leaders, and the sportive profiles of political leaders
- an increase in the geopolitical importance of international sport organizations (and particularly the IOC and FIFA)

The aim of this panel is to give three early career scholars, each of whom has recently published or is in the process of publishing their first book in the new RERIS studies in international sports (published by de Gruyter <https://www.degruyter.com/serial/reris-b/html>), the opportunity to introduce and discuss their book projects.

This panel will also more generally offer the occasion to reflect upon the historiography of international sport relations, and particularly football, a topic shared by the three books.

Burlamaqui L. G. The making of a global FIFA: Cold War Politics and the rise of Joao Havelange to the FIFA presidency

In 1974, the Brazilian manager João Havelange was elected FIFA's president in a two-round election, defeating the incumbent Stanley Rous. The victory, often attributed to a successful alliance built with Asia, the Middle East, and Africa - at that time referred to as the Third World - caused international surprise. The story told by Havelange himself describes a private odyssey, in which the protagonist crosses two-thirds of the world canvassing for votes and defying the institutional status quo. However, in this presentation the election will be analyzed as a historical event of social significance. It can be thought of as a political window through the international dynamic of a specific moment in the Cold War can be perceived, especially the limitations and potentialities of the agency of periphery countries at that time. The active role played by the Brazilian military State and by the Brazilian civil society in the construction of the campaign indicates the existence of a political project revolving around Havelange's candidacy.

This presentation will be based on international sources collected in three different countries (Brazil, Switzerland and United Kingdom). Additionally, it is worth mention that most of the sources collected in Brazil were still unknown to an international audience and help us to understand the role of Brazilian statecraft in Havelange election to FIFA. In this sense, this presentation aims at comprehending which actors were involved, how networks were shaped, and which political agents were directly engaged in the campaign.

Kumar R. Football and fascism: the politics of popular culture in Portugal

This communication explores the history of football in Portugal and discusses its political, social and cultural foundations, during the longest running authoritarian regime in Europe, the Portuguese New State (1926 – 1974). In the Portuguese collective imagination, Football, together with Fátima (the most important manifestation of popular religiosity) and Fado (the urban musical genre that became known as the national song), contributed, as one of the great Portuguese intellectuals of the twentieth century put it, “to that persistent feature of the New State that was to distract the people”.

Theoretically grounded on Boudieu’s field theory, empirically informed by a vast array of sources (namely print media, state archives and other published sources) and using a multi-scalar methodology, this communication seeks to articulate the political tensions between the nationalization of sports envisaged by the Portuguese “New State” and the integration of national football in a globalized urban popular culture, to understand how the fascist regime sought to use sports as a tool for the nationalization of the masses. Did the state manage to control sports institutions? What were the official sports policies of the regime? How did those sports policies relate with the world of competitive sports? How did those ideas and institutions relate with other spheres of the regime’s cultural program?

By analyzing the place sports occupied in the Salazarist regime, it seeks to shed a new light on how the ideologies and organizations of corporatism came into conflict with the values, practices and institutions of one of the most important spheres of Portuguese civil society. Consequently, this communication aims to contribute to the large body of research on the meaning of spectator sports and leisure in everyday life during fascism, and to explore how that specific history can offer new insight on the administrative structures of the corporativist state, the making of an authoritarian cultural program, and the relation between state institutions and civil society.

Venuti L. *Hungary as a Sport Superpower. Football from Horthy to Kádár (1924 – 1960)*

During the Age of Extremes Hungary was a minority player in the international political arena, on the other hand, in the same years it saw its heyday in the world of football. Hungarian teams and players were of the highest level, and even politically hostile countries often welcomed Hungarian coaches and formations. But did the Hungarian government succeed in using sport, and football, as an instrument of soft power and cultural diplomacy? Were there differences between the authoritarian government of Miklós Horthy in inter-war Europe, and the communist Hungary of Mátyás Rákosi and János Kádár? Did sport serve as a tool to restore the country's image after the 1956 Revolution? This paper tries to provide answers to these questions through an examination of documents of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry and Hungarian newspapers, supplemented by documentation from Italy, Switzerland and Romania.

Starting with the 1924 Paris Olympics, the first in which the country participated after the First World War, the text will highlight the importance of Hungarian political action in building a common Central European sporting network. The *terminus ad quem* of the research is the 1960 Rome Olympics, of great importance for the Hungarian communist government to remedy the problems that had arisen after the Melbourne Olympics, and capable of radiating a positive image of the country after the events of 1956.

A research which, thanks to the focus on the international relations, not only explain the Hungarian politics on sport, but the importance of political action in promoting and strengthening a common European sporting network.

Author: Widmer Nils

Title: Elsa Roth (1906 – 2000): A female ski pioneer in the male domain of skis federations

Session : 3. Thursday – 8:15-9:45

Abstract:

The organization charts of national and international federations are still strongly male-dominated today, and the further back in sports history one looks, the stronger this dominance of male officials becomes. This paper asks the question of to what extent female officials also established and asserted themselves in this domain. Therefore, it presents the surprising case of the Swiss ski racer and official Elsa Roth (1906-2000). As part of a well-off family from the city of Bern who owned a holiday chalet in the tourist resort of Mürren in the Swiss Alps, she met with important players of the growing alpine skiing community at an early age. In 1929 she was a founding member of the Swiss Ladies Ski Club and subsequently became involved both on an institutional level as an official and on a practical level as one of Switzerland's first certified female ski instructors. Her career led her to the position of administrative director of the Swiss Ski Federation as well as president of the Ladies Committee of the Fédération Internationale de Ski (FIS) and later president of the Points Committee where she oversaw the FIS-points-system that she invented. This paper aims to explore the person of Elsa Roth from a biographical point of view with a focus on her involvement in the institutional organization of ski sport, especially in relation to women's involvement. Based on personal and institutional documents as well as media sources it can be stated that Elsa Roth was a pioneer female sports official as she worked for several decades at the top of national and international ski sports, not only delivering reliable work but also being well-connected. Despite her important functions, in which she helped shape ski sport, she rarely moved to the front row, so it is hardly surprising that her name only appears in skiing history at a second glance. Overall, this work contributes to the understanding of women's involvement in the world of sports federations as well as their strategies for participation and offers an insight into the biography of a woman in 20th century Switzerland and her position within society.

Author: Xu Lufeng

Title: Shaolin Kung-fu Diplomacy: The Transnational Spread of a Traditional Chinese Martial Art through the Prism of Sino-African Relations

Session : 4. Thursday – 10:15-11:45

Abstract:

As one of the traditional Chinese martial arts, Shaolin kung-fu was originally invented and practised by Buddhist monks at the Shaolin Temple in Henan, China. Since 1990, martial arts enthusiasts from all over the world have travelled to the Shaolin Temple to learn kung-fu, which has resulted in two effects: on the one hand Shaolin kung-fu has been spread worldwide, and on the other hand it has become one of the representatives of China's cultural soft power. Nevertheless, compared to Europe, the transnational spread of Shaolin kung-fu in Africa is much more recent and is directly associated with the presence of China in Africa. The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was officially established in 2000 and is held every three years as a mechanism for collective dialogue between China and the 53 African countries with which it has diplomatic relations in the context of South-South cooperation. Soon after, Shaolin kung-fu was included in the cultural exchange program of the FOCAC and since 2013, the Chinese Ministry of Culture has been running an annual "Shaolin Kung-fu Class for Africa" at the Shaolin Temple. Each year, about 20 students from African countries with good African local martial arts skills are selected to come to Shaolin Temple for a 3-month training in Shaolin kung-fu. Before its interruption in 2020 due to the Covid-19 epidemic, the "Shaolin Kung-fu Class for Africa" had already been successfully held for seven sessions, with nearly 150 students from African countries such as Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius not only receiving systematic training, but also forming a community network around Shaolin kung-fu. When they returned to their respective countries to open martial arts schools or work as martial arts instructors, they all became diplomats of Shaolin kung-fu as well. Based on my interviews with some of the "Shaolin Kung-fu Class for Africa" participants and fieldwork at the Shaolin Temple, my communication will focus on the transnational spread of Shaolin kung-fu through the prism of China-Africa relations and will explore the following three questions: firstly, how African learners understand and practice Shaolin kung-fu in their daily training; secondly, how African practitioners deal with cross-cultural conflicts when confronted with the Chinese cultural elements of Shaolin kung-fu; finally, what roles different actors such as African trainees, African governments, Shaolin monks and the Chinese government play in the process of Shaolin kung-fu diplomacy.

Author: Yen Chia-Ju

Title: Effort from Individuals and National and Private Organizations

Session : 7. Friday – 13:00-14:30

Abstract:

Although boxing is a fierce exercise and not so popular in Taiwan, there have been many peoples and organizations devoted on it. This research uses historical research method, analyzing documents, interviewing related persons to discover the efforts of devoted persons, national or private organization of boxing in Taiwan. Taiwan's first boxing exhibition match was held in 1926, following with Japanese professional boxers' exhibition match in 1934. In 1940, Hong Chinmao (洪欽懋1918-1977) introduced western boxing to his hometown—Changhua Erlin(彰化二林) due to his excellent boxing performance he achieved while studying in Japan. Besides his endeavor, it also doubled with his rich family financial and Japanese wife's support. Generation after generation, he cultivated many excellent boxers, coaches and referees to set up a solid foundation of boxing in Taiwan. Through the efforts and planning of boxing enthusiasts from all walks of life, the Taiwan Provincial Boxing Association was established in 1946. Then, the Chinese Taipei Boxing Association, a semi-official organization was established in 1972, planning and conducting lectures and examinations for coaches and referees at all levels, handling domestic and foreign boxing events, training and promoting related businesses. Nevertheless, Sports Administration, Ministry of Education plays an important role to management national players and academic counseling for achieving better results in the Olympic Games. the Chinese Taipei Professional Boxing Association(current English title) was set up in 2018, managing the same affairs like CTBA but in the nature of professional boxing. The Taiwan Indigenous People Boxing Association was founded in 2014 to recruit teen aborigines for opening new sports arena and finding elite young boxers in their early times. Boxing is an assigned event of the Asian and Olympic Games, and it is also one of the top five popular sports in the world. Thanks to the efforts of government and civics, good results have gradually been achieved. In the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, Huang Xiaowen, also won the bronze medal.