



كلية الآداب والعلوم
College of Arts and Sciences
جامعة قطر QATAR UNIVERSITY

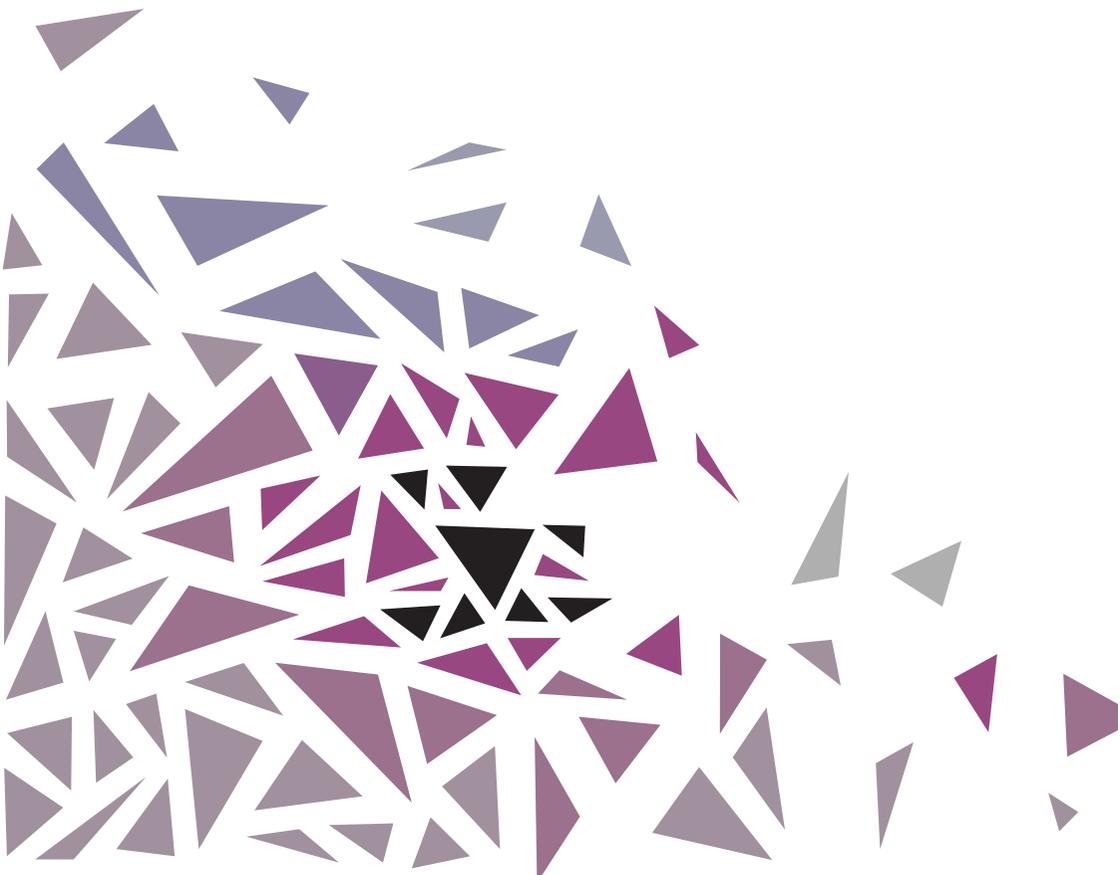


ISHPES CONGRESS 2014

Global Perspectives On Sports and Physical Cultures: From Past To Present



حضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني، أمير البلاد المفدى
His Highness Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar



CONTENTS

Welcome Messages.....	1
Organizing Committee.....	11
Scientific Committees.....	12
Congress Information.....	13
Shuttle Bus Information.....	13
Social Activities	14
Venue Information.....	15
Keynote Speakers	17
Daily Program	
Monday, September 22nd, 2014.....	19
Tuesday, September 23rd, 2014.....	20
Wednesday, September 24th, 2014.....	24
Thursday, September 25th, 2014.....	28
Abstracts	
Keynote Speakers.....	31
ISHPES Participants.....	39
Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award.....	82
IJHS Middle East Workshop.....	83
Authors Index.....	86
About the organizers.....	89





سعادة الشبيخة المياسة بنت حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني
رئيس متاحف قطر

H.E Sheikha Al Mayassa bint Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani
Chairperson of Qatar Museums

"حتى نبني المستقبل، علينا أن نفهم الماضي".

تعبّر هذه الجملة التي تحمل حكمة بالغة عن الفلسفة الكامنة وراء العديد من الأنشطة المقامة في مجالات التاريخ، التراث، والتقاليد. كما أنها تمثل الهدف الرئيسي والرؤية التنظيمية لمتاحف قطر لتطوير القطاع الثقافي ودعمه والمحافظة عليه على أعلى المعايير.

سيكون 3-2-1 متحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي النافذة التي ستعرض من خلالها الرياضة بأنواعها في الشرق الأوسط، العالم العربي، والمجتمع الدولي. ويحرص المتحف بالإضافة إلى تسليط الضوء على اللحظات الرياضية الهامة في الماضي إلى دعم وتنظيم الفعاليات والأحداث الرياضية المستقبلية في قطر. ففي 2014 وحده، تستضيف قطر أكثر من 40 حدث رياضي دولي هام، منها ما سيعقد في الدولة لأول مرة، ومنها ما أصبح جزءاً أساسياً من الأجندة الرياضية للبلاد.

تنظم الجمعية الدولية لتاريخ التربية البدنية والرياضة ISHPES وهي رابطة معترف بها على المستوى العالمي تعنى بتاريخ الرياضة - مؤتمرات سنوية حول العالم. ولأول مرة سيقام هذا الحدث السنوي في العالم العربي، حيث سيضم نخبة من الباحثين الدوليين المتميزين. وسيتم في 3-2-1 متحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي وكلية الآداب والعلوم لجامعة قطر تنظيم مؤتمر ISHPES 2014. ويستعرض المؤتمر معلومات جديدة حول الأحداث الرياضية بالإضافة إلى إلقاء الضوء على الأبطال البارزين في تاريخ الرياضة، وذلك بهدف تقديم الدعم والمساعدة للعالم الرياضي الحديث لاكتساب فهم أفضل للمراحل التاريخية في هذا المجال.

"To create the future, we must understand the past."

This wise sentence expresses the underlying philosophy of numerous activities in the areas of history, heritage, and tradition. It is a core goal and the organizational vision of Qatar Museums to develop, promote, and sustain the cultural sector at the highest standards.

The 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum will be the display window for sports in the Middle East, the Arab World, and the international community. The museum not only highlights the big sports moments of the past but also promotes future sports events in Qatar. In 2014 alone, Qatar is hosting more than 40 international sports events. Some will be held in the country for the first time, while others traditionally have been a part of the country's annual sports calendar.

The International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES), the recognized world association on the history of sports, organizes yearly congresses around the world. For the first time, this annual event featuring distinguished international scholars will be hosted in the Arab World. ISHPES 2014 is organized by the 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum and the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) at Qatar University. New knowledge about events and heroes from the history of sports will be created and presented at this conference, helping the modern sports world gain a better understanding of the historical processes in this field.



**البروفيسورة شيخة المسند
رئيس جامعة قطر**

Prof. Sheikha Al-Misnad
President of Qatar University

ترحيب من جامعة قطر

إنّه من دواعي سرورنا أن يعقد المؤتمر السنوي الخامس عشر للمجلس الدولي لعلوم الرياضة والتربية البدنية 2014 هنا في حرم جامعة قطر ولأول مرة في الشرق الأوسط. ولا شك أن في قطر عدداً من الرياضات التقليدية الأصيلة في تراثنا الثقافي إضافة إلى رياضات من دول وثقافات مختلفة، وسواء مورست هذه الرياضات في مرافق معاصرة مجهزة بأحدث الأجهزة أو على رمال الصحراء الساحرة أو على امتداد الساحل الخلاب ستبقى الرياضة محاطة بالحماس في قطر.

التراث الرياضي معروف بآثاره الإيجابية على الصحة الذهنية والبدنية معاً، كما نتج عنه كثير من الإيجابيات على المستوى الثقافي والمستوى الأكاديمي. إنّ برنامج علوم الرياضة بكلية الآداب والعلوم في جامعة قطر ومتحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي من المساهمين الفاعلين في هذا المجال.

نتمنى أن يكون هذا المؤتمر فرصة للتعرف على أهمية التاريخ الثري للتراث الرياضي في دولة قطر مثل سباق الهجن، وسباق الخيل والصيد بالصقور (الخنز) كما نتمنى ان يلقي هذا المؤتمر الضوء على أهمية هذه التخصصات العلمية المتداخلة، حيث لا شك في أن المشاركة في مثل هذه المحافل سوف يفتح الأبواب أمام جميع أنواع التعاون الأكاديمي والمهني.

نتمنى النجاح لهذا التجمع ويسعدنا أن نرحب بكم في جامعة قطر.

A warm welcome to Qatar University

We are very pleased that the 15th Annual ISHPES Congress (2014), held in the Middle East for the first time, is convening on our campus.

Qatar boasts an exciting mix of traditional sports rooted in our cultural heritage and sports with western origins. Whether practiced in contemporary state-of-the-art facilities, on the sands of the majestic desert, or along a stretch of magnificent coastline, sports have an enthusiastic home in Qatar.

The long tradition of sports in Qatar is combined with a recognition of its positive physical and mental health effects as well as an appreciation for its academic and cultural implications. The Sports Science program at Qatar University's College of Arts and Sciences and the Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum are important contributions in that regard.

It is our hope that holding the Congress in Qatar will be an opportunity to learn about the region's rich history of traditional sports, including camel racing, horse racing, and falconry, and that it will shed light on innovative opportunities for cross-disciplinary work as well. Undoubtedly, meetings such as this open doors to all sorts of exciting academic and professional collaborations.

I wish this meeting success, and again, we are very pleased to welcome you at Qatar University.



الأستاذة البروفيسور أنيت ر. هوفمان
رئيس ISHPES

Prof. Annette R. Hofmann
ISHPES president

أعزائي المشاركون في مؤتمر المجتمع الدولي لتاريخ التربية ISHPES 2014 البدنية والرياضة

بصفتي رئيس المجتمع الدولي لتاريخ التربية البدنية والرياضة ISHPES، أود أن أرحب بكم في عاصمة قطر، الدوحة، حيث سيعقد المؤتمر بعنوان "وجهات نظر عالمية حول الرياضة والثقافات البدنية: من الماضي إلى الحاضر" في جامعة قطر. سيحتفل المؤتمر بالذكرى الـ 25 لتأسيس ISHPES، وسيحضره جميع الرؤساء السابقين ل ISHPES ليبدوا آرائهم حول تطوره وحول تاريخ الرياضة بشكل عام.

وسيعقد هذا المؤتمر لأول مرة في الشرق الأوسط. لذا يسعدني أن أعلن عن اعتزام أكثر من 100 عضو من أعضاء ال ISHPES من حوالي 20 دولة حضور المؤتمر، الذي سيغطي مجموعة واسعة من الموضوعات المتعلقة بتاريخ الأحداث الرياضية والحركات الثقافية من حول العالم. وستنظم المجلة العالمية لتاريخ الرياضة ورشة عمل لتكون إضافة مفيدة ومثمرة لبرنامج المؤتمر. وسيتسنى لطلاب الدكتوراه والباحثين مقابلة مجموعة متنوعة من الخبراء وحضور جلسات نقاش خاصة. وأنا على ثقة بأن هذا الحدث المقام على مدى أربعة أيام هو أكثر من مجرد ملتقى للتبادل الأكاديمي وإجراء الحوار والنقاش، حيث يعتبر فرصة هامة لتكوين صداقات جديدة وتعلم المزيد عن ثقافات المستضيفين له.

ومن هنا أود أن أتقدم بجزيل الشكر والإمتنان لسعادة الشبيخة المياسة بنت حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني ومتحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي، وبالأخص د. كريستيان وواكر، لويس هنريكي روليم سيلفا وفريقهم، على جهودهم لتنظيم هذا المؤتمر. وأخيراً وليس آخراً، أتوجه بالشكر إلى الأستاذة شبيخة المسند والزملاء من كلية الآداب والعلوم لجامعة قطر على استضافتنا. وأنا واثق من هذا المؤتمر سيكون حدثاً مهماً سنتذكره طويلاً.

أتمنى للجميع إقامة طيبة في الدوحة، مليئة بالمحاضرات الشيقة والنقاشات الممتعة والمفيدة.

Dear ISHPES Congress 2014 participants,

As president of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES), I welcome you to Doha, Qatar, where the annual ISHPES congress will be held at the Qatar University with the title "Global Perspectives of Sport and Physical Cultures: From Past to Present Congress". This congress also celebrates the 25th anniversary of ISHPES' founding. All former ISHPES presidents will be present and reflect on the development of ISHPES and on sport history in general.

This is the first ISHPES congress to be held in the Middle East. I am happy to report that more than 100 ISHPES members from approximately 20 countries plan to attend. The congress covers a wide range of topics in the history of sport events and cultural movements across the world. The workshop organized by the International Journal of the History of Sport is a fruitful addition to our program. One can also find a variety of interesting panels and special sessions for PhD students and junior scholars. I am sure that this four-day event will offer more than academic exchange and debate—we will also make new friends and learn more about the culture of our hosts.

I would like to thank H.E Sheikha Al Mayassa Bint Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani and the Qatar Olympic and Sport Museum, especially Dr. Christian Wacker, Luis Henrique Rolim Silva and their team, to have made this congress possible. Last but not least, my thanks go to Prof. Sheikha Al-Misnad and the colleagues from the College of Arts and Sciences of the Qatar University for hosting us. I am sure it will be an event long remembered.

I wish all of you an enjoyable stay in Doha, filled with exciting lectures and fruitful discussions.



د. كريستيان وواكر

رئيس مؤتمر ISHPES

مدير/رئيس أمناء 3-2-1 متحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي.

Dr. Christian Wacker

Chairman of the ISHPES Congress

Director/chief curator of 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum

يفخر 3-2-1 متحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي باستضافة المؤتمر السنوي الخامس عشر ISHPES في الدوحة.

يلقي المؤتمر والذي سيعقد بالتعاون بين جامعة قطر و ISHPES الرائد عالمياً في هذا المجال، نظرة مفصلة على تاريخ الرياضة والتربية البدنية في السنوات الـ 50 الماضية. وكجزء من رؤية قطر المستقبلية لبناء مجتمع قائم على المعرفة، ومن استراتيجية 3-2-1 متحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي لاستضافة الفعاليات الأكاديمية الدولية، تعتبر استضافة مؤتمر المجتمع الدولي لتاريخ التربية البدنية والرياضية بالنسبة لدولة قطر فرصة فريدة ومميزة تقدمها لخبراء الرياضة والطلاب من الشرق الأوسط لتبادل المعرفة والأفكار مع علماء الرياضة من جميع أنحاء العالم. إن تنظيم المؤتمر هو جزء من سياسة المتحف الهادفة إلى توسيع ونشر المعرفة حول التاريخ والتراث الرياضي في العالم العربي والخارج. ومنذ العام 2010، نظم المتحف مؤتمرات رياضات الخيل، المكتبات الرياضية، مؤتمر المرأة والرياضة، مؤتمر مكافحة تعاطي المنشطات، ومؤتمر Body-2-Mind.

يقدم متحف 3-2-1 (الافتتاح عام 2016) تجربة رائعة تتضمن أنشطة تفاعلية، فعاليات المختلفة، شاشات عرض، ومعارض متميزة سيتم تحديثها باستمرار والتي تهدف إلى تثقيف وترفيه الجمهور وتقديم الرياضة بأنواعها على أعلى مستوى ومن جميع أنحاء العالم. بحيث سيغادر الزوار وكلهم حماس وإلهام للمشاركة في الرياضة. وباعتبار المتحف مركزاً محلياً ومحط جذب عالمي، فإنه سيكون تجربة مذهلة للعائلات المحلية التي تزور المتحف باستمرار وأيضاً للسياح من الخارج والوفود رفيعة المستوى. وبدءاً من الروايات الشفوية لتاريخ جذور الرياضة القطرية إلى الإثارة التي تقدمها رياضة الفورمولا 1، يقوم المتحف بتجميعها ليقدمها ويعرضها للجمهور.

نحن ممتنون جداً لسعادة الشیخة المیاسة بنت حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني - رئيس هيئة متاحف قطر، وذلك لاهتمامها بالثقافة الرياضية ولجهودها لتطوير ودعم المعرفة بتاريخ الرياضة في قطر والخارج.

The 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum is proud to host the 15th annual ISHPES Congress in Doha.

Jointly held by Qatar University and ISHPES, the world leader in its area, the congress will look back at the history of the past 50 years. As part of Qatar's vision to build a knowledge-based society and the 3-2-1 Museum's strategy to host international academic events, holding the ISHPES Congress to Qatar presents a unique opportunity for sport experts and students from the Middle East to exchange knowledge and ideas with sport scholars from around the world. Organizing this congress is part of the 3-2-1 Museum's policy to expand knowledge about the history and heritage of sports in the Arab World and abroad. Since 2010, the 3-2-1 has held conferences on Horse Sports, Sports Libraries, Women and Sports, Anti-Doping, and Body to Mind.

The 3-2-1 Museum (9,000 square meter exhibition space opening in 2016) will provide an amazing experience with interactives, events, screens, and unforgettable exhibits constantly updated and designed to educate, entertain, and deliver state-of-the-art sports from around the world. Visitors will leave excited and inspired to get involved in sports. As a local hub and a global magnet, this museum will be as fascinating for a local family who visits frequently as for an international tourist or visiting dignitary. From oral histories of the roots of Qatari sport to the thrill of Formula One, the museum collects, displays, and celebrates it all.

We are extremely grateful to Qatar Museums Authority Chairperson H.E. Sheikha Al Mayassa Bint Hamd Bin Khalifa Al Thani for her engagement in the culture of sports and her interest in developing knowledge on sports history in Qatar and abroad.



لويس هنريكي روليم سيلفا
رئيس اللجنة المنظمة
رئيس قسم البحث، 3-2-1 متحف قطر الأولمبي والرياضي

Luis Henrique Rolim Silva
President of the Organizing Committee
Head of research, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum

أعرابي المشاركون،

بالنيابة عن اللجنة المنظمة للمؤتمر، يشرفني ويسعدني أن أرحب بكم في مؤتمر المجتمع الدولي لتاريخ التربية البدنية والرياضة ISHPES السنوي الخامس عشر المنعقد في جامعة قطر. كما تعلمون، فإن موضوع المؤتمر هو "وجهات نظر عالمية حول الرياضة والثقافات البدنية". وللبحث بشكل أعمق في هذا الموضوع، يتضمن برنامجنا مجموعة متنوعة من الموضوعات التي يقدمها مجموعة من المتحدثين الرئيسيين والضيوف المدعوين للمشاركة في جلسات النقاش وورش العمل والمحاضرات الشفوية. وقد تم تقديم حوالي 100 ملخص للمؤتمر، كما تم اختيار المشاركين من أكثر من 20 دولة ومن خلفيات مختلفة لعرض نتائج أبحاثهم في الدوحة.

ونحن فخورون أيضاً باستضافة ورشة عمل الشرق الأوسط التي تنظمها المجلة الدولية لتاريخ الرياضة (IJHS). وفيها سيعرض عدد مختار من المتخصصين البارزين أعمالهم حول "الرياضة في الشرق الأوسط: التحديات الاجتماعية والثقافية". وبصفتي رئيس مؤتمر المجتمع الدولي لتاريخ التربية البدنية والرياضة 2014، فإنني أعلم جيداً أن نجاح المؤتمر يعتمد في النهاية على الأشخاص المخططين والمنظمين للبرنامج الأكاديمي والأنشطة الاجتماعية. ونوجه شكرنا بالخصوص إلى سعادة الشبيخة المياسة بنت حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني و متاحف قطر التي أتاحت لنا الفرصة لتنظيم هذا المؤتمر في الدوحة، وإلى الأستاذة شبيخة المسند – رئيس جامعة قطر، و د. إيمان مصطفى – عميد كلية الآداب والعلوم، وجميع المسؤولين في جامعة قطر، على دعمهم واستضافتهم للمؤتمر. كما نشكر د. أنيت هوفمان – رئيس ISHPES، ومجلس الـ ISHPES، على مشورتهم الحكيمة واقتراحاتهم الرائعة لدعم البرنامج الأكاديمي. وأيضاً كل الشكر للدكتور. فان هونغ – المحرر الأكاديمي لـ (IJHS) في الشرق الأوسط وآسيا، على دعمه لنا وثقته بأهمية تنظيم ورشة عمل IJHS.

أما على الصعيد الشخصي، أود أن أعرب عن خالص امتناني زملائي من الفريق التنفيذي جميعاً ممن عملوا بكل جهدهم على كل التفاصيل والجوانب المهمة لتنظيم هذا المؤتمر.

أتمنى لكم مؤتماً ناجحاً وعظيماً!

Dear participants,

On behalf of the Congress Organizing Committee, I am honored and delighted to welcome you to the 15th ISHPES Congress at Qatar University. As you know, the congress theme is Global Perspectives on Sports and Physical Cultures. To reflect on that theme, our program includes a variety of topics presented by keynote speakers and invited guests in panels, workshops, and oral sessions. Approximately 100 abstracts were submitted to the congress, and we selected participants from more than 20 countries and different backgrounds to present their research findings in Doha.

We are also proud to have as associated event the Middle East Workshop of the International Journal of the History of Sport (IJHS). A selected number of high-profile specialists will present their work on Sport in the Middle East: Social and Cultural Challenges.

As president of the 2014 ISHPES Congress, I know that its success ultimately depends on the many people who plan and organize both the academic program and the social activities. In particular, we thank H.E Sheikha Al Mayassa Bint Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani and the Qatar Museums authorities, which gave us the opportunity to organize the congress in Doha; Dr. Eiman Mustafawi, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, along with all Qatar University administrators; Dr. Annette Hofmann, president of ISHPES, and the ISHPES Council; and Dr. Fan Hong, academic editor of IJHS Middle East and Asia.

On a more personal note, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my colleagues from the executive team, who have all worked extremely hard on every detail and important aspect to organize this congress.

I wish you a great congress!

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Under the patronage of

H.E. Sheikha Al Mayassa Bint Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani
Chairperson of Board of Trustees
Qatar Museums

Chairman of the Congress

Christian Wacker
Director/Chief Curator
3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum

President of the Organizing Committee

Luis Henrique Rolim Silva
Head of Research
3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum

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International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES)

Annette Hofmann

President of ISHPES/Ludwigsburg University, Germany

Kai Reinhart

Secretary General of ISHPES/University of Münster, Germany

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

ISHPES SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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Christian Wacker, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum (Qatar)

Gerald Gems, North Central College (United States)

Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)

Gigliola Gori, University of Urbino (Italy)

Hans-Dieter Gerber, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum (Qatar)

Leena Laine, University of Jyväskylä (Finland)

Luis Henrique Rolim Silva, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum (Qatar)

Malcom MacLean, University of Gloucestershire (United Kingdom)

Maureen Smith, California State University at Sacramento (United States)

Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia (Canada)

Ruben Tobias Goebel, Qatar University (Qatar)

Sandra Heck, University of Lyon (France)

IJHS WORKSHOP SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Fan Hong, Academic Editor of IJHS Middle East and Asia/University of Western Australia (Australia)

Luis Henrique Rolim Silva, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum (Qatar)

Mahfoud Amara, Loughborough University (United Kingdom)

CONGRESS INFORMATION

Participant Accreditation

All participants are requested to wear their accreditation during all the Congress activities and social activities. All staff will have the right to refuse entrance in the Congress activities if the participant is not wearing the accreditation.

Language

The official language of the Congress is English. There will be English-Arabic simultaneous translation at both Ibn Khaldoun and Library Auditoriums.

Lunch and Coffee Breaks

The lunch and the coffee breaks are served at Ibn Khaldoun Hall (foyer) at the specific timings accordingly with the program. They are all free-of-charge.

Sessions

It is important to you verify your presentation session date and time. Please be at your session five minutes before the start to ensure that the technical equipment is working.

The organizing committee reserves the right to adjust or change the program. Any change will be prior informed.

Certificates

Presentation certificates will be delivered at the end of each session. Only one certificate will be issued per presentation. Attendance certificates will be delivered on the last day of the conference at the registration desk.

Congress policy

Smoking is prohibited at all times in the Congress Venue.

Switch your mobile phone to the silence mode during the sessions.

Internet access

Free Wi-Fi is available in the Congress Venue. To get your login and password information, please go to the Congress information desk at Ibn Khaldoun Hall (foyer).

SHUTTLE BUS INFORMATION

Transportation for the Congress venue, social activities and hotels is free-of-charge, following the shuttle buses schedule and itinerary. The shuttle bus will be running daily from 8am to 7pm every hour. The participants are the sole responsible to be on time and place of the buses departure. The schedule and route of the buses will be announced on the website as well as in the information desk at the congress venue.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Organizing Committee prepared a variety of social activities for the after Congress hours. All the social activities are free-of-charge but some of them have a limited number of people. Thus, have a look below in the date and time of the activities, and organize yourself to not lose any of these amazing offers!

The organizers will provide a bus ride to all the participants from the congress venue to the social activities. Participants are responsible for their return to the hotels. The organizers are not responsible for the participants' behavior during the social activities.

Welcome cocktail at Ibn Khaldoun foyer

15:35-16:35, 22 SEP

After the opening lecture, all the participants are invited to take a part in the Welcome Cocktail. The organizers picked a special selection of snacks and refreshments in this first opportunity to know each other. Also the participants will have the chance to experience some elements of the Arabic culture such as calligraphy and falconry.

Junior Scholar Social Night at Corniche Road Harbor

18:00-20:00, 23 SEP

The Congress' Junior Scholar Social Night will take place on board a traditional Qatari sailing vessel, also known as a "Dhow" boat. All junior scholars (PhD students, master's students, and undergraduate students) are invited to participate. Music, light snacks, and refreshments will be served. There is a limited number of seats, and depending on the boat's occupation, other guests will be invited to take part. To reserve your place, please make sure to inform the organizers if you are a young scholar.

Traditional Market Visit at Souq Waqif

18:30-onwards, 24 SEP

Souq Waqif is a traditional market located at the heart of Doha town. The souq has the spirit and feel of an old Arabic souq while hosting many modern restaurants and shops. Participants will be free to organize and select which restaurants they would like to go to for dinner.

Farewell Dinner at Museum of Islamic Art

17:40-19:00, 25 SEP

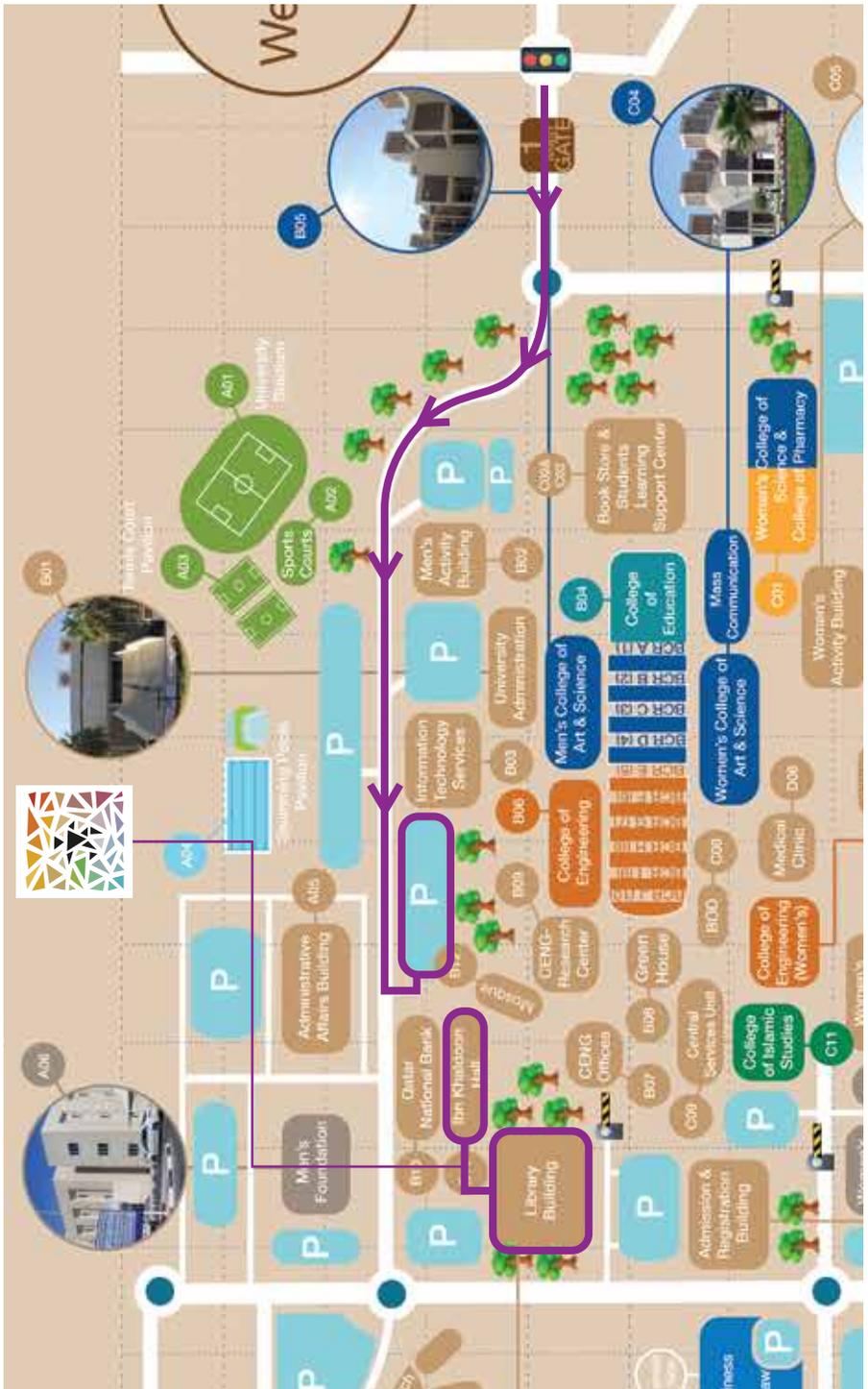
The stunning Museum of Islamic Art is an icon for art, culture and heritage, housing precious works from more than 1200 years of Islamic civilization. A special selection of snacks and refreshments will be served. The farewell dinner at the central courtyard of the museum will be the last opportunity to network in a convivial and friendly atmosphere.

VENUE INFORMATION

The whole congress will take place at Qatar University. Ibn Khaldoun Hall will be the central place of the event. Registration and information desks will be placed there as well as the organizer's office. The auditorium of Ibn Khaldoun Hall will be used for keynote speakers and parallel sessions.

The new Qatar University Library is located right beside Ibn Khaldoun Hall. The library auditorium and room 134 will be used for the IJHS workshop and to host various panels and parallel sessions.

Both Ibn Khaldoun and the library rooms will have proper signage to make them easier for participants to locate. On page 16 you will find a map to help you visualize each location.



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Prof. Dr. Michael Krüger

University of Münster (Germany)

ISHPES Award Winner

Lecture title: Modern Sports between nationalism, internationalism, and cultural imperialism

10:35-11:25, 23 SEP, at Ibn Khaldoun auditorium



Dr. Joachim Gierlichs

Qatar National Library

Lecture title: Mecca and Ancient Olympia: comparative study about pilgrimage

14:45-15:35, 23 SEP, at Ibn Khaldoun auditorium



Dr. Christian Wacker

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum (Qatar)



Prof. Dr. Roland Renson

Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium)

The Making of ISHPES: From Cold War to Cold Fusion in International Sport History, 1967–1989

Part of the 25 years of ISHPES: Former Presidents' Roundtable

15:50-17:20, 23 SEP, at Ibn Khaldoun auditorium



Prof. Dr. Susanna Hedenborg

Malmö University (Sweden)

Routledge Keynote

Lecture title: Equestrian sports in a Global World: Past, present and future challenges

10:35-11:25, 24 SEP, at Ibn Khaldoun auditorium



Prof. Dr. Ian Henry

Loughborough University (United Kingdom)

Lecture title: Olympic engagement and the Gulf States: the use of Olympic Solidarity Programmes by Gulf States

Part of the IJHS Middle East Workshop

10:35-11:25, 24 SEP, at Library auditorium



Prof. Dr. Patricia Vertinsky

University of British Columbia (Canada)

Lecture title: Reconsidering the demise of the female tradition in physical education: an historical perspective

14:45-15:35, 24 SEP, at Ibn Khaldoun auditorium



Prof. Dr. Thierry Terret

University of Lyon (France)

Lecture title: Gold Medal and White Economy: the Winter Olympic Games and the Making of the French elite (1959-2012)

10:35-11:25, 25 SEP, at Ibn Khaldoun auditorium

DAILY PROGRAM

Registration is open from 9:00 to 17:00 at Ibn Khaldoun Hall

General remarks:

- Lunch breaks; coffee breaks; and welcome cocktail are served at Ibn Khaldoun Hall (foyer). All are free-of-charge.
- Farewell is served at Museum of Islamic Art. Farewell is free-of-charge.
- Dhow boat cruise has a limited number of participants. Please inform the organizing committee if you are a Junior Scholar (Ph.D., masters or under-graduation students).
- There is English-Arabic simultaneous translation at both Ibn Khaldoun and Library Auditoriums.
- Transportation for the congress venue, social activities and hotels is free-of-charge, following the buses schedule and itinerary. Participants are the sole responsible to be on time and place of the buses departure. The Organizing Committee is not responsible for the participants' behavior during the social activities.

22 SEP	VENUE
TIME	Library (Room 134)
09:00 - 12:30	ISHPES Council Meeting
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch break - Buffet and refreshments
14:00 - 14:40	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)
14:40 - 14:45	Official Opening Prof. Sheikha Al-Misnad, President of the Qatar University Prof. Dr. Annette Hofmann, President of the ISHPES Dr. Christian Wacker, Chairman of the Congress, Director of 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum Prof. Dr. Fan Hong, Academic Editor of IJHS Middle East and Asia
14:45 - 15:35	Break
15:35 - 16:35	ISHPES - Opening lecture: A decade of growth in sport in Qatar Mr. Fahad Juma, Director of Planning & Development of the Qatar Olympic Committee Chair: Christian Wacker, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum
	Ibn Khaldoun (foyer)
	Welcome cocktail - Snacks and refreshments

73 SEP	VENUE		
	TIME	Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)
9:00-10:20	<p>Session: Gender Chair: Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia (Canada)</p> <p>Aino Sarje: Gymnastics Mass Performance as a Form of Women's Popular Culture in Finland</p> <p>Enn Maimla: Estonian Female Athletes on Strongmen's Turf: Strong Women in Sports</p> <p>Gertrud Pfister: Women's Wrestling: Origins and Evolution in the United States of America</p> <p>Shahzad Mohammadi: Secularism versus Fundamentalism: The Development of Female Competitive Sports in Iran</p>	<p>Session: Physical Education I Chair: Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University (Sweden)</p> <p>Chia-Ju Yen: The 50th Anniversary of the Taipei First Girls High School Honor Guard Team: History, Identity, and Heritage</p> <p>Yoshimi Kasuga: Representations and Images of Female Gymnastics Teachers and Female Athletes in Japan (1900-1930): Focusing on the Relation between Women's Physical Education and Sport</p> <p>Kana Nakamuta/Hiroaki Sakakibara: Thomas Denison Wood and His Thought on Health and Physical Education: With reference to His Addresses (1893-1932) and Influence on Japan after the Second World War</p>	<p>Session: Sport in Africa Chair: Thierry Terret, University of Lyon (France)</p> <p>Francois Cleophas: An Historical Account of Primary School Sports in South Africa, 1953-1965</p> <p>Gerard Akinde: From Short Wave Radio to Satellite Television: The Transformational History of African Football Fans' Identities</p> <p>Malcolm MacLean: Satirical Sources: Critical Commentaries, Affectivity, and the Emergence of an Organized Anti-apartheid Movement in Sports</p>
10:20-10:35	Coffee break - Coffee, refreshments and sandwiches		
10:35-11:25	<p>ISHPES Keynote</p> <p>Modern sports between nationalism, internationalism, and cultural imperialism</p> <p>ISHPES Award Winner Prof. Dr. Michael Krüger, University of Münster (Germany)</p> <p>Chair: Gigliola Gori, University of Urbino (Italy)</p>	<p>Same day continues next page </p>	

23 SEP		VENUE	
TIME	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)
11:25-13:00	Lunch break - Buffet and refreshments		
13:00-14:40	<p>Session: Sport and Nationalism</p> <p>Chair: Zrinko Čustonja, University of Zagreb (Croatia)</p> <p>Pascal Charitas: French Sport International Policy in the 1960s: Archives of the French Film Press</p> <p>Li Xianguo/Cheng Zheng: On Innovation of Shanghai-style Sports Culture in line with Mass Requirements</p> <p>Liu Li: The Body and the National Identity: The Origin and Development of the Chinese National Games in the Late Qing and Republican China (1910-1948)</p>	<p>Session: Modern Sports</p> <p>Chair: Gerald Gems, North Central College (United States)</p> <p>Shunsuke Matsuo: "So Many Countries, So Many Ways": Institutionalization of Modern Sports in Early 20th Century Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina: A Comparative Perspective</p> <p>Sung Jehoon: A Study of the Restored Korean Traditional Martial Arts of "Kisa" and "Gyeokgu" and Their Modern Values</p> <p>Katalin Szikora: The "Façade" of Socialist Sport: The Legendary "Golden Team" in Hungary</p>	<p>Session: Nature and Outdoors</p> <p>Chair: Kai Reinhart, University of Münster (Germany)</p> <p>Mei-Chun Lin: Taiwanese Beaches and Marine Education during the Japanese Ruled Period of 1895-1945</p> <p>Pierre-Olaf Schut: Outdoor Activities and the Sportivization Process: Examples in France</p> <p>Sandra Heck/Thierry Terret: Nature Conservation versus Event Organization: Madmen's Diagonales on La Reunion Island (1989-2013)</p> <p>Taro Obayashi: Recovery through Sport from the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 in Tokyo</p>
14:40-14:45	Break - Refreshments		
14:45-15:35	<p>3-2-1 Keynote</p> <p>Olympia and Mecca: A Comparative Study of Pilgrimage from a Historical Perspective</p> <p>Dr. Christian Wacker, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p> <p>Dr. Joachim Gienflichs, Qatar National Library</p> <p>Chair: Hans-Dieter Gerber, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p>		

Same day continues next page 

73 SEP		VENUE	
TIME		Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)
15:35-15:50		Coffee break - Coffee, refreshments and sandwiches	
15:50-17:20	<p>ISHPES Keynote The making of ISHPES: from cold war to cold fusion in international sport history 1967-1989</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Roland Renson, Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium)</p> <p>Chair: Michael Krüger, University of Münster (Germany)</p> <p>Followed by Roundtable 25 Years of ISHPES: Former Presidents</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Roland Renson, Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Thierry Terret, University of Lyon (France)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia (Canada)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Gigliola Gori, University of Urbino (Italy)</p> <p>Chair: Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University (Germany)</p>	<p>Panel - Traditional Games in the Gulf Region</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Dr. Ruben Goebel, Qatar University</p>	<p>Panel - Run The World: youth engagement through sport</p> <p>Chair: Mohamed Farid, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p>
18:00-20:00		<p>Junior Scholar Social Night (Corniche Harbor) - Traditional sailing vessels “Dhow” cruise</p> <p>Music, snacks and refreshments</p>	

74 SEP		VENUE	
09:00-10:20	TIME	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)
		<p>Session: Olympics I</p> <p>Chair: Emanuel Hübner, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (Germany)</p> <p>Min Ge: The Economic Legacy of the Beijing Olympic Games: A Study of the Olympic Economy in China</p> <p>Natalia Camps Wilant: The Reintroduction of the Olympic Games: "The Allegory of Sports" (1896) by Charles Louis Frédy de Coubertin: A Painting as a Source for Sports History Research</p> <p>Heather Dichter: Olympic Bribery: Rethinking the Origins of Illegal Bidding Tactics</p>	<p>Session: Mountain Sports I</p> <p>Chair: Rudolf Müllner, University of Vienna (Austria)</p> <p>Annette Hofmann: Christl Cranz, Germany's Skiing Icon of the 1930s: The Nazi Ideal of a German Woman?</p> <p>Christof Thöny: Amateurism and Olympic Games: The Problem of Ski Instructors</p> <p>Mart Nybelius: The Development of Ski Jumping for Women 2004-2014: Did the Media Have an Impact?</p>
10:20-10:35		Coffee break - Coffee, refreshments and sandwiches	
10:35-11:25		ISHPES/Routledge Keynote Address	IJHS Workshop Keynote speaker
		<p>Equestrian sports in a Global World: Past, present, and future challenges</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University (Sweden)</p> <p>Chair: Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)</p>	<p>Olympic Engagement and the Use of Olympic Solidarity Programs by Gulf Cooperation Council States</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Ian Henry, Loughborough University (United Kingdom)</p> <p>Chair: Luis Henrique Rolim Silva, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p>
		<p>Same day continues</p> <p>next page </p>	

VENUE			
	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)
24 SEP			
TIME			
11:25-11:30		Break - Refreshments	
11:30-12:00		<p>Book Launch - Routledge International Journal of the History of Sport – Middle East.</p> <p>Chair: Luis Henrique Rolim Silva</p> <p>Editor: Prof. Dr. Fan Hong, University of Western Australia</p> <p>Author: Prof. Dr. Ian Henry, Loughborough University (United Kingdom)</p> <p>Author: TBC</p>	<p>Session for Junior Scholars Path through the Academic Jungle</p> <p>Chairs: Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University (Germany), Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen (Denmark) Marit Nybellius, Malmö University (Sweden)</p>
12:00-13:00		Lunch break - Buffet and refreshments	

Same day continues next page 

74 SEP		VENUE	
13:00-14:40	TIME	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)
		<p>Session: Sport and Popular Culture/Folk Sport</p> <p>Chair: Roland Renson, Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium)</p> <p>Li Zhongshen/Wang Kun: Exploring of Folk Custom Sports in festivals during the Dunhuang Years</p> <p>Sevda Korkmaz: Sports Cultural Heritage: Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling Music as Intangible Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Gigliola Gori: Popular Games, Mock Naval Battles, and Regattas Organized in the Serenissima Republic of Venice</p> <p>Xin Mengxia: The History of the Cross-cultural Communications of Chinese Dragon Boat Culture</p>	<p>Session: Soccer</p> <p>Chair: Kai Reinhart, University of Münster (Germany)</p> <p>All Salat/Luis Henrique Polim Silva: The Cup is Ours! Representations of the Football Gulf Cup 1992 in Qatar</p> <p>Tien-Chin Tan: From a Major Sports Country to a World Sports Power: The Development of Chinese Elite Football after the Beijing Olympics</p> <p>Francisco Pinheiro: Euro 2004 and the Idea of Nation: Consequences of the Largest Sport Mega-event in Portuguese History</p>
14:40-14:45		Break - Refreshments	
		Same day continues next page 	

		VENUE	
24 SEP	TIME	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)
	14:45-15:35	<p>ISHPES Keynote</p> <p>Reconsidering the demise of the female tradition in physical education: an historical perspective</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia (Canada)</p> <p>Chair: Gerald Gems, North Central College (United States)</p>	Library (Room 134)
	15:35-15:50	Coffee break - Coffee, refreshments and sandwiches	
	15:50-17:20	<p>Panel - Women and Sport: Cultural Diversities</p> <p>Chairs: Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University (Germany) Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)</p> <p>Hannah Khalifa Al-Bader, Qatar University (Qatar)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Maha M. Shafik Ebeid, Alexandria University (Egypt)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia (Canada)</p>	<p>Panel: Olympic and Sports Education</p> <p>Mrs. Hamda Al Mohammadi: The 3-2-1 Olympic & Sports Museum's Projects for Education, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p> <p>Mr. Ibrahim Khalil Al-Jefairi: Olympic Education in the Arab Region, Qatar Olympic Academy</p> <p>Mr. Ioannis Papaioannou: Developing "Cultures for Sports & Olympism", 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p> <p>Mr. Mohammed Issa Al-Fadala: Grassroots programs in Qatar, Qatar Olympic Committee</p>

**Same day continues
next page** 

24 SEP	VENUE		
TIME	Ibn Khaldoun (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)
17:20-17:30	Break - Refreshments		
17:30-18:30	<p data-bbox="244 1018 269 1326">ISHPES General Assembly</p> <p data-bbox="300 943 337 1326">Chair: Prof. Dr. Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University (Germany)</p>		
18:30-	Social night: Souq Waqif “Traditional Market” visit		

VENUE	
25 SEP	Library (Room 134)
TIME	Library (Auditorium 117)
09:00-10:20	<p>Session: Mountain Sports II</p> <p>Chair: Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University (Germany)</p> <p>Martina Gugglberger: Climbing Beyond the Summit: The Social and Global Aspects of Women's Expeditions in the Himalayas</p> <p>Massimiliano Lodi: 1954-2014: Sixty Years from the First Successful Ascent of K2: The Evolution of International Context and the Current Politics of Climbing</p> <p>Hans-Dieter Gerber: Filling the Void: Representation of Identity in Mountain Climbing Films</p>
10:20-10:35	<p>Session: Health and Fitness</p> <p>Chair: Kai Reinhart, University of Münster (Germany)</p> <p>Shin Young Jin: A Comparison of the Philosophy of Somatics and Korean Seondo as an Approach to the Whole Human Body Concept</p> <p>Laurence Munoz: The Conditions for the Emergence of Instruments of Power in Sports: Sporting Licenses, Medical Certificates, and Sports Insurance</p> <p>Charlotte Østergaard: Physical Activity as a Preventive and Health-promoting Strategy: A Study of How Welfare Policy Changes Affect the Field of Sports</p> <p>Rudolf Müllner: The Fitness Campaign in Austria in the Early 1970s: A Case Study in the Transformation Process in Postmodern Sports in Central European Societies</p>
	Library (Room 134)
	<p>Session: Sport and Globalization</p> <p>Chair: Heather Dichter, Ithaca College (United States)</p> <p>Gerald Gems: Globalization: Processes, Power, Issues, and Ethics</p> <p>Lawrence Judge: Lessons Learned: Using a Grassroots Program to Promote Peace through Sport in Jordan</p> <p>Tetsuji Kakiyama: The Possibility of Basketball Having Been Introduced as a Women's Sport in Japan: The History of Women's Basketball in Japan</p>
	Coffee break - Coffee, refreshments and sandwiches
	Same day continues next page 

25 SEP		VENUE	
TIME	Library (Auditorium)	Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)
10:35-11:25	<p>ISHPES Keynote Gold Medal and White Economy: the Winter Olympic Games and the Making of the French elite (1959-2012)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Thierry Terret, University of Lyon (France)</p> <p>Chair: Malcolm McLean, University of Gloucestershire (United Kingdom)</p>		
11:25-13:00	Lunch break - Buffet and refreshments		
13:00-14:40	<p>Session: Physical Education II</p> <p>Chair: Michael Krüger, University of Münster (Germany)</p> <p>Sabri Özçakır/Ibrahim Yıldırım: Contemporary Transformations of Physical Education in the II. Constitutional Period (1908-1918) in Turkey</p> <p>Ferman Konukman/Giyasetting Demirhan /Murat Erdogan: Selim Sirri Tarcan: A Legend in the Development of Physical Education and Sports in Turkey</p> <p>Zrinko Čustontija/Dario Škegro: 120 Years of High School Education of Physical Education Teachers in Croatia</p>	<p>Session: Olympics II</p> <p>Chair: Heather Dichter, Ithaca College (United States)</p> <p>Rita Nunes Ferreira: The Olympic Committee of Portugal: Identifying the Founding Date</p> <p>Sebastian Kühn: Morgedal versus Olympia: Norwegian Attempts to Create New Olympic Traditions</p> <p>Sun Qilin/Mao Lijuan/Li Zhongshen: A Probe of Antique Catalog Values and Communication about Ancient Chinese Sport</p>	<p>Session: Sport and Politics</p> <p>Chair: Malcolm McLean, University of Gloucestershire (United Kingdom)</p> <p>Dmitry Belyukov: State and Sports in Russia during the First World War</p> <p>Rafael Fortes: Sport and Politics in the Notices da Guiné Bulletin (1968)</p> <p>Guan Zhixun: <i>Body and Politics: Policy and Practice of Elite Disability Sport in China</i></p> <p>Young-Il Na: The History of the Sport Civic Movement in South Korea</p>

75 SEP		VENUE	
TIME	Library (Auditorium 117)	Library (Room 134)	
14:40- 14:55	Coffee break - Coffee, refreshments and sandwiches		
14:55- 16:25	<p>II Arab Football Forum</p> <p>Mr. Bora Milutinović, international football coach</p> <p>Chair: Christian Wacker, 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p>	<p>Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award Presentations</p> <p>Chair: Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University (Germany)</p> <p>Victoria Felkar: Iron Bar: The History of Prison Physical Culture and the Ban on Correctional Weightlifting</p> <p>Emanuel Hübner: Between Myth and Reality: A demand for a documented sports history shown at the 1936 Olympic Games</p>	<p>Session: Dance</p> <p>Chair: Gigliola Gori</p> <p>Cai Min/Li Xianguo: On Shanghai-Style Yangko Dance</p> <p>Li-O Chen: Traveling on the Road of Dreams: The Life Story of a Street Dancer</p> <p>Liu Donghua/Li Xianguo: Changes in the National Traditional Sports Inheritance from A Si Dancing under the Moon</p>
16:25- 16:30	Break - Refreshments		
16:30- 17:00	<p>Closing Ceremony</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Annette Hofmann, President of ISHPES</p> <p>Dr. Eiman Mustafawi, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the Qatar University</p> <p>Mr. Luis Henrique Rolim Silva, President of the Organizing Committee and Head of Research of the 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum</p>		
17:40- 19:00	Museum of Islamic Art (Central Courtyard)		
	Farewell - Snacks and refreshments		

ABSTRACTS

Keynote Speakers

A Decade of Growth in Sport in Qatar

Mr. Fahad Juma

Qatar Olympic Committee

Qatar, as a country and as a representative of the Middle East and North Africa region, is rapidly growing as a leader in sport and in the Olympic Movement. In the past 10 years, the country has made a major effort to develop every aspect of sport and to introduce new cultures and methods to the existing practices of sport.

The Qatar Olympic Committee was established in 1979, and His Highness, The Emir, Shk. Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, who is also president of Qatar Olympic Committee, was appointed as an International Olympic Committee member in 2002. Following these important milestones, the importance of sport as a part of Qatar's identity has risen.

Over the past 10 years, Qatar is proud to have hosted the Gulf Cup in 2004, followed by the unprecedented Asian Games in 2006. The Asian Games was the first high-profile, complex, multi-sports event delivered in the country.

After the 2006 Asian Games, the sport industry became part of Qatar's identity. The country's sport calendar presents at least 103 annual events, of which 43 are international. High-profile events organized in the country include the World Indoor Athletics Championships in 2010, the Asian Football Cup in 2011, and the Arab Games in 2011. As well, a number of carefully selected world championships are under bidding or will be hosted in the coming years. These efforts are part of Qatar's strategy to grow sports and to ensure that the community is engaged in sports.

In 2007, the Ministry of Education and Schools Olympic Program launched another significant initiative: a grassroots program open to all schools in Qatar. Students participate in competitions of different Olympic sports for 5 months, with finals held every March. The program simultaneously runs theme activities which emphasize the Olympic values, raising awareness of and encouraging participation in the fields of the environment, culture, education, integrity, and peace. This program has successfully reached its 8th year, and participation is increasing every year.

In 2012, His Highness the Emir declared the second Tuesday of every February National Sport Day, when the entire population, regardless of nationality, gender, or race, is encouraged to participate in sport.

An impressive master plan for sports venues has been created, and the construction of infrastructure to support Olympic standard facilities is in progress. Continuous work delivers new or upgraded venues, facilities, playgrounds, and Olympic parks every year.

The Qatar Olympic Committee created the Qatar Olympic Academy, which recently began work to raise awareness of Olympic values by educating the people of the region. With courses offered in Arabic, the Arab world will become more aware of and more included in the Olympic Movement. The Qatar Olympic Committee also masterminded the creation of the 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum, which is in progress.

Olympic Engagement and the Use of Olympic Solidarity Programs by Gulf Cooperation Council States

Prof. Dr. Ian Henry

Loughborough University, United Kingdom

This paper seeks to investigate the extent to which Olympic Solidarity (OS) funding patterns are consistent with the organization's explicit mission to serve the interests of National Olympic Committees (NOC), especially those in greatest need. In addition, this paper reviews the extent to which Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have been able to access such resources. At the level of the World Program, OS funding has tended to favor NOCs from less affluent economies. However, this tendency toward progressive funding has weakened and, to some extent, been reversed since the mid-2000s.

Funding for GCC states generally has been well below that of comparable NOCs, reflecting that the Gulf states have not followed a linear path to modernity in sport. Such a linear path might be characterized by initial concern with increasing participation, improving governance (including issues such as women's role in sport), and enhancing performance. GCC states, instead, have focused on elements of what might be characterized as a post-modern approach, hosting major events and engaging in the celebration of spectacle, and thus have drawn relatively modestly on OS resources.

Modern Sports between Nationalism, Internationalism, and Cultural Imperialism

Prof. Dr. Michael Krüger

University of Münster, Germany

This presentation takes up the theme of the International History Society of Physical Education and Sport Congress—Global Perspectives on Sports and Physical Cultures: From Past to Present—by focusing on the roles of nationalism, internationalism, and cultural imperialism in the development of modern sports. Theoretical considerations on sports history and universal history preface the presentation. Sports have become truly universal and adopted global perspectives, but both these characteristics are based on local, regional, and national physical cultures. Next, this paper discusses the thesis of sport as a “pattern of modern universal culture,” as advanced by Bausinger. Deep structures of anthropologically based categories of (natural) physical cultures, such as running, jumping, and throwing, are differentiated from surface-oriented structures, such as man-made sport. The notion of sport as a dominant but permanently changing form (and content) of modern physical culture is described and explained with respect to the work Allen Guttmann and Norbert Elias.

Four major issues of the sportization process are discussed. First, the story of a more or less linear development from ancient athletics to modern sports, from agonistics to modern Olympics, is a modern myth. However, the Olympic Movement has served as the institutionalized basis for the development of the universal culture of modern sport. While ancient agonistics were based on a religious cult, the modern Olympic Games have created a new cult of somatism, athleticism, and asceticism, according to philosopher Peter Sloterdijk.

Second, modern international and universal sports are a result of the age of nationalism, which provided the political context for the astonishing evolution of modern sports and Olympics. Competitive sports can satisfy the same elementary human feelings and needs as patriotism and nationalism.

Third, modern sport is a by-product of the worldwide, dominant principle of competition. The emergence of this competitive spirit in sport was less the result of transferring the ideal of Greek agonistics to sports and games but, rather, of business and commerce as practiced in England since the late 17th century. Competitive sports were also the invention of businessmen, who aimed to earn more money by selling the product of bodily competition.

Fourth, the history of this model of competitive sports has been characterized by the persistence of alternatives to this worldwide concept of physical culture. Such alternatives as play, gymnastics, physical exercise, health, and recreational activities for body and mind are varied in form and content, but in all, not contests but bodily education, the joy of movement, recreation, health care, and non-competitive motives in general prevail. In principle, every culture incorporates elements of bodily culture. In Scandinavia and Central Europe, the tradition of Turnen, or gymnastics, emerged during the process of nation building in the 19th century. This alternative concept of the people’s body culture was a relevant precondition for contemporary sport and gymnastics to become a mass movement in which ordinary people participate through sports clubs and educational institutions.

Reconsidering the Demise of the Female Tradition in Physical Education: an historical perspective

Prof. Dr. Patricia Vertinsky

University British Columbia, Canada

Since at least the 1980s, much research, policy, and practice in the field of girls' physical education has continually repeated the lament that we have not yet found a solution to "the problem" of the lack of participation in physical education by girls and the consequent negative effects on their health and wellbeing. The narrative builds upon the dominant progress and loss stories which have cemented an account of the history of the female tradition in physical education in a fixed temporal entrapment. This account describes how women in England led the field, establishing and maintaining the profession from the late 1800s, only to lose their power and authority to a burgeoning class of male physical education professionals in the decades following World War II. This mid-20th century shift from female to male dominance in physical education has been described as one of the most striking developments in recent educational history. Once the lines of conflict were drawn along gender, the modern history of female physical education in England came to be viewed as a profession divided by gender, creating a legacy of decline and inequality.

The problem with such a stark analysis is that our received views and our grand narratives about the history of the physical education profession and concepts of professional work have been too closely bound with traditional assumptions about the appropriate contours of pedagogical training, physicality, and the gendered body. As Alun Munslow warns in *The Future of History*, we need to be wary of these grand narratives and determinist explanations of social change and to encourage policymakers to be more critical of their own assumptions and expectations. In this talk, I will discuss the need for a deeper understanding of this complex, gendered shift in control of physical education and its causes and long-term consequences, both in England and transnationally. I will focus upon a particular source of contention in the history of female physical education and its effects: the divisive role of movement education and modern dance.

The Making of ISHPES: From Cold War to Cold Fusion in International Sport History 1967–1989

Prof. Dr. Roland Renson

Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

This presentation attempts to explain the processes that led to the foundation of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES) in 1989. The International Committee for Sport History (ICOSH) was founded in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1967 at the initiative of Frantisek Krátky, with Charles University. ICOSH began as the Working Group for the History of Sport and Physical Culture under the Research Committee of the International Council of Sport and Physical Education (ICSPE). Many sport history scholars from North America and Western Europe consider the self-electing body of ICOSH to have been very much like a “closed society of insiders.” Günther Wonneberger, from Leipzig in the German Democratic Republic, served as ICOSH president from 1972 to 1982.

The 1973 founding of HISPA in Zürich at the initiative of Louis Burgener, from Bern, Switzerland, was seen as a countermove by the West. In 1970, the ICOSH charged Burgener to establish a Western European section, but Burgener, a cavalier *seul*, pushed through a proposal to create a new independent association, of which he was elected president. The 1973–1977 period, therefore, can be described as the Cold War period of HISPA–ICOSH relationships.

During the 6th HISPA Congress in Dartford, England, in 1977, Manfred Lämmer, from Cologne, German Federal Republic, was elected president. The 1977–1981 period marked both a time of consolidation and further internationalization of HISPA and a fight by ICOSH against isolation. During the next four years, from 1981 to 1985, HISPA experienced an Anglo-Saxon interlude under President Gerald Redmond from Edmonton, Canada, and ICOSH experienced a fresh start with two successful congresses: one in Magglingen, Switzerland, in 1982, when Ingvar Rørs from Norway was elected president, and another congress in Oslo, Norway, in 1984.

At the Glasgow HISPA congress in 1985, the General Assembly elected Roland Renson president. The time was ripe for a rapprochement between these rival factions of the same discipline. ICSSPE president August Kirsch, who had his headquarters in Cologne, took the initiative and invited the ICOSH and HISPA presents to an ICSSPE council meeting in Gdansk, Poland, in April 1986. Later, Kirsch and ICSSPE Secretary-General Werner Sonnenschein twice invited Ingvar Rørs and Roland Renson to Cologne in order to prepare a merger. Thus, a diplomatic solution was forged and forced: HISPA would invite not only its own members but all ICOSH members to the next HISPA congress in Olympia, Greece, in 1989. There, on the sacred ground of Olympia, the General Assembly of HISPA and the members of ICOSH received a proposal to dissolve their own organizations in order to create a new ecumenical society for the history of physical education and sport: ISHPES. So it happened. On November 9, 1989 the Berlin Wall came tumbling down. The ISHPES Cold Fusion had preceded this historic moment by exactly 168 days.

Equestrian Sports in a Global World: Past, Present, and Future Challenges

Prof. Dr. Susanna Hedenborg

Malmö University, Sweden

The purpose of this lecture is to chart the international history of the relationship between men, women, and horses. A simple definition of an international sporting event is to say that it has to include participants from more than one country. Yet, to define a sport as international is much more complicated. What is sport, and in how many countries or on how many continents must a sport be practiced to qualify as international? Mangan (2001) contends that England was the birthplace of several significant modern sports and that the British exported these sports to other parts of the British Empire as well as to other European countries. By means of globalization, European and, somewhat later, American sports spread and became the “property” of new nations.

This article will investigate whether equestrianism can be seen as an international sport and if so, in which disciplines has the sport has developed? In which directions has it been diffused? In addition, it will be argued that the question of a sport’s international range must be connected to gender. A sport practiced by men must be performed in a greater number of countries than a sport practiced by women to be recognized as an Olympic sport. The different requirements are related to men’s and women’s unequal opportunities to participate in sport, as well as to gender expectations.

Gold Medal and White Economy: The Winter Olympic Games and the Making of the French Elite (1959–2013)

Prof. Dr. Thierry Terret

University of Lyon, France

In 1959, a new organization was created in France called “The Pool of the Providers of the French Team of Ski.” It consisted of a dozen company owners whose aim was to support the national team with money, human resources, and specific equipment at a time when French skiers had disappeared from the top level. The Pool progressively included major national ski and ski shoe companies (Rossignol, Dynastar, Dynamic, Lacroix, Look, Salomon, etc.) for which international competitions were seen as both a place to improve their products and a way to widely promote their image. The Pool fit well with De Gaulle’s economic policy and therefore benefitted from the support of the government. From their side, the leaders of the French Federation of Ski saw the initiative as an opportunity to better perform on the slopes, especially with the perspectives of the Olympic Games in Grenoble in 1968. As a consequence, they strengthened their links with the Pool throughout the 1960s.

The Pool was so successful that it was soon followed by similar projects in other countries. It helped both the national team and the French ski industry to become world leaders within 10 years. This double success, however, was fragile. On one hand, the constitution of the pool resulted in a system that was, in reality, a cartel, a monopoly, and a tool for economic patriotism. On the other hand, it surfed at the border of professionalism at a time when ski was still an amateur sport at the Olympic Games. Soon after the Games in Grenoble, these two limits led to a deterioration of the relationship between the pool and the ski federation, which incidentally resulted in a major crisis for the French ski team in 1973. The Pool then opened its doors to foreign companies in the late 1970s, thus replacing sports patriotism with economic nationalism.

The paper uses primary source materials from the National School for Ski and Mountaineering (ENSA), the specialized press, the archives of some winter sporting goods companies, and an interview with one of the earlier presidents of the Pool. More specifically, it explores the conditions under which the Pool was created and analyzes how the system industry-innovation-federation could survive with regard to the International Olympic Committee policy during the 1960s before having to change its relations with French institutions later on.

Olympia and Mecca: A Comparative Study of Pilgrimage from a Historical Perspective

Dr. Joachim Gierlichs

Qatar National Library

Dr. Christian Wacker

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic & Sports Museum

After a brief introduction of Olympia and Mecca, a comparative study focusing on three specific topics will be presented. Both sanctuaries had extensive catchment areas, and because the journey to reach each was so long, these routes played an important role. The organization of these travels will be examined using historical accounts and archaeological sources.

Pilgrimage was very popular and thousands of pilgrims used to travel for months, often with an entourage, to these holy places. Once pilgrims arrived in Olympia and Mecca, rules and regulations had to be followed to facilitate the sequences of their sacred festivals. The yearly renewal of the Kaaba cloth will be compared to the ephemeral decoration of Olympia every four years.

SESSION: Gender

Gymnastics Mass Performance as a Form of Women's Popular Culture in Finland

Aino Sarje

Independent researcher, Finland

Gymnastics has been one of the most popular women's sports in Finland. It has offered women throughout the country, regardless of age or social status, a noncompetitive physical culture emphasizing physical and mental health and aesthetics. Gymnastics, in the form of mass performances, has attracted thousands of participants. In gymnastics clubs across the country, women rehearse their programs throughout the year. In doing so, they improve their physical condition and learn to control their bodies. In the early summer, they perform their programs for thousands of spectators at festivals of the women's gymnastics movement.

In this paper, I describe the development of these mass performances from 1897 to 2014. Over more than one hundred years, countless programs have been performed, planned, and rehearsed by hundreds of trainers.

Different kinds of mass performances have not been developed by chance. The performances have been grounded in women's sense of community and its special characteristics, including strong emotional bonds and experiences, equality, and uniformity. Consequently, the performances have been formed in an interactive process. Mass performances have been influenced not only by the program designers and the gymnasts taking part in the performances but also by the festival audience and the gymnastic community as a whole. Other influences have come from social, cultural, and political ideals and the educational ideologies of the women's gymnastics movement at the time.

This paper focuses on general trends in mass performances. I describe the main lines of the trends. Within the framework of each trend, there have been undercurrents which were possible only during the specific period in question. This paper is intended to show how women's sense of community has kept up interest in mass performances as recurring happenings and how the motivations and norms of performances have changed according to the requirements and circumstances of each era, the women's gymnastics movement, and Finnish society as a whole.

As research material, I have used women's sports magazines and gymnastic literature, along with interviews, photographs, and film strips.

Estonian Female Athletes on Strongmen's Turf: Strong Women in Sports

Enn Mainla

Estonian Sports History Society, Estonia

Today, it seems quite normal that women practice nearly all the same sports as men. In Estonia during recent decades, we have witnessed women lifting weights on the floor and fighting on the wrestling mat. In addition to admiring athletes, women are participating in championships. Against this background, it seems that women only very recently established themselves in the men's heavy athletic turf.

However, women's participation in these sports is not new. The Estonian case gives clues that we are seeing an old but forgotten occurrence. In the last decade of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th, a myriad of strong women not only strived to repeat men's achievements in lifting weights but surprised them with tricks hitherto unheard of. It even happened that many a bragging male got off the wrestling mat with his back dusty.

This research seeks to answer the question how it happened that, more than a century ago, many Estonian women could enter the circus arenas to demonstrate their physical strength and amaze the audience. We also try to answer the question why this popular phenomenon gradually faded and sank into oblivion.

Women's Wrestling: Origins and Evolution in the United States of America

Gertrud Pfister

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Like other martial arts, wrestling has been a male domain over the centuries. Only in 2004 did women participate in Olympic wrestling competitions. The dichotomized gender order based on the myth of the strong and the weak sex excluded women not only from political rights but also from activities demanding endurance, strength, and aggressive body contact.

However, the norms and rules of Western middle class society did and do not apply to show business. The worlds of the circus and vaudeville celebrate and reward individuals with seemingly supernatural skills. This is true for female artists who attract large audiences specifically because they seem to exceed the potential of the weaker sex.

This paper focuses on a group of women who entered a male domain: wrestling, which was one of the attractions of American vaudeville. In a time without movies and television, vaudeville was the main entertainment industry in the United States. It fascinated large audiences and provided jobs for thousands of performers. Sporting activities, in particular, club swinging, trapeze exercises, weightlifting, boxing, and wrestling, were highlights of the shows. Women in these sports were special attractions because they seemed to simultaneously overcome gender stereotypes and fuel the erotic fantasies of the male audiences. However, the female artists took their sport seriously and not only performed in exhibitions but also engaged in competitions.

This presentation focuses on women's wrestling at the turn of the 20th century and describes some of the most famous women in this sport. This paper provides insight into their backgrounds, careers, and performances and discusses if and how women's performances in show business had and still has an impact outside of that sphere. The paper uses various sources, in particular, newspaper records, and draws on gender theories, as well as theoretical approaches to popular culture and consumption.

Secularism versus Fundamentalism: The Development of Female Competitive Sports in Iran

Shahrzad Mohammadi

Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg, Germany

For decades, women's bodies have been used as loci for socio-political transformation and ideological domination. In this regard, sports as a social institution in general, and competitive sports for women in particular, have benefited states to promote their political agendas both nationally and internationally. This study offers a critical account of the development of women's competitive sports in Iran through implementation of the feminist post-structuralism approach.

The key question is how and in which ways elite female athletes' bodies have been used as vehicles to promote dominant political ideologies under the modernization of Pahlavi's dynasty (1925–1979) and the fundamentalization of the Islamic Republic (1979–present). Several sources of data, including archival materials, media and newspaper reports, films, and videos have been used. In addition, where possible, qualitative interviews and participant observation have also been used. Collected data have been analyzed using critical discourse analysis. The study gives insight into the politicization, symbolization, and centralization of elite Iranian female athletes' bodies in sports throughout history.

SESSION: Physical Education I

The 50th Anniversary of the Taipei First Girls High School Honor Guard Team: History, Identity, and Heritage

Chia-Ju Yen

National Taiwan Sport University, Taiwan

After the Chinese Civil War ended in 1949, the KMT government retreated from mainland China to Taiwan and enforced martial law from May 19, 1949 until July 15, 1987. For the purpose of turning every citizen into a soldier, the government also incorporated military education into high school courses. The Taipei First Girls High School, located next to the Presidential Palace, was the first high school in Taiwan to establish women's marching bands. In this social context, all students received military education. In 1963, the school hired Army Honor Guard officer and founder Mr. Xiang-Duoqiao Yang (楊先鐸) and Shi-Xiang Yu (于士驥) as instructors to oversee the Honor Guard Team's practice and performance of basic military gymnastics and gun and knife drills. On December 12, 2013, during the school's anniversary celebration, former members of the Honor Guard Team crossed time and space to put on a show together. The performers ranged in age from 18 to 65. Some even returned from overseas to participate in the event and celebrate the team's 50th anniversary.

The questions investigated in this research are: 1. Given changes over 50 years, why were former members of different ages still enthusiastic about the performance? 2. During this 50-year period, were there any changes in the performance? 3. What is the central spirit of the honor guard team? This study in social cultural history adopted the research methods of document analysis and in-depth interviews to explore the background and history of the team.

The results show that the performance apparel evolved from trousers to a miniskirt and white boots. The content of the performance was limited by the numbers of members, but their performance of gun drills was more skillful than earlier. The members of different generations selected for the team can be regarded as the elite of the elite, thanks to the guidance of their coach, Xiang-Duoqiao Yang, who devoted himself to the team from 1963 until his death in 2011. Additionally, their intensive, advanced military training had created a team cohesion and identity expressed in the phrase "one team, one gun." Members from different generations shared the same position, gun, or knife as others. During training, they formed solid relationships not only with peers but also those of different generations. They delivered consistently brilliant performances, especially for the National Day Show, a tradition celebrated by local and foreign guests and a general audience, many of whom shared collective memories. The team also played an important role in diplomacy by representing the nation to visiting foreign countries. The strong public positive image instilled a sense of honor in team members, prompting them to establish alumni associations nationwide and overseas, including the Alumni Association in the Republic of China's First Girls High School Honor Guard Instrument Team in July 2011. Other overseas alumni associations maintain the honor guard's tradition expressed in the motto "Honor, Discipline, and Responsibility."

Representations and Images of Female Gymnastics Teachers and Female Athletes in Japan (1900–1930): Focusing on the Relation between Women’s Physical Education and Sport

Yoshimi Kasuga

Daito Bunka University, Japan

The goal of “having to the best of their ability girl’s gymnastics taught by female teachers” was written into the girl’s high school syllabus in 1903. At this time, female gymnastics teachers were posted to approximately 80% of girls’ high schools in Japan. Around 1900 as women began to undergo training to become professional physical education instructors, they became the subjects of various criticisms. It is believed that their low social status did not change significantly before World War II.

Many people believed that gymnastics had a bad influence on women, with negative consequences for women’s physical education. Women’s physical education was perceived as transgressing the accepted code of conduct for women, and many people criticized women for doing gymnastics or physical exercise, which was considered disgraceful. Many were concerned that physical education would make woman more masculine. Changing these beliefs was not easy. However, some advocates of women’s gymnastics argued that the body needed to be improved in order to transform Japan into a modern state, and they positioned women’s health in the context of improving the public body. The idea was the women’s body should be made healthy and tough, and it was assumed that a maternal, child-bearing body was such.

When female athletes began to appear on the front pages of magazines around 1920, they were idolized by the media. Female gymnastics teachers and female athletes possessed the same aspects which could become targets of criticism, such as engaging in athletics and the attire worn during such activities. Female athletes, however, tended to receive greater favor in the media than teachers of the same sex.

This research examines cases of how female gymnastics teachers and female athletes were represented in magazines and newspapers. This research aims to shed light on the relationship between female physical education and athletes in Japan between 1900 and 1930.

Thomas Denison Wood and His Thought on Health and Physical Education: With reference to His Addresses (1893–1932) and Influence on Japan after the Second World War

Kana Nakamuta and Hiroaki Sakakibara

Fukuoka University of Education, Japan

The aim of this study is to shed light on Thomas Denison Wood's thoughts on health and physical education in twentieth-century United States of America. Wood was a professor and physician in the Teachers College of Columbia University for three decades. In the 1920s, he proposed a new concept of physical education, which became widely accepted in the field of education. The core of his proposal can be found in *Selections from the Addresses of Thomas D. Wood* (1932). After the Second World War, this compilation of essays was found in Japan among the collection of the late Professor Heita Okabe, a faculty member at Fukuoka University of Education. Regarding Wood's thoughts in the context of Japan, two important points emerge: (1) As to what the field of physical education and sport encompasses, Wood expressed the belief that, as an administrative department, health and physical education logically should provide three services: health care, health education, and physical education. Today, all Japanese schools and universities include health and physical education in their curricula. (2) Wood's thoughts on physical education greatly influenced John Dewey's child-centered theory of education and were the result of philosophical and scientific research on health and physical education. It can be said that Wood's views on health and physical education deeply influenced the teaching method and contents of health and physical education in postwar Japan.

In 1893, Wood summarized numerous lecture series and keynote reports in a presentation entitled "Some Unsolved Problems in Physical Education." His thoughts reportedly provided said the philosophical foundation for the paper "Some Controlling Ideals of Family Life of the Future" (1902). In 1903, Wood highlighted the importance of school hygiene in his paper entitled "School Hygiene in Its Bearing on Child Life." According to Wood, the primary aims of education should be healthcare and the improvement of school hygiene—for example, controlling infectious diseases in schools—both of which should be managed responsibly at all stages of the educational process. He also emphasized the necessity for all schools to conduct regular health examinations within every community. Most importantly, Wood felt that suitably trained teachers or examiners should monitor children's physical and mental development. His views on the subjects of physical education and hygiene can be considered the foundation for education in Japan.

In addition, Wood insisted that the thorough implementation of school hygiene would facilitate teachers' understanding of children's personalities and peculiarities, improve school life and children's welfare, and promote cooperation and information sharing in schools, homes, communities, and the medical field at large. In 1910, educators began to realize and appreciate the inherent relationship between health and education. Furthering this view, Wood delivered the paper "Justice and Equality for Child Health" in 1922, highlighting the social respectability of physical education. Soon after, Wood, along with Rosalind Cassidy, published "New Physical Education" in 1927.

SESSION: Sport in Africa

An Historical Account of Primary School Sports in South Africa, 1953–1965

Francois Cleophas

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This research records, reports, and analyzes the events leading up to the formation of the South African Primary Schools' Sports Association (SAPSSA) in January 1965. This association replaced the South African School's Sports Board (SASSB). The SAPSSA made considerable contributions to the South African non-racial sport movement. This organization, along with the South African Senior Schools' Sport Association (SASSSA), introduced schoolchildren to non-racial ways of thinking. The two organizations served more than 200,000 schoolchildren in South Africa and, as multi-coded sport associations, promoted inter-sports contact between sportspersons. These organizations played a crucial role in forming generations of sportspersons who promoted non-racial values.

The SAPSSA grew out of dissatisfaction with the management of the SASSB, which was established in 1953 but went into dormancy in 1958. Between 1958 and 1964, no national organization provided primary school sports in South Africa's disenfranchised communities. Children in these communities were excluded from mainstream—meaning White—schools and were subjected to an inferior, racially divided education system.

Many SASSB officials belonged to political organizations which can be described as liberal. When the SAPSSA was established, it did not overtly challenge the poor state of Black schooling. However, it gradually became a radical, non-racial school sport organization. The SAPSSA served as the only vehicle for national recognition for many South African primary schoolchildren and sport administrators.

Through an oral interview with a founding member, interrogating various media sources and an examination of the earliest minutes of the SAPSSA, this paper gives an historical account of primary school sport in South Africa during the period 1953 and 1965.

From Short Wave Radio to Satellite Television: The Transformational History of African Football Fans' Identities

Gerard Akindes

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The fact that African football fans have acquired transnational tastes and preferences for the game is a topic increasingly discussed by news reports and scholars. Across the African continent, viewing spaces showing transnational football let a large number of fans enjoy world-class, elite players. These programs are European produced by advanced technologies. Their access through satellite television technology is the contemporary stage in the transnationalization of sport broadcasting initiated by European short wave radios since the colonial expansion of Europe.

This paper offers an historical review of the transnationalism of sports broadcasting in Africa. First, the paper reviews the early years of transnational football in Africa as disseminated through radio and newspapers. Next, the role of transnational television broadcasting in perpetuating the tradition of the transnational football culture of African audiences is discussed. The next section examines African football fans during the eras of transnational radio broadcasting and contemporary satellite broadcasting. The following section examines the impacts of the historical transformation of sport transnational broadcasting on the local football culture and shows how challenging it is for Africans to maintain a local football culture in the face of strong global brands, such as Manchester United and Real Madrid. Finally, the conclusion speculates about the possible co-existence of transnational, national, and local identities of African football fans.

Satirical Sources: Critical Commentaries, Affectivity, and the Emergence of an Organized Anti-apartheid Movement in Sports

Malcolm MacLean

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In 1959, the formation in London, first, of the Boycott Committee and, second, of the Boycott Movement provided a sense of structure and coherence to the emerging international solidarity movement working to isolate apartheid-era South Africa. At the time, the international movement was scattered and disparate, while the internal activist groups and liberation movements experienced conditions of increasing repression and schism. The terms of the emerging international anti-apartheid movement were also in flux, and during the 1960s, the campaigns included a protectionist approach to limit the impact of the racial ideologies underpinning apartheid. By the end of the decade, the anti-apartheid movement had united around a demand for total isolation of the apartheid state and its regime. While activist campaigns emerged across a range of issues, including economic and military sanctions, sport-focused activist campaigns were the most high profile in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

This paper explores the terms of the shifts in these anti-apartheid sport campaigns by analyzing two satirical texts associated with 1959–1960 and 1969–1970 campaigns against sporting contact with South Africa. These texts, the first written by American satirist Tom Lehrer in 1960 and the second by New Zealand writer Murray Ball in 1967, encapsulate the change in outlook. This paper argues that an analytical focus on the institutions and politics of the rugby-focused anti-apartheid campaigns risks glossing over the shifting structure of feeling these campaigns link to and form part of. In doing, historians and others underestimate the affective significance and impacts of these movements.

SESSION: Sport and Nationalism

French Sport International Policy in the 1960s: Archives of the French Film Press

Pascal Charitas

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In 1958, the implementation of the presidential system of the Vth Constitution of the French Republic concentrated power in the hands of the executive of the state, General Charles de Gaulle. He held the monopoly on diverse means of communication in order to control information and undertake the project of a Great France (Bourdon, 1990). This objective was pursued while France gradually lost its empire, such as its colonies in French-speaking Black Africa. The year 1960 saw a wave of nations gain independence, followed by the implementation of a new plan of partnership called the Cooperation. France provided human resources and economic assistance, including training in physical education and the development of sports practices. The country's objective was to protect French influence and to help the young nations develop under the United Nations.

In the context of the Cold War, the renewal of the myth of the French civilizing mission through the Cooperation marked a new imperialism propagated at home and abroad. To using traditional means of communication to make known the country's actions and convey its values (Jeanneney, 1999), France added television during the postwar economic boom (Cohen & Lévy, 2007). This new information medium was managed by French Broadcasting Television (RTF), the French national company in charge of the public service of the broadcasting (1949). The RTF, however, lacked the necessary autonomy because it was under the direct control of the state through the ministries of Information and Finances (Vassallo, 2005). In 1964, RTF was replaced by the Service of Broadcasting French Television (ORTF).

This paper analyzes a series of never-broadcasted audiovisual news programs filmed by the ORTF in order to understand the practices and discourse of French-African sports cooperation in the 1960s. It was necessary to investigate the conditions of production and manufacturing of the audiovisual sports archives (Mouton, 2008) in order to comprehend the political message of the French Cooperation. The corpus analyzed was drawn from media sources in the archives of the French National Audiovisual Institute (INA) and the firm Pathé-Gaumont, as well as correspondences of the Ministry of Information and the Cooperation with the ORTF, including sport journalists.

On the Innovation of Shanghai-Style Sports Culture in Line with Mass Requirements

Li Xianguo

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Cheng Zheng

East China Normal University, China

Using the methods of documentary, observation, investigation, mathematical genetics, and logical analysis, the authors carried out an investigation about the “sports requirements” of the citizens of Shanghai. They found that the masses have put forward requirements such as civilization, health, and aesthetics, which are based on the traditional functions of sports culture and the requirements of different groups. To meet people’s growing sports culture requirements, the author conducted a systematic analysis of the goals and shortcomings of Shanghai-style sports culture innovation.

It came to the conclusion that Shanghai has tried to meet the requirements of different groups to achieve the purposes of keeping fit, having fun, and entertaining. However, contradictions exist between individuals and teams, governments and markets, tradition and modernity, and city and countryside. We should adapt our thoughts to those of society to promote the healthy and comprehensive development of Shanghai-style sports culture.

The Body and the National Identity: The Origin and Development of the Chinese National Games in the Late Qing and Republican China (1910–1948)

Liu Li

University of Western Australia

The National Games in China was a nationwide sport event, which was first held in 1910 during the Qing Dynasty and then seven more times through 1948 in Republican China. The National Games played an important role in modern China after the Opium War forced the country to open itself to the world. This study examines the relationship between the body, nationalism, national identity, and the National Games in the context of social and political change from 1910 to 1948.

The first National Games took place under the late Qing dynasty in 1910. They were organized by the Shanghai YMCA and called the First National Athletic Alliance of Regional Student Teams. They were regarded as the first national games in China after the Revolution in 1911. In the Beiyang period, the Beijing YMCA organized the second National Games in 1914, while the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, a non-governmental sport organization, hosted the third National Games in 1924. From 1930 to 1948, the nationalist government organized the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh National Games, which were influenced strongly by politics and nationalism.

It has been claimed that holding the National Games was among the most effective ways of promoting national identity. During preparation for the games, different levels of tryouts were held in provinces, cities, and counties across China. The National Games became a vital path to select athletes to attend international sport competitions, such the Far East Games from 1913 to 1934 and the International Olympic Games in 1933, 1936, and 1948. From the Beiyang to the nationalist party period, different governments have used the National Games for the same purpose, expressed as “Sport for Saving the Chinese Nation.”

In conclusion, the National Games, which ran from 1910 and 1948, acted as a powerful platform for promoting nationalism among the Chinese people, especially during the anti-Japanese War period. These games played an important role in the making of the Chinese national identity.

SESSION: Modern Sports

“So Many Countries, So Many Ways”: Institutionalization of Modern Sports in Early 20th Century Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina: A Comparative Perspective

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As Allen Guttman argues in his classic work, one of the distinctive features of modern sports is its highly developed bureaucratic organization, which unifies and regulates practice. This institutionalization proceeded rapidly in many countries across the world from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. This historical transformation in physical culture can be related to the wider socio-political process of the construction of modern states.

This paper analyses this process of sports institutionalization in the early 20th century in the three nations which compose the Southern Cone region of South America: Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina. In particular, we focus on the development of two types of institutions: a state bureaucracy to subsidize and promote diverse physical activities and national federations of various sports, often initiated without authorization from the government. Despite cultural, geographical, and historical similarities, these three nations present quite different characteristics in the early phases of sports institutionalization.

Uruguay was the first among these countries to establish a public institution in charge of sports. Founded in 1911, the Comisión Nacional de Educación Física continued to function until 2000, when it was reorganized as a ministry. This commission was founded at a moment in which the sports bureaucratization had not begun even in the private sphere. Consequently, one of the commission’s first tasks was to encourage separated sports clubs to consolidate and form national federations for each sport, thus creating an institutional structure from above.

However, in the early 20th century, sports leaders in Chile pointed to the need for the state to support and promote physical practices. From this movement, the first multi-federation organization, the Federación Sportiva Nacional, was established in 1909. In response to this pressure from below, the Chilean government tried to intervene in sports by creating a bureaucratic apparatus in the 1920s. However, none of its attempts succeeded due to political, administrative, and juridical insufficiencies. Various institutions were created and abolished repeatedly under different ministries, creating more conflict and confusion than a stable, effective institutional order in sports.

In Argentina, two private organizations—the Sociedad Sportiva Argentina, established in the 1900s, and the Confederación Argentina de Deportes, found in 1921—integrated various federations to represent sports to public authorities on the national level. However, the government could not establish a public sports institution. Consequently, relations between the state and sports became markedly extra-institutional, as individual politicians tended to develop informal, paternalistic, personalistic connections with particular clubs or associations, instead of institutional ones. Thus, sports were easily incorporated in the political structure of clientelism and populism.

We conclude that these different ways of sports institutionalization reflect wider socio-political features of the state-making process in these countries.

A Study of the Restored Korean Traditional Martial Arts of “Kisa” and “Gyeokgu” and Their Modern Values

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During the colonial period, western sports dominated international sports society, and traditional eastern sports were considered less advanced. This dynamic persists even though western imperialism has ended. This cultural imperialism and Orientalism in the sports world should be seriously reconsidered. It is also necessary to investigate culture of eastern sports, which faded during modernization.

In the 19th century, Kisa and Gyeokgu, Korean horseback martial arts, were neglected and vanished, despite their huge value. This study focuses on restored horseback martial arts as modern sports. First, the historical background of horseback martial arts is reviewed. Second, the process of restoring the horseback martial arts is examined. Finally, the traits of the restored horseback martial arts are analyzed in comparison with western sports.

Korean horseback martial arts seemed to have started around B.C. 56 during the Three Kingdoms period. In numerous wars against the mounted nomads of the continent during this period, the importance of the cavalry battle increased. This trend lasted until the Joseon Dynasty. Kisa is a horseback martial arts in which a rider shoots arrows. Gyeokgu is an equestrian game in which players attempt to shoot a ball past their opponent's goalpost. Through the Joseon Dynasty, Kisa and Gyeokgu served as exercise for military officers because they provided useful practice in horseback martial arts. However, they were replaced by new strategies due to revolutionary advances in military and scientific techniques starting in the late 18th century. These traditions completely disappeared during the Japanese colonial period in the 19th century.

From the late Joseon dynasty through the Japanese colonial period, Korean horseback martial arts existed only in the historical record but were restored by Korean martial artists in the 20th century. The original forms of the martial arts were restored, but their meanings and roles were redefined in accordance with modern values.

The restoration of horseback martial arts warrants attention in three areas: the transmission of traditional culture, education through interactive history, and the creation of Korean sports. First, the restoration of these martial arts enables the transmission of traditional physical culture which cannot be understood only from records. Second, a vivid experience of ancestral culture can teach history and pass down the culture from body to body. Finally, the restoration of the horseback martial arts offers the possibility of new sport cultures outside the western-centric sports society.

The “Façade” of Socialist Sports: The Legendary “Golden Team” in Hungary

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The aim of this research is to illustrate the sport life in Hungary during the 1950s, particularly the international career of the Hungarian Golden Team. This paper asks how the achievements of the Golden Team influenced domestic Hungarian politics and to what extent they helped to legitimize for the outside world the Soviet occupation.

After World War Two, Hungary found itself in the Soviet sphere of influence. That meant not only the physical presence of the Red Army but also that all political, economic, and cultural life, including sport, had to be adapted completely to the Soviet model (naturally loyal Hungarian insiders were always available for that task). In sport, Soviet methods were to be followed, and the importance of professional sport in demonstrating the success of the Socialist way was emphasized. Consequently, the new political elite endorsed numerous athletes who had been victorious before the war (in the so-called Horthy era). In football, the legendary Golden Team became the center of attention after its triumph at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics.

Sir Stanley Rous, secretary of the English Football Association, watched the team's prizewinning final match at the Olympics. He was so impressed by the team's performance that he invited the team to play at a match as part of the 90th Jubilee Celebration of the English Football Association. The match was held on November 25, 1953 at London's Wembley Stadium. The Hungarian national team beat the hosts 6–3 in a match heralded as the match of the century. The Hungarian state and sport leaders celebrated the triumph as the victory of socialism over capitalism. The confidence of the Hungarian team and people were boosted further when, on May 23, 1954, the English team suffered its worst defeat (7–1) in a second match against the Golden Team at the People's Stadium in Budapest. The result of 1954 World Cup (June 16–July 4), when West German beat Hungary 3–2 on a slippery, mud-covered field in the rainy Swiss capital Bern, still lingers as an open wound in Hungarian sport history. Until the final, the Olympic Champion Hungarian national team had been considered invincible and the likely winner.

The unexpected and astonishing defeat had severe political consequences in Hungary. For the first time since the one-party system was established, spontaneous riots broke out in the center of Budapest, sparked by news of the lost match.

The present research was based on sources relevant to this particular historical period, including contemporary monographs, memoirs, and newspaper articles and other documents from 1950s.

SESSION: Nature and Outdoors

Taiwanese Beaches and Marine Education during the Japanese-Ruled Period of 1895–1945

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Swimming is a human skill. On the island of Taiwan, the Taiwanese should be fond of sea and water activities. However, from 1895–1945, the social atmosphere of fearing water deterred the Taiwanese from going to beaches. This study focuses on the background and practices of student marine education during the Japanese-ruled period in Taiwan.

At the beginning of the 1900s, beach activity was symbolic of the “civilized.” For this reason, the colonial government set up 10 additional beaches in Taiwan for the purpose of health and leisure.

During this time, Japan also introduced modern swimming to Taiwan and transformed it from more than just a physical skill to a sport.

The Japanese government announced the “Taiwan Education Order” in 1922 and the “Guide to School Gymnastics” in 1926 to stress to students (secondary school and beyond) that they should be engaging in more outdoor sports and swimming activities. Therefore, every school was ardent to equip a swimming pool and take swimming courses to the beach.

In the summer, students would be taken to the beach for 3–5 days of marine education. This included breathing practices while walking on the beach, warm-up exercises, and long-distance swimming. It took students 1–3 hours to practice these activities, and they would do them twice a day: once before noon and once after noon.

Marine education has elements of health, practical education (outdoor activities and scientific knowledge), military, economics, and imperialism (nationalism). It was a way for students to deal with the summer heat and also shaped the ideology of Taiwanese civilization.

In 1939, 13 girls from Chiayi Girls’ High School died during their marine education. As this was also the beginning of the Second World War, there was even less time for students to participate in marine education. After the War, Taiwan quickly stepped into the period of Martial Law to ban people from all mountain and sea activities so that these areas could be reserved for national defense. Beaches gradually closed and the entire coastline eventually became silent. For the Taiwanese, sea activities became blurred memories.

Outdoor Activities and the Sportivization Process: Examples in France

Pierre-Olaf Schut

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The development of sports often follows similar routes, resulting in their codification and institutionalization. The chronology of the various steps on this path might differ according to the activity or nation concerned, but the sportivization process eventually affects most physical activities. Outdoor sports also undergo changes but introduce original responses to the process, different than those of other sports activities but similar to those of other outdoor sports.

Outdoor sportsmen develop a special relationship with the natural environment which is essential to their activities. This tendency frequently creates resistance to the sportivization process, in particular when competitions have to be organized, as is normally the case with sports activities. The standardization demanded is inconsistent with the unpredictability of nature, so the sportivization process tends to alter the natural aspect of outdoor activities. The latter then offer examples of rejection of the sports phenomenon or, at times, a doubling up of the activity: One form is sporty, competitive, and rather artificial, while the other remains close to the original activity and free from codified championships.

The objective of this paper is to highlight the common processes in the history of outdoor sports arising from their special relationship to nature, which gives them a strong propensity to resist the sportivization movement. The argument is based on the history of French mountaineering (Holbian, 2001), speleology (Schut, 2007), kayaking (Hajek, 2007; Levet-Labry, 2012), and scuba diving (Mascret, 2010) from the late 19th century to the end of the 20th century. Instead of confirming the specificity of these activities which historians have often branded as different and set apart, we first identify the patterns through which they have developed and then sketch a history of outdoor sports which appears substantially different than the general history of sports.

Nature Conservation versus Event Organization: Madmen's Diagonales on La Reunion Island (1989–2013)

Sandra Heck

Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Thierry Terret

University of Lyon, France

Ecological environmental policies are now a substantial part of event organization, but this has not always been the case. It was only after the 1970s that nature conservation ideas began to spread. Organizing outdoor events on sites designated as national parks have, for instance, far more constraints on organizations than do comparable events in non-protected areas.

Using the example of ultramarathon races, which, since 1989, have been organized annually in the French overseas department La Réunion, this study aims to analyze the history of the event's ecological policies with regard to the changes in the status of the concerned landscapes and in tourism strategies. The method embraces a study of the existing literature of the history of both the events' organization and the island's environmental policies over the past 24 years, in combination with an interview of the current president of the "Grand Raid" organizing team, Robert Chicaud. The results finally prove that the creation of a National Park in 2007, as well as the nomination of large parts of La Réunion Island as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site in 2010, did indeed lead to further nature conservation policies. However, they generally just continued the "green" path that the event had already taken since its inception.

Recovery through Sport from the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 in Tokyo

Taro Obayashi

University of Tsukuba, Japan

Japan frequently experiences earthquakes, and one of the biggest earthquakes in the country's history was the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake. It struck the Tokyo capital area at lunchtime, and almost 100,000 people died in the spread of cooking fires. Based on an analysis of historical documents, this study aims to clarify this earthquake's influence on Tokyo from the viewpoint of sport.

The time from 1925 to 1936 in Japan was characterized as the golden days for sport before World War II, because many sports organizations were established in those days, and Japan had begun to win medals in the Olympic Games. However, the historical meaning of the large 1923 earthquake for sport has not yet been studied.

Our conclusions are as follows: After the 1923 earthquake, the Tokyo government recognized the importance of sports and physical education. Various events, such as sports festivals, competitions, and physical education lectures, were offered. In addition, many public parks with sport facilities were constructed in Tokyo. It can be argued that sport was utilized as a means to recover from the earthquake and open new opportunities and fields of sport to the public.

Although the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred almost a century ago, this historical case study in sport and recovery research in a country which suffers many natural disasters might contribute to the vision of Tokyo 2020 for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011.

In addition, although this recovery might seem to be a domestic matter, Japan could benefit from foreign perspectives. As natural disasters might happen anywhere in the world at any time, this research has global relevance.

SESSION: Olympics I

The Economic Legacy of the Beijing Olympic Games: A Study of the Olympic Economy in China

Min Ge

University of Western Australia

The Olympic Games are one of the most famous mega-sporting events in the world. Over the past 30 years, since the commercialization of the Los Angeles Games in 1984, the Olympic Games have been transformed from a sports competition to a business. With sponsorships, television transmission, tourism, ticket sales, and market permission, the Olympic Games has brought great opportunities to its host cities and countries, consequently boosting their economies.

Beijing was the host of the 29th Olympic Games in 2008. The Olympic Games came to China at a very special time. While the Chinese economy impressed the world with its increasing GDP, economic reform is still an ongoing process in the country. There are studies about Chinese economic growth and the economic impact that the 2008 Olympic Games had on the economy, and it is interesting to study the economic legacy of the Beijing Olympic Games. How did the Olympic economy perform during the transformation of the Chinese economy? What kinds of Chinese characteristics have been attached? How did the Beijing Games contribute to the economic legacy of China and Chinese economic growth in general?

The Reintroduction of the Olympic Games: “The Allegory of Sports” (1896) by Charles Louis Frédy de Coubertin: A Painting as a Source for Sports History Research

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University of Münster, Germany

As the title of the painting indicates, “The Allegory of Sports” it is about the modern Olympic Games. Therefore, reproductions of the painting are often used in publications about the Olympic Games (for example, in the *Journal of Olympic History* (2009), Müller and Wacker (2008) or Gafner (1994)). This current practice alludes to the idea that international research considers the painting to be a part of Olympic history. Nevertheless, published information about this artwork is scarce, and thorough interpretations remain a desideratum in the research.

The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate how an interpretation can help to identify possible relationships between the painting and the beginnings of the Olympic movement. The use of artworks and paintings as sources of sports history research is not common practice. Due to such non-use, the importance of these types of sources is underestimated and therefore obviates their potential in future research.

Through the painting, the artist explains his understanding of the modern Olympic Games and wraps information about the topic in artistic means. An art historical analysis based on Panofsky's (1955) method of iconology, a three-step approach to describing and interpreting artworks, helps to decode the messages in the painting. The painting is put in context with historical reality and the beginnings of Olympic history using publications from international sports historians like Wassong (2005), Georgiadis (2000), Lennartz (1996), and Callebat (1988).

The preliminary findings of the analysis show that the painter had deep knowledge of the Olympic topic and was familiar with its developments. He was also knowledgeable about modern artistic tendencies. He applied artistic means to depict this historical event thoughtfully. The findings of the iconological analysis confirm the existing research findings. Furthermore, this method prevents Olympic history research from limiting the painting only to its visual contribution, as has been done thus far.

This presentation shows how art sources can be used to enrich sports historical research. The presented findings are part of a research undertaking that focuses on the artistic influences of Pierre de Coubertin's concept of Olympic Art Competitions.

Olympic Bribery: Rethinking the Origins of Illegal Bidding Tactics

Heather Dichter

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Television reporters broke the Salt Lake City bribery scandal in 1998, a little more than three years before the 2002 Olympic Games. As details about the extent of the Salt Lake bid committee's shady tactics to win the right to host the Winter Olympics continued to emerge, the media uncovered similar actions by previous Olympic hosts, as well as unsuccessful committees. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) established a reform commission, punished a few members, and changed the bid process, limiting visits to candidate cities. However, the actions of the bid committees for Salt Lake City, Sydney, Nagano, and others were not new. Local newspapers from the cities bidding for games in the 1960s regularly reported the significant amounts of money bid committees spent traveling to visit IOC members in the hopes of winning their votes. These efforts extended all the way to the IOC meetings when the selection was made. The IOC was highly concerned by excessive actions leading up to the selection of the 1968 Summer Olympics host, including behavior at the 1963 IOC Congress in Baden-Baden. In response, the IOC imposed tighter regulations on campaigning by bid committees during the final two months before the selection of the 1968 Winter Olympic host, which took place shortly before the Innsbruck Olympics.

That bid committees, such as Lake Placid's failed 1968 Winter Olympics bid, publicly reported their actions to try to win the Olympic Games, along with the IOC's response in late 1963, demonstrates that illegal bidding tactics were not new in the late twentieth century. By analyzing the Lake Placid News coverage of the bid process for the 1968 Olympic Games, this paper aims to encourage scholars to reconsider what was then regarded as unacceptable based on Olympic regulations and the IOC's official response to these actions.

SESSION: Mountain Sports I

Christl Cranz, Germany's Skiing Icon of the 1930s: The Nazi Ideal of a German Woman?

Annette Hofmann

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The Nazi ideology assigned specific roles to men and women. Women were to stay at home, give birth to as many children as possible, be caring mothers for future generations, and not work. How did sportswomen fit into this picture? Christl Cranz is taken as an example in this paper. Today, Cranz is still considered the world's most successful downhill skier. She competed during the Nazi period, winning 12 World Championships between 1934 and 1939 and the Olympic downhill skiing competition in 1936. 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 judge.

So far, no research on Cranz's life has been done. Cranz left a published and an unpublished autobiography in which she focused mostly on her career as a skier. She did not address the political circumstances of her competitive career. However, she is known to have received many honors from the Nazis, and photos shown her with the German Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler. This neglect raises questions about the extent to which she was a showpiece athlete and used for Nazi propaganda. Did she, like other public figures of her time (e.g., Leni Riefenstahl), use her fame for her own ideological or athletic goals?

This paper seeks not only to shed light on the biography of this extraordinary skier but also to uncover her role as an athlete during the Nazi period.

Amateurism and Olympic Games: The Problem of Ski Instructors

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University of Innsbruck, Austria

In 1972, Karl Schranz was excluded from the Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo by Avery Brundage because of an offence against the amateur regulations. On returning to Vienna, Schranz was welcomed enthusiastically by a huge crowd and became a symbol of the Austrian nation's victimhood. Today, Schranz is seen as a pioneer in the fight to modify the amateur rules.

Many Austrian alpine skiers encountered problems with amateur status. Since before World War I, ski instructors, well known as top skiers, had been excluded from ski races. After international recognition of the alpine disciplines, the alpine combination, downhill, and slalom first became part of the Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936. Ski instructors were excluded as they were not accepted as amateurs.

They had dominated international alpine competitions since the first Arlberg-Kandahar race in 1928. In response to the Olympic ban on ski instructors, the Austrian and Swiss ski associations boycotted the men's race. This example illustrates the importance of ski instructors in the early years of alpine ski racing. Problems with amateurism continued in the Olympic Winter Games during the postwar years. For example, Christian Pravda missed the 1956 games during a suspension from international races.

The main goal of this paper is to analyze the debate on amateurism in the journal *Der Winter* in 1911 and 1912. Additionally, this paper focuses on the development of amateur rules in ski racing and their effect on ski instructors through the first alpine races in the Olympic Winter Games in 1936. An important consideration is the context of these winter games and the Austrian and Swiss boycott. Finally, this paper analyzes alpine skiing and amateurism in the postwar years until the case of Schranz in 1972.

The Development of Ski Jumping for Women 2004–2014: Did the Media Have an Impact?

Marit Nybelius

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In February 2004, a debate about women's ski jumping appeared in the Norwegian media. I investigate the factors behind the debate and the media attention. The aim of this presentation is to highlight the introduction of ski jumping for women on an elite level, which was realized shortly after gaining media attention in Norway. More specifically, this paper investigates whether the media had an impact on the development of women's ski jumping after its first international cup in the 2004–05 season.

Why is the media attention before the introduction of the first international cup and during the development of women's ski jumping of academic interest? The debate in the Norwegian media about women's ski jumping has been investigated, but the reason for such attention in Norway has not been established. In addition, ski jumping underwent internal development at a rapid pace. The article attempts to investigate this development.

Throughout its history, ski jumping has gone from one of the most slowly developing women's sports to stand as a model of organization for international sport federations. This fast development of women's ski jumping included the establishment of a specific type of competition in which both sexes compete on mixed teams in the same arena and, thereby, receive equal amounts of media attention.

Another reason for my academic interest is that the development of women's ski jump offers an opportunity to problematize changes in the performance of sports often related to rules and regulations at the elite international level, where the media are said to play an important role.

Method: I reviewed academic articles about women and sport in Norway. To analyze the international development of women's ski jumping, I selected relevant FIS rules and noted the general changes to rules for ski jumping. To identify the source of the rules and the changes, I studied minutes from the meetings of the executive boards of the FIS, the Committee for Ski Jumping and the subcommittee of Jumping Officials, Rules and Control. FIS officials, former female ski jumpers, trainers, and leaders were interviewed.

Documents of especial important for the research were the minutes and documents from a 2004 meeting in Holmenkollen, Norway, attended by nations participating in women's ski jumping. FIS representatives presented their positions on and vision for women's ski jumping.

SESSION: Sport and Popular Culture/Folk Sport

Exploring of Folk Custom Sports in festivals during the Dunhuang Years

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Wang Kun

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The purposes of this study are to describe the folk sports in traditional festivals in Dunhuang, to explain the historical and cultural heritage of these activities, and to characterize the multiple culture influences on Chinese traditional festivals. A literature review, fieldwork, and image analysis were used to conduct this study. The study identified the following folk sports in different festivals: Tawu and Yinsha at the Lantern Festival; Taqing, Douchao, tug of war, and Cuju on Tomb Sweeping Day; circus and sumo at the Phi Ta Khon Festival; huasha at the Dragon Boat Festival; dance and zhaohuashu at the Tanabata Festival; saishu and wangying at the Mid-autumn Festival; Denggao at the Double Ninth Festival; and tiaozhongkui, qunuo, and dance on New Year's Eve.

These Dunhuang folk sports are part of folk festivals' activities and form the Dunhuang historical heritage. Some folk sports remain extremely popular, the living fossils of the ancient Dunhuang people's way of life. Through folk sports, we can examine the Dunhuang people's moral values, thinking patterns, behavior patterns, body needs, and aesthetics. Although these activities belong to category of the folklore and do not enter the form of modern sport, they reflect the primitive thinking in the deep soul of human that wanted to create sports.

The Dunhuang festival folk sports were based on art and did not rise to the "Road" realm. Due to the long influence of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism on the ancient Dunhuang sports culture, it exhibits a cultural identify focused on ritual, harmony, and the value of sports to personal spirituality, moral cultivation, and the promotion of benevolence and courage. Ancient Dunhuang sport requires participants to feel the peace of the world and achieve peace of mind and harmony with Heaven through personal sublimation.

Over thousands of years, the Dunhuang festival folk sports have become custom and culture. Through these activities, participants are awakened to remembrance of deceased relatives and changed relationships with loved ones, colleagues, and friends to achieve harmony. Although the Chinese State Council has reestablished some traditional festivals (e.g., the Tomb Sweeping Day, Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, Double Ninth Festival), they have lost some of their true colors.

On festival days, modern people tend to feast, travel, shop, or engage in other leisure, cultural, and sports activities. Despite the desire for these activities, respectful observance of the traditional festivals is more important. Only legally resuming these traditional festivals is insufficient; society should restore the meaning and culture behind them. Therefore, to expand the cultural space and continue these traditional ethnic festivals and memorials, efforts should be made to develop and enrich festival folk sports so that they represent a real cultural consciousness reflecting traditional Chinese culture.

Sports Cultural Heritage: Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling Music as Intangible Cultural Heritage

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UNESCO defines intangible cultural heritage (ICH) as the practices, representations, narrations, information, skills and related tools, equipment, and cultural practices described as part of cultural heritage by societies, groups, and individuals.

Intangible heritage refers to abstract notions and richness that cannot be seen or held. Intangible heritage comprises cultural elements that are transferred from generation to generation and continuously created by a society interacting with other societal elements. Sports as intangible heritage includes rituals, traditions, cheering, music, memories, nostalgia, and other intangible elements. Heritage is essentially living “wealth” and should be understood as a dialogue across generations. It has deep scars that belong to the society where it was born and lives. Sports as heritage delivers strong messages about the identities of societies and their future dreams. It also has many meaningful connotations for people from all ages and classes of society.

Practices dealing with merging the elements of cultural heritage with sports and leisure time activities are tools used to differentiate cities from one another. In this sense, for instance, when Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling is mentioned, Edirne city is always the first thing that comes to mind.

Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling is an important element of the identity of Edirne City. It is also a part of its intangible heritage due to its traditions and rituals. Wrestling music motivates both the wrestlers and the audience to prepare for the event. The music is performed to pick up the pace and create action.

To accompany the wrestling, music is played in harmony with the natural moves made in Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling’s competitions. It is an ongoing tradition that comes from old Turks. Starting slowly and ending at an accelerated pace, these wrestling music melodies are formed in Nikriz, Zavil, Uşşak, Karciğar, Hüseyini, and Gülizar makams (“modes” in Turkish classical music).

This research aims to interpret Kirkpinar Oil Wrestling music by analyzing it as part of Turkey’s intangible cultural heritage and assesses the findings with the help of the literature screening model.

Popular Games, Mock Naval Battles, and Regattas Organized in the Serenissima Republic of Venice

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In Venice, between the Middle Ages and the modern era, a number of cultural entertainments, sporting contests, and popular games were performed to celebrate Carnival and important religious and civil events, which might include state visits by foreign dignitaries. Under the control of the government, the organizers and participants of these events came from both noble and modest origins. Among these were the rival Castellani and Nicolotti groups, who were commoners living in the two main districts of Venice, and the well-off young members of the Venetian aristocracy enrolled in numerous *Compagnie della Calza* (Companies of the Hosiery).

The Castellani and Nicolotti regularly competed in popular games, such as the *Gioco del Ponte*, the *Forze d'Ercole*, and the *Moresca* dance, and in different kinds of boat races. The aristocrats enjoyed personally practicing sports, such as hunting, fishing, horseback riding, and ballgames. The latter also collaborated with the authorities in important state events, leading feasts and theatrical performances, and organizing popular games, mock naval battles, and regattas.

Drawing on both ancient and modern sources, this paper focuses mainly on the less familiar Companies of the Hosiery and their contributions to the organization of mock naval battles and regattas through 1797, when Venice lost its independence to Napoleon the First.

The History of the Cross-cultural Communications of Chinese Dragon Boat Culture

Xin Mengxia

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Dragon boat racing is a traditional sport in China, which is usually held in the Duanwu Festival (Dragon Boat Festival, 端午☒) and is an important Chinese religious ceremony and folk custom. Dragon board racing has a long history in China, and there are many legends about its origins. The equipment for the sport is a human-powered watercraft, which is generally rigged with a decorative Chinese dragon head and tail. Dragon boat racing is also considered a cultural event. As communication between different cultures developed, dragon boat racing became an international sport.

This author presents three types of cross-cultural communication of Chinese dragon boat culture. The first is dissemination in the ancient Chinese cultural sphere of influence (☒字文化圈), including Japan, Korean, Vietnam, and many areas of East Asia with significant populations of ethnic Chinese (e.g., Singapore, Malaysia, the Riau Islands). These areas have only small culture differences, so the significance and the history of the sport and festival are easily understood.

The second type is cultural transplantation in western countries by overseas Chinese during modern times. There are many cultural differences between the east and west, including the totem culture of dragon, noble loyalty (the legend of QuYuan, 屈原), and the meaning of boat racing. Under the influence of the modern, western-oriented sport system, many changes have been made to the rules, equipment, participants, and training methods in Chinese dragon boat racing.

However, the sport of rowing is popular in western countries, so many boatmen are interested in this traditional Chinese water sporting event. The third type is cultural communication in the era of globalization. In this period, factors influencing the communication of Chinese dragon boat culture are more complicated and include diversified communication subjects, multiple communication channels, mass media, and media convergence. Employing the document, social inquisition, expert consultation, and statistical methods, this paper aims to describe the history of the cross-cultural communication of Chinese dragon boat culture and to explore its adaptations in different cultures.

SESSION: Soccer

The Cup is Ours! Representations of the Football Gulf Cup 1992 in Qatar

Ali Salat

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum, Qatar

Luis Henrique Rolim Silva

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum, Qatar
German Sports University Cologne, Germany

This study aims to analyze representations of the 1992 Gulf Cup in Qatar. The Gulf Cup is a football tournament started in 1970, with the aim to be the top tournament in the Gulf countries. The 1992 edition was the second Cup hosted in Qatar and saw the country's first tournament win. The matches were played at Khalifa Stadium, which had packed stands during all Qatari matches. The tournament came one year after the first Gulf War, which affected the two countries that until then had been the major champions: Kuwait, which had won seven times, could not send its best squad, and Iraq, which had won two times, was excluded from the 1992 Cup. This research explores the specific identifies and meanings constructed in Qatari sport society while the Gulf Cup took place during November and December of 1992.

It is assumed that historical evidence should be understood as a representation, not a reconstruction, of reality. Therefore, central to all forms of cultural history is the process of symbolic mediation through which human beings make sense of their world. Representation is "one way to describe how this is done and may be broadly defined as the construction of meaning through signs and concepts" (Green, 2008: p.09).

Given the context of this research, the sources used are Arabic and English newspapers published in Qatar during November and December of 1992. Qatar had three Arabic newspapers and one English newspaper in 1992. The sources were categorized through content analysis. As Krippendorff (2013) explains, this technique provides new insights and increases understanding of the phenomenon in question.

The preliminary results from this ongoing study indicate that the massive Qatari support in the stands and the country's final victory spurred representations of a glorious Qatari football past which could be achieved only with synergy between the people and the team. In addition, tensions resulting from the Gulf War were still alive in the memories of football supporters during this tournament celebrating Gulf identity.

From a Major Sports Country to a World Sports Power: The Development of Chinese Elite Football after the Beijing Olympics

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Football is among the world's most popular sports, and its development in China highlights its professionalization. However, the professionalization of football in China did not translate to Olympic achievement in the 2008 Games, when China otherwise won the most gold medals. Hu Jin-Tao introduced the idea of "stepping from a major sports country to a world sports power," aiming to reinvigorate football in China. In 2009, China's new leader, Xi Jin-Ping, gave public support to promoting elite football.

In addition, during a meeting with the head of the Korea Democratic Party on July 4, 2011, he put forth his personal expectations that China would qualify to join, hold, and then win the FIFA World Cup. Given the great concern expressed by state leaders, campus football was put on the hot seat. Many private enterprises started to echo to the government's policy and were willing to promote elite football as well. To accelerate the development of football, the Chinese government even promised "the separation of management and operation" within the administration system of football, starting in the Guangdong Province.

This research adopts the theoretical framework of corporatism from the research of Schmitter (1979) and Chen Han-Yu (2007). Semi-structured interviews were conducted to collect data in order to understand how the Chinese government interacts with, integrates, or subdues relevant stakeholders, such as nongovernmental organizations and private enterprises. Finally, considering the situation in Taiwan, the concept of policy learning suggests that we can learn from both positive and negative examples in China's strategies to promote elite football and deal with difficulties in order to develop better policies for Taiwanese professional sports in the future.

Euro 2004 and the Idea of Nation: Consequences of the Largest Sport Mega-event in Portuguese History

Francisco Pinheiro

Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

In 2014, Portugal commemorates the 10th anniversary of the European Football Championship (Euro 2004), the largest sport mega-event in Portuguese history. For Euro 2004, 10 new stadiums were constructed at an investment of more than 650 million Euros. Of this sum, approximately 317 million Euros was public money (76 million Euros directly from the Portuguese national government and 241 million Euros from six city councils). After this glamorous sport mega-event which was a social success, what happened to these 10 stadiums? Have the stadiums been successes or white elephants? Did this event improve sport participation? Were only sport motives behind the organization of this mega-event, or were there political reasons, such as the idea of modernity? This presentation reflects on these questions and tries to understand the links between sport and politics in contemporary Portugal.

SESSION: Mountain Sports II

Climbing Beyond the Summit: The Social and Global Aspects of Women's Expeditions in the Himalayas

Martina Gugglberger

University of Linz, Austria

The modern period of mountain climbing started with the first ascent of Mont Blanc in 1786. During the 19th century, after nearly all the peaks of the Alps had been reached, new challenges were found outside of Europe. Historically, mountain climbing has always been influenced by transnational factors. In the 19th century, mountaineering was connected to the start of travelling and Alpine tourism. Influenced by the colonial mentality of conquering new territories and the enlightened vision to obtain scientific knowledge of untrodden regions, mountain climbing from the beginning has had a global aspect. Especially with attempts to “discover” and reach mountain peaks outside of Europe and North America, mountain climbing shifted from the Alps as the “playground of Europe” to global playgrounds, including the peaks of the Andes, the Himalayas, the Caucasus, and Greenland.

A global aspect of the history of mountaineering is the fact that mountaineering has always been, and to a certain extent still is, a gender-biased sport. Since the beginnings of mountaineering, the ideal climber was constructed along stereotyped masculine values and linked to heroic and nationalized discourses. In countries like Great Britain, new found Alpine clubs in the second half of the 19th century were considered to be male-only associations. Even if women were not explicitly excluded from membership in many national Alpine clubs, their place and role remained marginalized until the end of the 20th century.

This paper discusses the gender issues of high-altitude mountaineering from the 1950s to the present using global perspectives. As a starting point, the present time is chosen to look back at the past. Since February 2014, three Nepalese female climbers have promoted their project of the “first Nepalese women’s expedition to K2 of Pakistan, 2014” on Facebook. In July 1954, the second highest mountain in the world, K2 in the Karakorum, was reached for the first time by an Italian team. In July 2014, the 60th anniversary of this event was celebrated.

To look more closely at the historical development of women-only teams in the Himalayas, social and global implications and self-presentations of the endeavor shall be reflected upon. How has the strategy of women-only teams changed within the last 60 years? How has the impact of mountaineering tourism influenced the politics of gender in the area of “thin air?”

1954–2014: Sixty Years from the First Successful Ascent of K2: The Evolution of International Context and the Current Politics of Climbing

Massimiliano Lodi

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum, Qatar

The first successful mountaintop ascents were mainly seen as national achievements. This is unlike the opening of new climbing routes, which are considered to be personal achievements of the involved climber(s).

From the first successful ascent of K2 in 1954—of which this year marks the 60th anniversary—I will frame this event in the international attempts made mainly by European nations to achieve the conquest of one (or more) of the highest mountains on earth. An inevitable section will be dedicated to Mount Everest.

Through mythologies linked to the activity of climbing, I will attempt to design a political scenario and define historical connections with regional governments at the time of some of the first ascents. I will explore the evolution of the politics linked to the commercial exploitation of today’s climbing attempts.

The discourse will be built mainly through theories developed in post-colonial studies and current chronicles, as well as through the use of elements of postmodernism.

The lecture should be able to provide the audience with a comprehensive introductory discourse on the social values of mountain explorations’ history as well as a poignant historical background for reading the stories lying behind some of the most epic moments in climbing history.

Filling the Void: Representation of Identity in Mountain Climbing Films

Hans-Dieter Gerber

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum, Qatar

This study investigates the creation and representation of identity in mountain climbing films. Expanding on Michel Foucault's concept of "the other space" (heterotopia), this paper illustrates how a film creates an imagined space with a network of projected spaces, protagonists, societies and cultures that can ultimately impact on and distort our understanding of the actual physical spaces depicted in the films.

An analysis of the films "The Epic of Everest" (1924), a documentary about the tragic expedition of George Mallory and Andrew Irvine to Mount Everest and Touching the Void (2003), a documentary about Joe Simpson's and Simon Yates's near fatal attempt to climb Siula Grande (6,344m) in the Peruvian Andes, as well as fictional German mountain films from the 1930s with Leni Riefenstahl and the fictional action film Vertical Limit (2000) demonstrates how images of an actual physical space filtered by a camera lens influence the viewers' understanding and perception of this space and its people.

The deconstruction of the films from the first half of the 20th century therefore results in underlying notions of nationalism, racism, heroism to the death for your homeland, while the more recent films show strong connotations of individualism and spiritualism. Finally, the paper illustrates that these characteristics of the space and its people in the films transfers to the viewers. The nationalism and heroism of the older films then becomes a mental preparation for WWII, while the individualism and spiritualism leads to a commercialization of mountain climbing as the mountains become a place to be truly in touch with oneself.

SESSION: Health and Fitness

A Comparison of the Philosophy of Somatics and Korean Seondo as an Approach to the Whole Human Body Concept

Shin Young Jin

Seoul National University, South Korea

In the 20th century, Thomas Hanna used the term “somatics” to define a new dimension in comprehending human being as “the living body in its wholeness.” This concept critiques the contradictory dualism of the body–mind concept and the merely scientific approach to human movement which dominates modern society.

In the ancient Oriental view of human beings, the holistic approach to the body–mind concept is a tradition which has lasted for thousands of years. Many different body–mind practices, such as martial arts, yoga, Buddhism, and Korean Seondo, are based on this traditional Oriental philosophy.

Under the dominant Occidental thinking and amid radical scientific and medical development, the concept of the subjective, organic whole body has faded, and the concept of the body as an object has dominated. Consequently, we have lost self-organizing subjectivity as a human right. Therefore, in the midst of the remarkable development of human movement performance, we must also confront the social and individual problems caused by this loss of self, accelerated by the objectification of the body precipitated by capital.

Hanna tried to overcome the limitations in the existing viewpoint separating the body from the mind. He defined the concept of the soma, or the living and changeable body that actively copes with the environment and enjoys spontaneous, subjective, whole life, given a more reasonable and healthy approach to the human movement. Various practices and methodologies of human movement based on Hanna’s work (e.g., the Feldenkrais Method, Alexander Technique, Body-Mind-Centering) have been proposed. They share in Hanna’s philosophy of interpreting human movement from a first-person perspective, instead of a third-person, scientific, objective viewpoint. These practices have contributed to the improvement of movement and healing methodology, in addition to forming a cultural climate of self-discipline.

Historically, humanistic movements, such as yoga, which originated in India, have been practiced in East Asian countries, such as China, Korea, and Japan. This paper discusses Korean Seondo, a self-discipline method rooted in the Oriental way of thinking with a philosophy and practices that optimize mental, physical, and spiritual energy and promote health. Although differences between the principles of somatics and Korean Seondo exist, they share a fundamental view and common philosophy embracing the body, mind, and environment.

The purposes of this research are to look at the common principles of philosophy and methodology and to explore different ways of approaching these methods and integrating two distance theories.

The Conditions for the Emergence of Instruments of Power in Sports: Sporting Licenses, Medical Certificates, and Sports Insurance

Laurence Munoz

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This article aims to determine the conditions for the emergence and spread of three instruments of power in sports in late 19th and early 20th century France (Simon, 1990): the sporting license, the medical certificate, and sports insurance. Without seeming intent, these matters greatly contributed to the establishment and consolidation of sports federations. As instruments of cohesion, the guarantee of legality, and protection against accidents, these initiatives represent the necessary conditions for the nascent institutionalization of sports in France.

The literature in this area shows a gap. Although more general works provide certain data, the abovementioned issues never serve as a central research focus. What are the pioneering institutions in the field of sport? What are the core motives when such initiatives are undertaken? What are the stakes?

This research is part of a more general project developed in a socio-historical framework, with research questions designed to address current problems (Noiriel, 2006). In this particular case, the concern is understanding how a hegemonic sports movement was built using of instruments of power which deteriorated afterwards. In this context, the sociological approach also aims to identify the power relations generated and to examine how they were weakened.

The genesis of each of these instruments is studied through the periodicals of the main sports federations of the time (Le Gymnaste, Tous les Sports, Les Jeunes). In addition, analysis of meeting reports and correspondence enriches the research.

The results highlight the relative simultaneity of the three initiatives concerned, showing that the socio-economic context and the process of institutionalization of sports are the key factors in their development.

Physical Activity as a Preventive and Health-promoting Strategy: A Study of How Welfare Policy Changes Affect the Field of Sports

Charlotte Østergaard

Metropolitan University College, Denmark

This study takes its point of departure from the welfare policy changes made in Denmark in recent years. Under these changes, municipalities have begun to use physical activity as a health promotion strategy. The purpose of this PhD study is to gain insights into how these changes affect the field of sports.

The research methods applied are an historical analysis of the field of sports and a case study of four municipal health prevention projects aimed at physically inactive citizens. In these four projects, municipalities cooperate with sports organizations and clubs. The sociology and methodology of Pierre Bourdieu supplies the theoretical framework for this research.

This study shows that self-realization, flexibility, and adaptation to change are new normative pillars, which have caused changes in the field sports. To allow oneself to be exploited and participate in as many projects and networks as possible seems to be a new way for sports organizations and clubs to accumulate symbolic capital. Similarly, it is important for the success of the prevention projects that the target groups, most of whom are socially vulnerable, transition from being passive to actively engaged participants. The participants' habitus, characterized by a lack of self-realization, flexibility, and adaptation to change, thus functions as a mechanism for social stigmatization and marginalization. The main focus of my presentation is changes in the field of sports.

The Fitness Campaign in Austria in the Early 1970s: A Case Study in the Transformation Process in Postmodern Sports in Central European Societies

Rudolf Müllner

University Sports University of Vienna, Austria

On October 26, 1971, the first national Fit-mach-mit ("Fit-hike and fit-run") took place in Austria. It was the biggest mass sport event in the history of the country, with approximately 150,000 participants. Today, the national fit-run and hike takes place on the most important Austrian state holiday commemorating the 1955 declaration of Austrian independence. This paper aims to examine the history, organization, financing, ideals, and goals of the Fit-mach-mit campaign in Austria in the early 1970s.

This presentation focuses not only on the organizational history of the early Austrian fitness movement but also asks if and how the fitness movement can be examined in the more general theoretical framework of Fordist and post-Fordist sports in central European societies. This objective requires identifying the key characteristics of modern and postmodern sports and asking what role this campaign played in that transformation process.

The thesis of this paper is that this fitness campaign, as a clearly definable phenomenon, already had some key characteristics of postmodern sports, particularly the number and type (age, gender) of participants /agents, the forms and types of organization, the contents and goals, concepts of the body, and the changing relation between subjects' bodies and state intervention. However, it can also be shown that the post-Fordist campaign still possessed important elements of the Fordist sports ideology. As a theoretical framework, we use the theory of functional differentiation and modernization, as well as the social-historical concepts of Fordism and post-Fordism.

SESSION: Sport and Globalization

Globalization: Processes, Power, Issues, and Ethics

Gerald R. Gems

North Central College, United States

This presentation offers a brief history of globalization as one of power and struggle between opposing forces. Specifically, this paper examines the processes of globalization, such as the revolution in logistics, new modes of communication, technological progress, migration, urbanization, and neoliberal trade policies.

This paper discusses both the advantages and disadvantages of global trade, such as the production of wealth and its disproportionate distribution. Also addressed are the role of the media and its concentration in the hands of the few, which allows for the limited dissemination of information. This research examines the economic power struggle between the United States, which gained supremacy in the 20th (so-called American) century, and the developing economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa in the present era.

This presentation pays particular attention to the role of sport and the ethical decisions made by individuals engaged in sporting enterprises within the globalization movement. Sport is regarded as a form of soft power, allowing the easy transmission of value systems across cultures and international boundaries through multinational corporations and sport governing bodies. Mega-events sponsored by such groups enhance the power and prestige of certain western organizations by encouraging the adoption of western sport forms and their inherent values. The adoption of such events and sport forms is evident in the sport tourism efforts of such Mideast countries as Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

The outcomes of these transformations point to three possibilities: the homogenization of cultures with little diversity, a hybridization of cultures with a cross-cultural flow of products and influences, or the polarization of cultures, which can produce antagonism and conflict. This presentation concludes by asking audience members to consider the effects of sport globalization on their own countries and the role which they play in the process. Will their decisions and actions make the world a better place?

Lessons Learned: Using a Grassroots Program to Promote Peace through Sport in Jordan

Lawrence W. Judge

Ball State University, Muncie, United States

Throughout history, all peoples have enjoyed sport, even as they have fought amongst themselves. Resolution of conflict can be achieved through diplomacy and government-led solutions. However, there is also a great need for grassroots actions to support top-down, governmental initiatives. The number of grassroots programs supporting sport in development and peace (SDP) initiatives has increased since 2003 as a result of the United Nations' promotion of sport as a means to foster development and peace.

The success of any SDP program relies heavily on its ability to listen to and meet the needs of the community. SDP programs have been criticized for the perceived imposition of Western ideals and the exclusion of local values and visions. Organizational leaders must work to shed the neocolonial stigma that plagues SDP efforts. To increase the efficacy of SDP programs, leaders must actively involve community partners in all phases of the SDP process, including design, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination.

The purpose of this presentation is to share the lessons learned through the SDP program Soccer for Peace and Understanding in Jordan (SPUJ). This presentation offers lessons related to the importance of collaboration within the local community, the crafting of program curricula, project team member training, evaluation, and increasing longevity. The SPUJ used the shared love of the sport of football (soccer) as a tool to build relationships and to teach children peace-building characteristics, such as acceptance, citizenship, conflict resolution, and leadership skills. To maximize the impact of SPUJ, coaches were utilized in a “train the trainer” approach. Coaches are often highly respected and hold positions which present opportunities to teach these skills. The project goals focused on strengthening Jordanian football coaches’ skills at developing peaceful living and citizenship behaviors in their athletes, increasing coaches’ knowledge of the technical aspects of football, promoting mutual understanding, and implementing strategies to teach Jordanian youth skills for peaceful interaction and to improve their sport-related athletic skills. Through the train the trainer approach, the SPUJ program allowed the project leaders learn vital lessons.

The Possibility of Basketball Having Been Introduced as a Women’s Sport in Japan: The History of Women’s Basketball in Japan

Tetsuji Kakiyama

Fukuoka University, Japan

Basketball reportedly was introduced to Japan in 1908 by Hyozo Omori, a graduate of the YMCA International Training School in Massachusetts and director of the physical education department at the Tokyo YMCA. However, James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, writes, “I do know that as early as 1900 Hancock, in his book on physical education in Japan, mentions basketball as an important part of the program for Japanese women.” This research compares Naismith’s notes and Hancock’s book (1903) and investigates the possibility that women’s basketball was introduced in Japan before 1908. Hancock’s book (1903) declares that “A Japanese instructor would pronounce basketball to be an exercise of great value, especially if it be carried on in the open air” but offers no corroborating evidence for Naismith’s description of “basketball as an important part of the program for Japanese women.” However, after returning from studying in the United States (1891–1894), Jinzo Naruse played marikago-yugi (a basketball-like game) at the Baika girl’s school in 1894 and Japanese-style basketball on the sports day at Japan Women’s University in 1903. Also, after returning from studying abroad at Smith College (1899–1900) and Boston Normal School of Gymnastics (1901–1903), Akuri Inokuchi taught basketball at a women’s higher normal school. Additionally, basketball hoops were installed at an outdoor gymnasium of Nagasaki Kwassui girl’s school in 1902, according to the Amateur Athletic Union’s (AAU) 1904 basketball rule book. Therefore, it can be said that basketball was introduced at girl’s schools in Japan before the accepted date that Hyozo Omori first introduced basketball to Japan (1908).

SESSION: Physical Education II

Contemporary Transformations of Physical Education in the II. Constitutional Period (1908–1918) in Turkey

Sabri Özçakir and İbrahim Yıldırım

Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey

The Second Constitutional Period (SCP), in which contemporary education trends were incorporated into physical education (PE) and the paramilitary style of PE met the relevant conditions and needs of the period, is considered a turning point in the history of Turkish PE. The pedagogical, paramilitarist, and eugenic dimensions of PE played an important role in the political elite's efforts to produce citizens suitable for the new regime.

This study examines law regarding the field of PE, course schedules, gymnastic festivals, paramilitary youth organizations in SCP, and publication activities, such as inspection studies and instruments for the transformation in the SCP. Toward this aim, archival documents, original and translated books, and periodicals were analyzed. The findings are presented here.

In the SCP, efforts to establish a legal basis for PE courses were accelerated. Numerous regulations were published, and PE courses added to the schedules of many civil schools, including girls' schools. Selim Sirri Bey, an active member of the Committee of Union and Progress, played an important role in defining the PE system used in the SCP. Bey had stayed in Sweden for approximately a year and collected information about Swedish gymnastics. After his return to Turkey, he worked in practice and inspection and encouraged the adoption and dissemination of Swedish gymnastics.

Through these efforts, the Jahn-Amoros gymnastics system was transformed into Swedish gymnastics. In order to conduct PE courses in appropriate settings, gymnasia were transformed following the standards of Swedish gymnastics. Additionally, the number of books and articles on physical education grew. Gymnastic festivals as a showcase for Swedish gymnastics were conducted during the hardest days of World War I. These festivals conveyed the excitement, dynamism, and loyalty of the youth to the public. Growing a strong, healthy and nationalist generation received help from paramilitary youth organizations, in which PE and Scouting activities had a crucial role.

Consequently, despite many difficulties during the SCP, reform took place in the field of PE. The foundations for new regime's (Republic of Turkey) PE mentality were created in the SCP.

Selim Sırrı Tarcan: A Legend in the Development of Physical Education and Sports in Turkey

Ferman Konukman, Giyasetting Demirhan and Murat Erdogan

Qatar University, Qatar

Selim Tarcan is among the most important figures in modern physical education teacher education in Turkey. He played a nearly legendary role in the organization of physical education and sports in schools, military institutions, and the Olympic Games in Turkey. Tarcan served as a soldier, physical educator, and director of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. He also wrote articles in newspapers, gave interviews on the radio, and organized conferences to encourage the public adoption of physical education and sports. He held the first such conference in the field in Istanbul when he returned from Sweden. The purpose of this presentation is to explain Tarcan's contributions in five areas: physical education and sports, teacher preparation, the establishment of physical education in military institutions, and formal and informal education in Turkey.

120 Years of High School Education of Physical Education Teachers in Croatia

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University of Zagreb, Croatia

The aim of this paper is to analyze the activities and events preceding and enabling the establishment of a system of high school education and training for physical education instructors in Croatia after the introduction of obligatory physical education classes in 1874. Previously, physical education was mostly optional and delivered by foreign gymnastic teachers (Germans, Austrians, Czechs), who implemented the principles of the German and later the Czech gymnastic system. Most teachers in elementary schools, however, did not have even a minimal knowledge of conducting physical education classes, nor were there any references or literature from which they could gain a basic knowledge of the prescribed physical education curriculum.

Franjo Bučar (1866–1946), the father of Croatian sport, was involved in almost every significant event in sport and physical education in Croatia from the late 19th century to mid-20th century. Bučar was the first Croat to be a member of the International Olympic Committee (1920–1946). His significant role in the history of Croatian sport started in 1894 after he returned from two years of study at the Royal Central Gymnastic College in Stockholm, Sweden. Upon his return, Bučar organized and ran a two-year Course for Secondary School Gymnastic Teachers (1894–1896). This was the first high school (college) of physical education in Croatia and this region of Europe.

Bučar designed a modern curriculum and syllabus comparable to those of the most popular European schools of the time. In the three-semester course, thirty students (including one woman, Ivana Hirschmann) took 16 theoretical and practical courses. In almost ideal conditions provided by the Croatian government, Bučar incited students' interest in many sports and games previously unknown in Croatia.

Certain contents were taught for the first time, including football, figure skating, ice hockey, field hockey, skiing, sleighing, cricket, and fencing—foil. Simultaneously, the Croatian body of knowledge and skills was expanded in swordsmanship, tennis, apparatus exercises, cycling, athletics, bocce, and other sport disciplines. During the course of the program, students demonstrated more than 80 games for children.

These beginnings of education and training of physical education teachers in Croatia were highly important for the development of not only physical education but also sports and exercise movement in the country. After passing the final examinations, the students returned to their hometowns as qualified physical education teachers and sports professionals. They quickly increased the quality of gymnastics and sport in Croatia. Their efforts to promote and improve the reputation of sport deserve credit for the inclusion of numerous sports and sporting games in school curricula, the introduction of numerous sports as extracurricular activities, and the establishment of the first Croatian sport organizations. However, the political circumstances in 19th-century Croatia also powerfully influenced all activities in education and training for physical education.

SESSION: Olympics II

The Olympic Committee of Portugal: Identifying the Founding Date

Rita Nunes Ferreira

New University of Lisbon, Portugal; Olympic Committee of Portugal

The identification of the founding date of the Olympic Committee of Portugal (OCP) lacks consensus. In addition to the date of October 26, 1909, assumed to be official by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the OCP, other available facts lead us to investigate this question.

This paper is part of a research project investigating the 1909–1912 period. The first step in this project was to consult the primary sources in the OCP archives in Lisbon and the IOC archives in Lausanne. However, the OCP archive lacked any documents dated from 1919. Therefore, I prioritized examining the IOC archives. I completed this first phase of research and identified relevant documents.

Other sources of information were also identified and consulted to better understand the continuity of the events which ultimately led to the creation of the National Olympic Committee. Examples of these sources include articles, monographs, periodicals, and books. Contacts with other historians were also established, along with contacts with some centenary sport institutions that might have archival documents from that period.

After accessing these different primary and secondary sources, we found a different date for the foundation of the National Society to Promote the Physical Education (NSPPE): 1909. This is the organization that, three years later, delivered the idea of founding the Olympic Committee and gathered support from other individuals for that effort. Their objective, amongst others, was to prepare for Portugal's first participation in the Olympic Games. The founding of the OCP was announced in the national sport periodical *Sports Ilustrados* on May 4, 1912.

The interpretation of some non-scholars that the OCP, as an internal project of NSPPE, should adopt the date of its creation is unsatisfactory, given the available documentation and historical references to the date of 1912. Facts such as the continuation of the NSPPE activities after 1912 and celebrations of its 50th anniversary in 1962 and the OCP's centenary in 2009 led us to understand that this issue should be analyzed and, if necessary, the history of the Olympic Committee of Portugal should be rewritten.

Morgedal versus Olympia: Norwegian Attempts to Create New Olympic Traditions

Sebastian Kühn

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Compared to its summer equivalent, the existing literature on Olympic torch relays puts less emphasis on winter relays. This makes winter relays an interesting area for research, especially because the tradition of kindling the flame in Olympia (and for the Winter Games) was not established until 1964.

The relay toward Oslo in 1952 is of special interest, as it marks the first torch relay ever conducted toward the Winter Games. Underlining the Norwegian claim of having invented ski and competitive winter sports, the torch was lit in the cottage of skiing pioneer Sondre Norheim in the village of Morgedal. It was then carried solely on ski by legendary Norwegian skiers (or their descendants) on its way to Oslo.

According to an official report given by the Organizing Committee, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) specifically stressed that it was not an Olympic flame being carried from Morgedal to Oslo, but a torch greeting from the “cradle of modern skiing in Norway.”

In the Norwegian version of the report, there is an additional sentence that had not been translated from the English version: “The idea behind it was a parallel to the torch relay of the Summer Games, which goes from Olympia to Greece.” This is, of course, exactly what the IOC reserved itself against.

Other Norwegian authors were even more explicit: “Just as Olympia is the classical arena for Olympic Summer Games, so Morgedal, the cradle of skiing, is its counterpart in the Winter Games.”

After having sent a flame to the Games in Squaw Valley due to the organizers' time constraints, Morgedal approached the organizing committees of several editions of the Winter Games in an attempt to establish the Morgedal flame as a permanent Olympic tradition—but did not succeed.

When Lillehammer was elected to host the Winter Games in 1994, the Norwegians saw an opportunity to again link the Morgedal flame to the Olympic ceremonial. In the meantime, as the status of the Olympic flame from Olympia had been formalized in the Olympic Charter, two different relays were arranged: a national relay carrying a flame from Morgedal and an international relay carrying the Olympic flame from Greece.

The planned merging of the flames in Oslo and the prominent involvement of the Norwegian Royal Family in both relays signaled the Norwegian claim of holding a symbolic flame of at least equal value for the Winter Games. This led to a deep controversy between the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee and the Hellenic Olympic Committee, and a number of compromises had to be made.

The distinction between the two flames remained rather unclear for the general public. When Norwegians refer to the torch relay toward the Winter Games in Lillehammer, they are likely referring to the national relay that carried the flame from Morgedal.

With Oslo bidding for the Olympic Winter Games in 2022, it will be interesting to see to what extent the discussion regarding Morgedal as the more legitimate “sanctuary of winter sports” will occur.

A Probe of Antique Catalog Values and Communication about Ancient Chinese Sport

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Sport is a kind of spiritual carrier of life and the heart. A nation's sport is a representation of its cultural cohesion and the externalization of its spirit.

China's ancient sport, a cultural form which has persisted for thousands of years, has been the recipient of ancestors' perceptual life and strong emotions. In the process of its emergence and maturation, Chinese sport absorbed elements of game, entertainment, competition, and ways of caring for life, in addition to aspects of other sport cultures. Under the influences of ontology, hunting, music, and religious culture, ancient Chinese sport formed a unique, broadly inclusive style. It tends to make human body fully moisturized and to make sports enjoyable. Ancient Chinese sport is closely related to Chinese traditional culture in many aspects.

This study is based on archaeological research and examines the cultural sequences and roots of ancient sports from an historical perspective. Seeking traces of ancient sports, this research consulted a large body of literature and examined archaeological finds, including paintings, stone balls, painted pottery, bronze ware, inscriptions on bones, Qin and Han silks, burial portraits, stone carvings, murals, tomb frescoes, silk paintings, sculptures, and other cultural relics and sites. From these sources, this study collected different kinds of images related to sports and brought them into play as historical data in the sports research fields.

This presentation explains the contexts of the sport eras revealed by the images' materials, determines the meanings of these images, and uncovers the national spirit and psychological characteristics expressed in these images.

This study works in the emerging field of solid, static sport cultural relics across history and decodes the implied cultural substances and symbolism in these visual images. In doing so, this study contemplates the significance of sport culture to China's sport academics and aims to expand not only the borders of the sport history, physical anthropology, sociology, and many other fields but also interest in advancing the study of the academic history of sport, both in China and throughout the world.

SESSION: Sport and Politics

State and Sports in Russia during the First World War

Dmitry Belyukov

Velikie Luki Sports Academy, Russia

On the eve of the First World War, the Russian government's policy on sports changed dramatically. On June 11, 1913, the Emperor Nicholas II created the Office of Observation for Sport, charged with addressing the physical development of the people of the Russian Empire. Headed by Major General V.N. Voeikov, the office prepared standards of physical development and allocated funds for the All-Russian Olympiads, an annual comprehensive competition following the Olympic program. The Olympiads were regarded as preparation for the Games of the Olympiad VI Berlin. The first Russian Olympiad was held in Kiev in 1913, and the second Olympiad took place in Riga in 1914. The closing ceremony of the Olympiad II, scheduled on August 1, 1914, was canceled due to the outbreak of World War I.

Many famous athletes, including members of Russian Olympiads, volunteered to join the military during the early days of the war. Among these were Prokhorov, Vyazemskij, and Koudelka. Numerous Russian athletes were killed in battle, including Chaplinsky, Pankratov, and Dobrovolsky.

The office developed the Regulations on the Mobilization of the Sport, which Emperor Nicholas II approved on December 8, 1915. The mobilization of sport was aimed at organizing the pre-conscription training of persons to be received in the army. Pre-conscription training was conducted primarily by military and sports committees created in towns and districts by sports and gymnastic societies and secondary and elementary schools with students older than 16.

The first military sports committee was established in Moscow October 18, 1915 under the leadership of V.N. Shustov, followed by the Petrograd military sports committee on December 10, 1915. By June 1916, there were already 23 Russian military and sports committees. In addition, sports organizations were actively involved in fundraising for the families of wounded and dead soldiers who were members of sports associations. Sports clubs assisted in evacuation hospitals.

Despite great difficulties, sporting life in the home front did not stop. Russian and international competitions in track and field, weightlifting, rowing, and figure skating were held.

Sport and Politics in the Notícias da Guiné Bulletin (1968)

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This article analyzes 45 issues of Notícias da Guiné (News of Guinea): Bulletin of the Center for Information and Tourism of Guinea from 1968, the inaugural year of the bulletin. Published by an institution linked to the Portuguese colonial administration, this bulletin covered various issues, including sport. This paper seeks to answer two research questions: What representations of sport appeared in the journal? What links between these representations and the political situation in the former Portuguese Guinea can be traced? To answer these questions, the article focuses on the bulletin's sport section, which accounts for the vast majority of references to the subject.

The first section of the bulletin describes its characteristics and presents an overview of representations of sport, highlighting clubs and entities linked to the Portuguese administration. Following this emphasis, the bulletin provides an overview of institutionalized sports activity in the capital, Bissau. The following section discusses politics, particularly two issues: the use of sport by the Portuguese administration and the impacts of colonial war on the conditions for doing sports. In the first case, Notícias da Guiné, as a state journal, extols the qualities of sport and frames it as an example of union and harmony between Portugal and Guinea. War is not mentioned in the sport section, but war's negative consequences for sport can be perceived indirectly. Finally, this paper analyzes the distinctive place reserved for "His Highness Football" in the bulletin.

Body and Politics: Policy and Practice of Elite Disability Sport in China

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China started its disability sport journey in 1984 with only 24 athletes. China's successes in sports in general have been regarded as evidence not only of ideological superiority and economic prosperity but also of national revival. Participating and performing well in the Olympics and other international competitions became the symbolic means of catching up with and even defeating the western powers. To obtain fast results in medals rankings in disability sport, China applied a similar approach as it took to competing with the former Soviet Union and East Germany. Since the 12th Summer Paralympics Games in Athens in 2004, China has topped the medals rankings. The country's next move presents concern as China, already ranked first, has no space for improvement. Simultaneously, the rapid development of elite disability sport has raised additional concerns, especially the low participation rate in mass sport.

This paper examines the development of China's elite disability sport, focusing on policy and practice in the context of politics and social change from 1949 to the present. Four historical stages can be identified:

1. the initial stage (1949–1966), when the disability sport was incorporated into the education system

2. the stage of standstill (1967–1977), when disability sport was devastated in its infancy by frequent political movements, especially the Cultural Revolution

3. the stage of recovery (1978–1986), when disability sport policy and organizations were formed; and 4. the rise to world class (1987–2012), when China began to move up to the Paralympics medals ranking.

In conclusion, the development of the elite disability sport in China has been linked closely with politics and has reflected changes in Chinese society during different historical periods.

The History of the Sport Civic Movement in South Korea

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South Korea has hosted three major international sporting events: the Summer Olympic Games in 1988, FIFA World Cup in 2002, and IAAF Track & Field World Championships in 2009. The country will host its fourth major sporting event, the Winter Olympic Games, in 2018. Korea is among the world leaders in sports. Despite widespread praise for South Korea's hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and 2002 World Cup, these events have drawn equally as many criticisms for their social affects. Some critics contend that the outburst of social problems after these world sporting events symbolizes the combination of compressed economic growth and political authoritarianism.

In 2000, 14-year-old middle school swimmer Jang Hee-Jin requested that the Korean Swimming Association (KSA) shorten her school and training camp so that she could catch up her studies. In response, the KSA eliminated her from the national team and expelled her from the national training camp. This incident provoked scholars in sport fields and spurred a consensus to rectify this practice. A signature-collecting campaign drew the support of 231 kinesiology professors from 51 universities in two days. In May 2002, the Civic Network for Justice in Sport (CNetJS), the first civic movement group in sport, was founded.

The civic movement had gained ground in South Korea during the 1980s. The country had experienced 30 years of military authoritarian government after regaining independence in 1945. Parallel to the development of democracy in South Korea, approximately 80% of existing civic organizations in the country were founded between 1990 and 2000. The Civic Network for Justice in Sport came into being later than other civic organizations.

My aim for this paper is to draw a quick sketch of the current status of the South Korean civic movement in sports in comparison with other fields and countries. Ultimately, I intend to delineate ways that sports can contribute to world peace.

SESSION: Dance

On Shanghai-Style Yangko Dance

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Yangko dance is a national, traditional Chinese sports culture project which retains a certain vitality in today's society. Shanghai-style yangko dance is a new sport and cultural activity, born in Shanghai and the surrounding area. This new style reflects the legacy of traditional Yangko dance but also the specific geographical environment and Shanghai culture and art. Regarding creative practice, Shanghai yangko seeks to balance inheritance and innovation, tradition and fashion, local and international influences. This dance style has the cultural innovation characteristics of the “all rivers run into sea” approach, combining Chinese and Western tradition. The researchers chiefly employed the methods of documentary study, observation, and investigation.

Research Results and Analysis

Shanghai yangko emerged in Lujiazui, Pudong subdistrict, Shanghai. It incorporates some elements from the ancient Chinese traditional sports culture and advanced Western culture. Shanghai yangko uses famous Jiangnan music forms, such as Jasmine, Taihu beauty, and Zizhu tune, for tone and theme, with various variations. These forms are also the symphonic means to achieve novel, rich, stereo sound effects. The action choreography is based on the traditional actions of “go, swing, twist,” merged with elements of foreign sports dance styles, such as Latin and bull fighting. This combination of Chinese and Western elements creates choreography compatible with the North and the South. In clothing design, Shanghai yangko breaks from tradition and mixes national and Western styles. Displaying an image of keeping up with the times in fashion, dance styles, and health, Shanghai yangko is highly popular and plays an important role in comprehensive fitness campaigns.

As a new sport, Shanghai yangko needs to gradually improve its fitness elements, increase participation, eliminate regional differences, and stay rooted in traditional culture. In this new historical period, Shanghai-style yangko dance plays an increasingly important role in the popularization of mass sports.

Traveling on the Road of Dreams: The Life Story of a Street Dancer

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Through qualitative descriptions and in-depth interviews, the present study aims to explore how a street dancer faced life's twists, turns, and transitions while continuing to walk down the road of his dreams, ultimately finding self-fulfillment. By examining his career development, we tried to gain insight into important events in his life, including significant people in his life, critical incidents, the pros and cons of street dancing, and the way he gave meaning to and accounted for his decisions.

The stories show how young people, like the dancer, learn about themselves and interact with others in the prevailing trends of pop culture, making their dreams come true. Using the method of descriptive research, this paper was made possible by referring to relevant documents on pop culture and street dancing. Furthermore, we interviewed six senior street dancers to consolidate the findings and observations. In conclusion, the dancer's career development can be divided into three stages.

The first stage is the longing for pop idol looks, building a slender body, and seeking one's own distinctive originality, which sparked his dancer dream. The second stage is about unfaltering passion in the face of the undesirable bonds of convention. The last stage is relevant to self-reflection and self-motivation. The dancer faced challenges and strove for success. He combined personal hobby, profession, and career responsibility to accomplish his dream and encourage teenagers to do the same. Changing from subculture to mainstream culture, this case study on the development of street dancing may contribute to future studies on dance art, dance education, and dance culture.

Changes in the National Traditional Sports Inheritance from A Si Dancing under the Moon

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Employing the methods of a literature review and field survey, this paper investigates an important custom and traditional sports cultural activity of the Chinese Yunnan Yi nationality—A Si dancing under the moon. This paper argues that, in the environment of the modern social market economy, variations have appeared in the traditional inheritance patterns of A Si dancing under the moon, such as ritual activities, self-entertainment, youth marriage, family, village, and their inevitable effects. Under the government's guidance, the main participants in A Si dancing under the moon have changed from young men to the middle aged, elderly, and special cultural performance teams.

The musical selection, arrangement, and movement have become more commercial and market oriented in order to meet the needs of the cultural industries. To maintain national characteristics in the midst of a growing commercial market economy, A Si dancing under the moon has maintained seriousness and continuity in its traditional ritual activities, while emphasizing the popularization and daily life of the people on stage. Practitioners of this dance have sought a balance between modernity and tradition, forging an important path for the legacy and development of the national traditional sports culture.

Between Myth and Reality: A Demand for a Documented Sports History of the 1936 Olympic Games

Emanuel Hübner

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Much has been written about the Olympic Games of 1936, which were held under the National Socialist dictatorship in Germany. Most of the issues involved seem to have been researched. A closer look, however, shows that this is not true.

Despite the huge output of books and articles on the 1936 Olympic Games, these unique games have been neglected as an object of serious scientific research based on authentic documents and facts. Consequently, sports history research—as far as the 1936 Olympics are concerned—adheres to a position historians have considered old fashioned since the 1960s: a strong fixation on Hitler, who supposedly was involved in every aspect of the games. In some ways, it seems as if Hitler himself were the organizer of the games. Thus, highly complex problems are oversimplified to an extreme form of personalization.

Sports history publications still convey the impression that the Third Reich was a “totalitarian monolith” and that the National Socialist regime acted consistently. Even general works on German history lack critical structural analysis when dealing with the Olympic Games of 1936. Most frequently neglected is the fact that the complexity of the contemporary social reality and related processes likely influenced the multi-year preparation for and then the actual staging of the huge Olympic Games of 1936.

The National Socialist regime was indisputably a terrible dictatorship. However, the strong personalization of Hitler, the view of the regime as a static block, and the lack of a clear purpose lead to essential problems in understanding the determinative processes of the National Socialist period. Negation of the complexity of historical reality has extensive consequences and ultimately results in a construction of myths which impede a clear assessment of the past. These myths obscure events, instead of promoting an adequate understanding of the past.

This paper aims to uncover some myths about the 1936 Olympic Games. The de-construction of each myth of the National Socialist past does not trivialize this period in history but, rather, contributes to a more realistic view of it.

The 2022 World Cup: A Potential Monkey Wrench for Change

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The controversial awarding to Qatar of the 2022 FIFA World Cup, the world's most important sporting event alongside the Olympic Games, has emerged as a potential monkey wrench for social and political change. The tournament has to the Qataris' surprise given international trade unions, human rights groups and a reluctant governing world soccer body, Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), leverage they lacked prior to the awarding to pressure Qatar to radically reform the Gulf state's long-criticized labour system. It has also offered critics of the awarding of the event a stick with which to beat Qatar. In response, Qatar has pledged significant reform in a bid to secure achievement of its soft and subtle power goals and fend off demands that would fundamentally alter its political and social structures. In doing so, it is walking a tightrope, balancing the soft power-dictated need to embed itself favourably at multiple levels in the international community and defeat the potential threat of losing the right to host the World Cup with maintaining a socially and politically restrictive system whose long-term viability is being called into question.

United In Protest: From “Living and Dying with Our Colors” to “Let All the Colors of the World Unite”

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Istanbul's "Big Three" football clubs Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe and Galatasaray dominate the Turkish Super League. The matches between these fiercely rival teams, aka “derbies”, are often intense and culminate in the eruption of violence which has even been fatal on occasion.

To many people's surprise, the anti-government protests which were sparked by outrage over police action against environmental protestors in May 2013 brought these eternal rivals together. Thousands of Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe and Galatasaray supporters marched arm-in-arm to Taksim Square and demanded justice and freedom. Out of this solidarity is born Istanbul United, a seemingly new fan group with a new logo that combines the three rival logos. Çarşı, the legendary fan group of Beşiktaş, also played an important role in the protests and received the support of all football fans as well.

This paper will focus on the politicization of football in Turkey during the second half of 2013. By looking at both the political role of football fans of the “Big Three” during and after the Gezi protests, and the ways in which mutual respect and solidarity is born amongst diverse protesters, this article discusses the possibilities of translating this positive genre to a peaceful spectatorship in Turkish football.

World Cup Football as a Catalyst for Change: Exploring the Lives of Women in Qatar's First National Football Team: A Case Study

Kelly Knez, Tansin Benn and Sara Al-Khaldi

Aspetar, Qatar

In 2012, five Qatari women participated in a qualitative research study, which aimed to explore the negotiation of opportunity to be members of Qatar's first national women's football team. Qatar is a conservative Islamic country which is experiencing rapid modernisation. Part of this modernisation includes the increasing visibility of sport, for example the successful bid for the 2022 men's Football World Cup. In response to this bid, the first Qatari women's national football team was established in 2011.

The project was positioned within a social constructivist framework. Five out of 12 squad members, over the age of 18, volunteered to participate in semi-structured interviews. Interview questions probed the women's experiences and influences on their opportunities and journey to membership in the national team. From a thematic analysis, issues such as: the management of gender norms and the influence of significant others dominated the data. This research indicated that the women's agency enabled them to manage their situation with a range of strategies and to change attitudes towards women footballers. The winning of the bid to host the men's World Cup has been a catalyst for change in making spaces for Qatari sportswomen.

Round Table 2

Football, Masculinities and Health on the Gaza Strip

Gerd von der Lippe

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This analysis is built on two questions: First, what discourses of a masculinity of resistance maintaining a sense of normality under abnormal conditions are drawn from the interviews of the footballers, and secondly, to what extent is football experienced and felt as a 'free space of health' for the Gaza players in a context of war and blockade and in relation to the situation before 2007. To answer these questions, I have interviewed, during July 2011, male athletes, coaches and managers in nine football clubs in Khan Younis and Gaza City. I also conducted 18 qualitative interviews during November 2011 with footballers in the two top Gaza leagues in Rafah, Khan Younis, Gaza city and Shati Prison Camp.

The challenges of sport in some MENA societies (19th - 21st centuries) International comparative case studies within Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Yemen

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During the last 19th century, and the first part of the 20th century, MENA countries were under the rule of Western domination (colonialism), British or French. So, what were the role and function played by sport and its introduction for colonialists in one hand, and for locals in the other hand? For these ones, how sport was culturally owned by independence movements, but too by the whole society? And what were in this past period, and what are today at the beginning of the 21st century, the social, cultural, and symbolic challenges of sport?

The proposal is an international comparative approach by a case study of four different national history countries: two from the Middle-East (Lebanon and Yemen), and two from North Africa (Egypt and Tunisia). The interest of the comparison is in the fact that two of them were under the British rule (Egypt and [South] Yemen), and the two others under the one of France (Lebanon and Tunisia).

Three topics will be concerned by our analysis during this period: sport as a symbol of modernity and the participation of these countries to the world competitions, sport as a challenge of the social and cultural transformations, and the place of women in sport and society.

AUTHOR INDEX

AKINDES, Gerard	45
AI-KHALDI, Sara	84
BELYUKOV, Dmitry	77
BENN, Tansin	84
CHARITAS, Pascal	47
CHEN, Li-O	80
CLEOPHAS, Francois	45
ČUSTONJA, Zrinko	73
DEMIRHAN, Giyasetting	73
DICHTER, Heather	56
DONGHUA, Liu	81
DORSEY, James	83
ED-DAHBI, Malika	85
ERDOGAN, Murat	73
FERREIRA, Rita Nunes	74
FORTES, Rafael	78
GE, Min	55
GEMS, Gerald	70
GERBER, Hans-Dieter	66
GIERLICH, Joachim	38
GORI, Gigliola	61
GUGGLBERGER, Martina	64
HECK, Sandra	53
HEDENBORG, Susanna	36
HENRY, Ian	32
HOFMANN, Annette	57
HÜBNER, Emanuel	82
JEHOON, Sung	50
JIN, Shin Young	67
JUDGE, Lawrence	70
JUMA, Fahad	31
KAKIYAMA, Tetsuji	71
KASUGA, Yoshimi	43
KNEZ, Kelly	84
KONUKMAN, Ferman	73
KORKMAZ, Sevda	60
KRÜGER, Michael	33
KÜHN, Sebastian	75
KUN, Wang	59
LACHHEB, Monia	85
LI, Liu	48
LIJUAN, Mao	76
LIN, Mei-Chun	52

LIPPE , Gerd von der	84
LODI , Massimiliano	65
MACLEAN , Malcolm	46
MAINLA , Enn	40
MATSUO , Shunsuke	49
MENGXIA , Xin	61
MIN , Cai	80
MOHAMMADI , Shahrzad	41
MÜLLNER , Rudolf	69
MUNOZ , Laurence	68
NA , Young-il	79
NAKAMUTA , Kana	44
NASSIF , Nadim	85
NYBELIUS , Marit	58
OBAYASHI , Taro	54
ØSTERGAARD , Charlotte	68
ÖZÇAKIR , Sabri	72
PFISTER , Gertrud	40
PINHEIRO , Francisco	64
QILIN , Sun	76
RASPAUD , Michel	85
RENSON , Roland	35
ROLIM SILVA , Luis Henrique	62
SAKAKIBARA , Hiroaki	44
SALAT , Ali	62
SARJE , Aino	39
SCHUT , Pierre-Olaf	53
ŠKEGRO , Dario	73
SZIKORA , Katalin	51
TAN , Tien-Chin	63
TERRET , Thierry	37, 53
THÖNY , Christof	57
VERTINSKY , Patricia	34
WACKER , Christian	38
WILANT , Natalia Camps	55
XIANGUO , Li	48, 80, 81
YEN , Chia-Ju	42
YILDIRAN , İbrahim	72
ZHENG , Cheng	48
ZHIXUN , Guan	78
ZHONGSHEN , Li	59, 76

ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS

3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum

The 3-2-1 Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum will be an amazing experience with interactive and unforgettable exhibits, inspiring objects and unique activity areas. It will be constantly updated and designed to educate and entertain, delivering state-of-the-art sport from around the world. The museum demonstrates to the world that sport and Qatar are closely linked. As a local hub and a global magnet, it will attract a broad range of visitors from schools, families to tourists as well as visiting dignitaries and academic researchers. As a widely recognised national and international centre for sports history, heritage and knowledge 3-2-1 promotes and encourages academic research. The 3-2-1 is a member of the Olympic Museum Network, which currently unites 22 Olympic museums worldwide.

International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES)

The International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES) is the umbrella organisation for sports historians all over the world. ISHPES came into being in 1989 through the merging of ICOSH and HISPA. ICOSH (the International Committee for the History of Physical Education and Sport) was founded as early as 1967 in Prague. HISPA (the International Association for the History of Physical Education and Sport) was founded in 1973 in Zurich. ISHPES is affiliated with the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) and cooperates with other international sports science and physical education organisations.

ISHPES promotes research and teaching in the area of physical education and sport. Its purpose is to facilitate and to improve communications and cooperation between sport history associations at the national and regional levels, as well as between scholars. ISHPES organizes international congresses and seminars and provides information on sports history projects, publications, and events through the ISHPES Bulletin.

Qatar University

Qatar University is one of the leading institutions of academic and research excellence in the GCC region. It provides high quality undergraduate and graduate programs that prepare competent graduates, primed to shape the future of Qatar. The organization's strong relationship with Qatari society is reflected in its community service efforts and in its vibrant research portfolio that addresses relevant local and regional challenges, advances national goals towards a knowledge-based economy, and contributes actively to the needs and aspirations of the society.