



25th International Congress of CESH

"Competition and collaboration in sport and physical education from Antiquity to Modern Times"

Bucharest

21-23 September 2022



Institutul Liszt
Centrul Cultural Maghiar București



Website: cesh2022.unefs.ro

Social Media: #cesh2022 #ceshcongress



WELCOME TO UNEFS !

WELCOME MESSAGES



Distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen,

On behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf, I welcome you to the National University of Physical Education and Sports and to this International Congress of CESH. The interest of the international scientific community to understand sports obliges us to look into history and for this I am proud that this year our university hosts such an endeavour. Especially when this is the first CESH Congress in Eastern Europe.

During the three days of the event, I hope you will discover our university, you will enjoy this congress and you will take with you some important memories from the 25th edition of the CESH Congress. The challenges made by the Congress are significant, considering that the COVID-19 threaten is still present, but I am confident that you will succeed in your objectives and you will go back home safe.

The title of this congress, “Competition and collaboration in sport and physical education from Antiquity to Modern times”, summarizes the essence of sports and I find it excellent in the present context when the world is more and more polarised. Finding the right balance between them is very difficult and history showed us this. I am convinced that your presentations will identify the most relevant aspects of collaboration and competition in sports history and this event will generate some important ideas.

Once again, I am honoured that UNEFS can host such an event, I want to thank you to the General Assembly of CESH for this opportunity and I wish you all a successful meeting.

Prof. PhD Florin Pelin

Rector of UNEFS



Dear Colleagues and Friends,

At the time of writing this message, we don't know how 'normal' the circumstances of our CESH congress in Bucharest will be. All the more so, on behalf of the Directing Council of CESH and of the participants, I express my deepest thanks to Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin and all the colleagues from the National University for Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest, who helped to make this conference possible and continue writing the history of CESH.

This booklet is compelling evidence of the dynamism of our society, of its open-mindedness and diversity. Of course, we are particularly delighted that Pompiliu-Nicolae's proposal to host a CESH congress will enable us to meet again, visit Bucharest and learn about the sports history research conducted in Romania and in eastern Europe more generally. This is after all what congresses are for!

The Romanian colleagues have displayed great flexibility, enthusiasm and generosity in the run-up to the 2022 CESH Congress. These skills are much appreciated and I am sure that they will be highly valued by the participants in Bucharest over the next few days. To those who are unable to come, I send my best thoughts and wishes, and hope to see you soon again.

Have a great congress and a fabulous time in Bucharest!

Prof. PhD Daphné Bolz

President of CESH



Welcome!

Dear Colleagues, The CESH 2022 Organising Committee warmly welcomes you to Bucharest, a city in love with sport and a place where history is at home.

We are happy to host a long-awaited Congress and to experience the joy of reconnecting. We hope that the three days you will spend in Romania's capital will enrich you both intellectually and culturally. To this end, we have tried to blend the useful with the enjoyable and to offer you an interesting mix of activities, both within and outside the Congress. We are available at all times and look forward to hearing from you about any curiosity, question or problem.

In line with the theme of this edition, we are certain that we have a successful collaboration ahead of us.

Best regards,

Monica Stănescu, Professor PhD, UNEFS Bucharest

Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin, Lecturer PhD, UNEFS Bucharest

Coordinators of the Organising Committee



Whatever you do, use #CESH2022!

Whether you're attending our keynote speakers' presentations, presenting yourself or simply enjoying the proceedings, get on the bandwagon and spread the word (and the love) by using the hashtag #CESH2022!

We're looking forward to seeing your feed fill up with photos at our event, plus your thoughts on the Congress, tagged with #CESH2022.

And, to make things more interesting, our most active guests on social media will win fantastic prizes. So, don't forget: whatever you do, use #CESH2022!



UNEFS SHORT HISTORY

UNEFS celebrates 100 years of existence during the season 2022-2023, and this because the first course started in November 1922, but the institution was legally recognised in June 1923. UNEFS was the first institution of its type in Romania when it was founded and the first headquarters were on the place where today you could see The Palace of the Parliament. The founder of UNEFS is considered general Virgil Bădulescu, which function reveals the scope of the UNEFS, to prepare specialists in physical education to train the youth of the country for war.

Since its first years of existence, UNEFS has enjoyed an elite teaching staff. Several outstanding personalities of the Romanian science and culture taught at this institution. Nicolae Paulescu, considered to be one of the insulin inventors, writer and philosopher Mircea Eliade, anthropologist Francisc Rainer were just few of the specialists who worked at UNEFS.

The first class of physical education teachers graduated in 1926 and, among them, many were to become remarkable personalities in the field. Princess Ileana of Romania (daughter of king Ferdinand of Romania) studied at UNEFS and underlined the close relationship between our institution and the Royal Family.

The instauration of communism after WW2 made from UNEFS a central institution in the regime plans to build an elite nation, but also an elite group of athletes with the objective to achieve multiple medals at international level. In the same time, communist regime is responsible for the demolish of the UNEFS headquarters and stadium in 1984. The university was forced to move its staff, students and infrastructure in just one week and a new chapter began.

UNEFS moved in 1984 to its actual address, Constantin Noica street, no 140, where the former Malmaison Army Post and Royal Stables were during the interwar period. UNEFS continued to develop and received during the 1980s thousands of foreign student, especially from countries like African countries, Middle-East countries and Greece. After 1989, UNEFS started to regain its international dimension, being involved in important projects.



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Evangelos Albanidis (University of Thrace)
- Eleonora Belloni (University of Siena)
- Daphné Bolz (University of Münster / University of Rouen Normandie)
- Florence Carpentier (Université de Lausanne / University of Rouen Normandie)
- David Day (Manchester Metropolitan University)
- Fernando Garcia Romero (Complutense University of Madrid)
- Mike Huggins (University of Cumbria)
- Denis Jallat (Université de Strasbourg)
- Jean-Francois Loudcher (Université de Bordeaux)
- Michal Mazurkiewicz (Jan Kochanowski University, Kielce)
- Richard Mills (University of East Anglia, Norwich)
- Bogdan Popa (Nicolae Iorga Institute of History, Romanian Academy, Bucharest)
- Dilwyn Porter (De Montfort University, Leicester)
- Simona Petracovschi (West University of Timișoara)
- Grégory Quin (Université de Lausanne)
- Juan Antonio Simón Sanjurjo (European University of Madrid)
- Daniele Serapiglia (Complutense University of Madrid)
- Angela Teja (Società Italiana di Storia dello Sport, Rome)
- Alejandro de la Viuda Serrano (Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid)

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Pompiliu-Nicolae CONSTANTIN, Lecturer PhD, UNEFS Bucharest

Monica STĂNESCU, Professor PhD, UNEFS Bucharest

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Mădălin GRECU, Student, UNEFS Bucharest

Cosmin Moise, PhD, University of Bucharest

Alexandru Vlad Gheorghe, Student, UNEFS Bucharest

Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee



The Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee is the non-profit organization that champions the sports and Olympic ideals in Romania, while also managing the Romanian teams for participation in the Olympic Games. This institution was formed in 1914 in Bucharest. His president since 2016 is Mihai Covaliu, former Olympic champion. The Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee is a very active institution, promoting the Olympic principles and values. Also, it is committed to promoting sport in society, supporting other sport organisations, strengthening the integrity of sport and supporting clean athletes.

For this, education is an essential pillar in the strategy of the organization. To achieve these goals, the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee acts as a catalyst for collaboration between different stakeholders at national level, like public and private authorities. The international involvement is not neglected and this is the reason for which, the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee joined the International Congress of CESH.

Romanian Cultural Institute



The Romanian Cultural Institute (Romanian: Institutul Cultural Român, ICR), headquartered in Bucharest, was established in 2004 and became an essential institution to promote the Romanian identity through cultural actions. Working in tandem with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in partnership with countless indigenous and foreign organizations, the Romanian Cultural Institute acts on several levels: as a diplomatic promotor, cultural management unit, artistic and PR agency and as a centre for research and documentation.

Since its establishment, the Romanian Cultural Institute has organised and participated in thousands of different fairs, festivals and exhibitions abroad and in Romania, it has organised multiple events dedicated to the Romanian diaspora, it has published hundreds of titles, it has offered hundreds of scholarships and fellowships, and this makes it very visible and very active on all levels of its activities. Sport represents a domain which receives more and more attention from the Romanian Cultural Institute for its cultural value and for this reason, Romanian Cultural Institute decided to join the International Congress of CESH.

The Liszt Institute – Hungarian Cultural Centre Bucharest opened its doors to the public of Bucharest in 1992. Its aim is to strengthen and expand cultural relations between Romania and Hungary through its events. These events cover all areas of contemporary Hungarian culture: art exhibitions, concerts (classical, jazz and traditional music), round-table discussions and conferences, theatre performances, film, children's activities and dance. The field of activity extends to other areas as well such as science diplomacy and sports diplomacy. The Institute is present with its events in other cities in Romania, too.

Among our sports diplomacy activities, we emphasize our exhibition entitled "History on the field" that provides insight to the Romanian-Hungarian national football team matches; "Football magicians and ball jugglers at home and abroad. Hungarian-Jewish footballers, coaches and elite football"; we presented the legendary Golden Team / Magical Magyars in a separate exhibition; we have shown to the large public the architecture of the Puskás Arena (from the Népstadion to the Puskás Arena); we also regularly fostered the friendship between the two great rowers Tamás Wichmann and Ivan Patzaichin; our institute has also given a better understanding of the history of Hungarian kayak-kenu sport within the framework of the Rowmania Fest.

CEREFREA Villa Noél



CEREFREA Villa Noël is a regional center of the University of Bucharest. The institution was created in 2013 and it is dedicated to high-level training and research in the humanities and social sciences, offering researchers and scholars in the Central and Eastern European region appropriate scientific working conditions and an institutional context that encourages critical interdisciplinary debate.

CEREFREA Villa Noël aims to develop a network of researchers and to create a specialised pole and platform for national and international academic exchange. To achieve this goal, the Centre has financed since 2013, through the AUF, IFR, FMSH and UEFISCDI, about 150 mobility. The CEREFREA Villa Noël has conference rooms with high-performance technical equipment, seminar rooms, offices for researchers, a library and several studios for teachers and young researchers in residence.

TES-D Project



Towards an EU Sport Diplomacy (TES-D) is a two-year project co-funded by the Erasmus + Programme of the European Union (EU), coordinated by IRIS Paris in collaboration with 7 European partners from six countries, dedicated to the implementation and promotion of an EU sport diplomacy. Alongside IRIS and the International Sport and Cultural Association (ISCA, Denmark), six universities are taking part in the project: Edge Hill University (United Kingdom), the National University of Physical Education of Sports (Romania), SOAS University of London (United Kingdom), the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Italy), the Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain, Belgium), and the University Carlos III of Madrid (Spain). The historical background was not neglected, and represented an important tool to explain the present issues of sport diplomacy.

Asociația Coolturală "Nouă ne pasă"



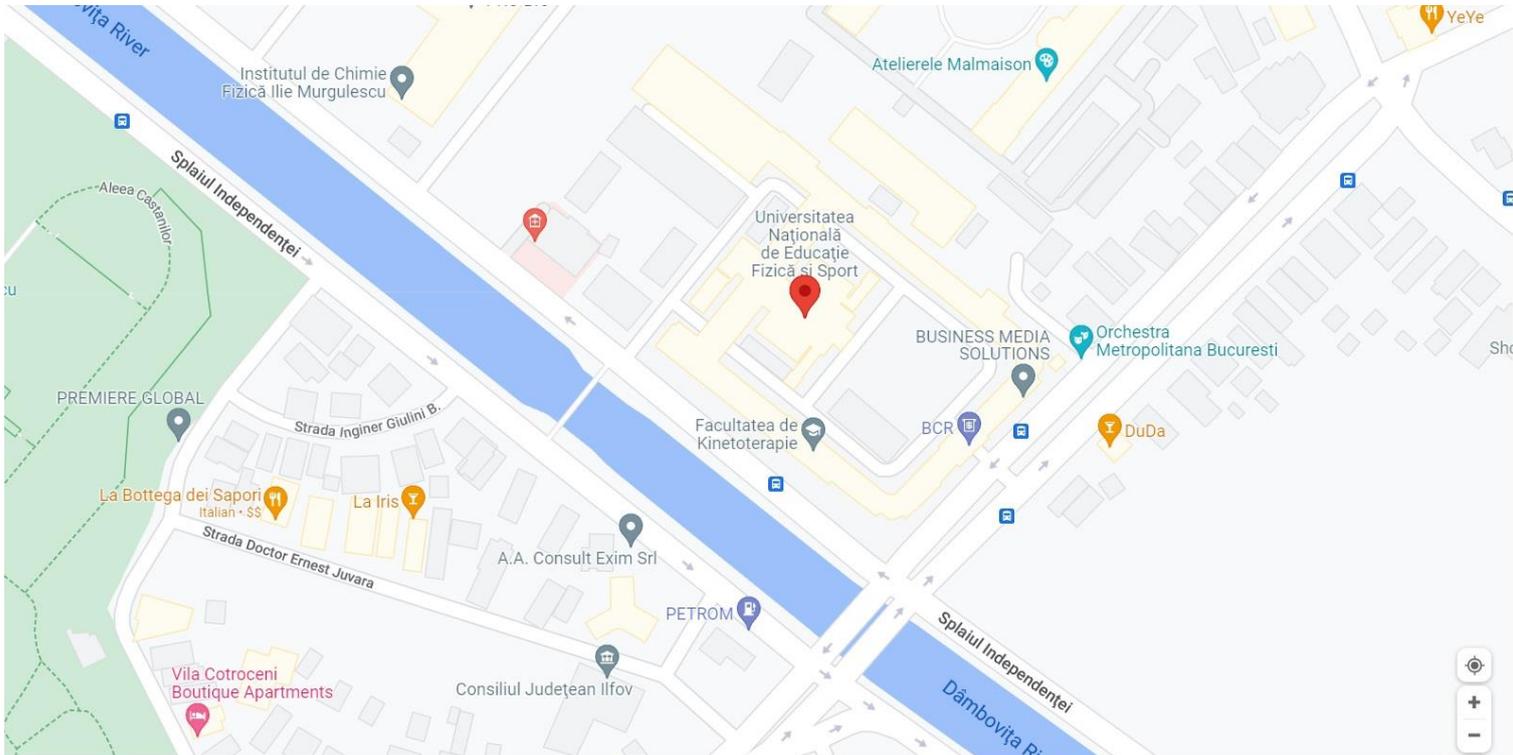
Cooltural Association "We care!" (Asociația Coolturala "Noua ne pasă") was founded in 2008 with the aim of promoting, developing and supporting culture and collateral events. Since its foundation and until now the Association has held various cultural events: conferences, contests, cultural expeditions and thematic routes, etc. For the International Congress of CESH, Asociația Coolturala "Nouă ne pasă" offer their support and will guide you through the city. For more information about its activities, we recommend you to follow it on Facebook.

The Football Museum Bucharest



The Football Museum is the newest museum in Bucharest. It will be open for the public from October 2022 and will be located in the heart of the city – Bucharest Old Town. With a private investment of over 1 million euro, The Football Museum expects over 100 000 visitors in the first 12 months. People will have the chance to be in a special environment, which will combine history with present in an interactive way. Some pieces of the Football Museum were rented for the International Congress of CESH and we hope that in your next visit in Bucharest you will not miss the opportunity to visit the place.

HOW TO GET HERE



Address of the event: UNEFS Bucharest, Constantin Noica street, no. 140, Bucharest, Romania

Interactive map link: <https://goo.gl/maps/KCPMBfeY6wwE2WE56>

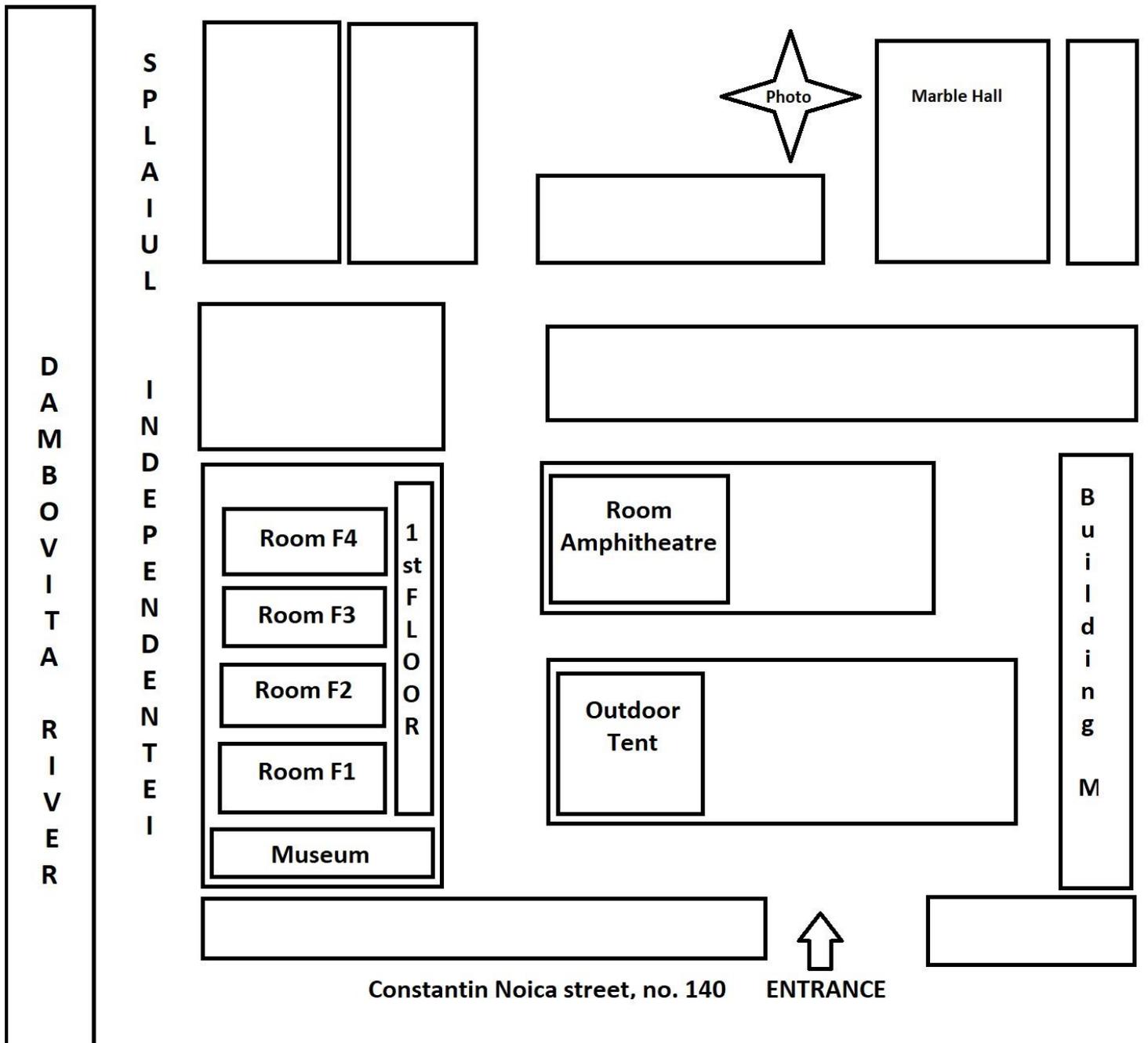
It's good to know that Bucharest is a safe city and it has a diverse, and functional, public transportation service, but also convenient alternatives. Here are a few details about getting around the city:

- **Arriving at the Henri Coanda International Airport:** we suggest taking the train line to Gara de Nord station (it's quick, the trip takes circa 20 minutes – departures every 40 mins; and cheap - 1 euro one-way ticket, that you can also pay aboard, even contactless); there's also the 783 bus line that takes you to the city centre, but the traffic overground can be a nightmare at rush hour;
- **The easiest way to stroll around the city centre** is on foot. From Calea Victoriei to the Old Town, you can see the main historical and cultural attractions of Bucharest
- **From the venue of CESH 2022**, the UNEFS headquarters, you can easily walk to the city centre or take the subway from Eroilor (M3) or Grozavesti stations (M1). Get off at Piata Unirii for the Old City; at Izvor for the Palace of Parliament
- **You can also rent an electric scooter** to enjoy the city – they are omnipresent in the city (easily recognizable as they are parked in certain spots and really colourful). Be careful with the Bucharest traffic, however!

Ways to reach our university headquarters:

- Bus Station Pod Cotroceni: buses 62, 69, 90, 123
- Bus Station ANEFS: Bus 201
- Metro station: Eroilor (M3) & Grozăvești (M1)
- Mobile applications: Uber, Bolt
- Taxi
- Electric scooters: Lime

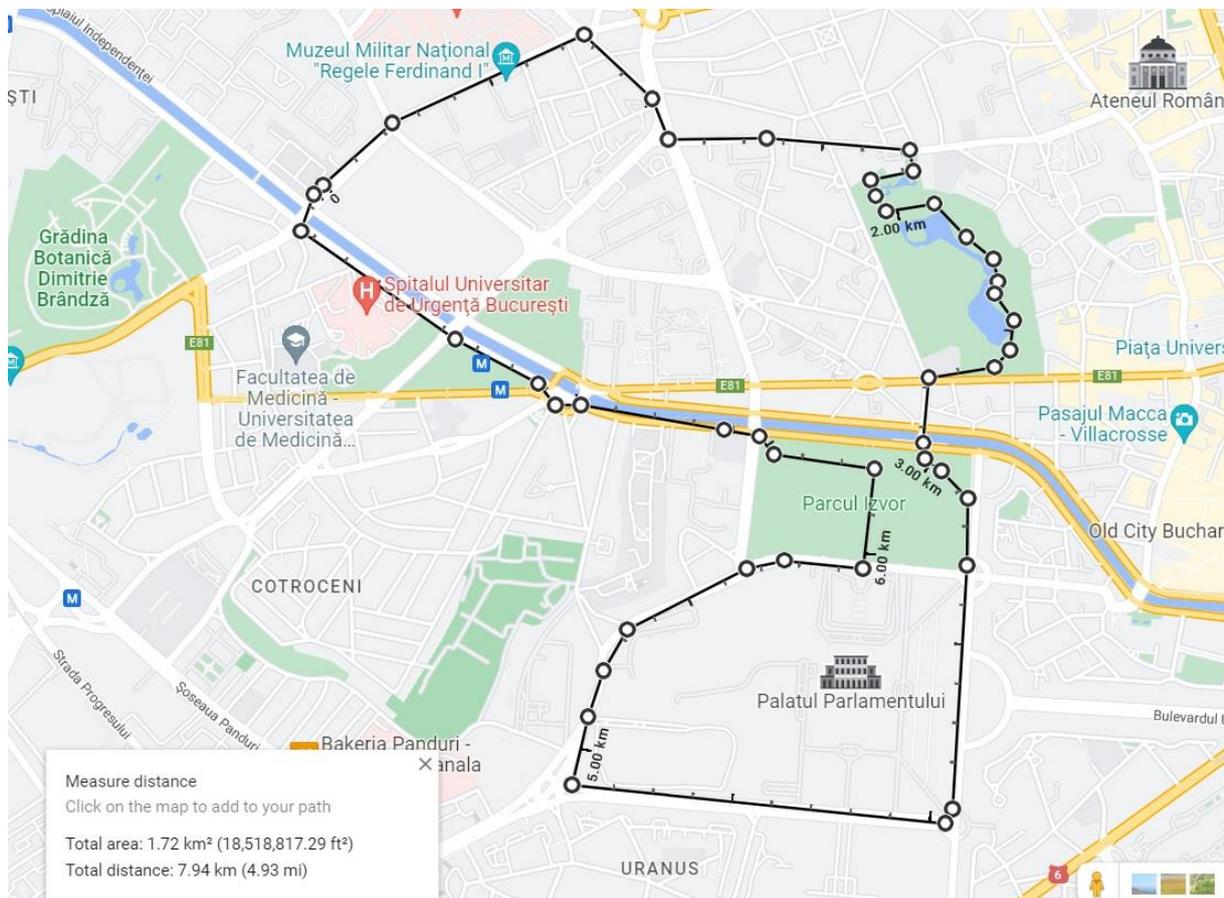
UNEFS PLAN & WI-FI



Wi-fi password: senat107

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

We propose some social activities to increase networking, so we encourage you to enjoy them. You may use for free the UNEFS outdoor field, our hall, or the gym during your stay. Also, you are invited to attend a running session on the morning of Thursday. Below, you have the map of the running session, which helps you to join the group en route. If you are interested in these activities, please inform us by email.



Running session with Marian Chiriac. Starting point: UNEFS (Route: UNEFS, Military Museum, Ibis Hotel City Center, Cismigiu Park, Izvor Park, House of The Parliament, Orthodox Cathedral, Izvor Park, Opera, Eroilor Park, UNEFS). Distance: 8 km.

EMERGENCIES

During the conference, organizational emergencies may be addressed to cesh2022@gmail.com or to **Pompiliu Constantin** on his Romanian number (+40729326517).

General Emergency: 112

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Anke Hilbrenner, Professor for East European history at the Heinrich Heine University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Keynote title: Jewish Sport History in East Central Europe: Collaboration, Competition and Question of Belonging in the first half of the Twentieth Century



Mike Huggins, Emeritus Professor of Cultural History, University of Cumbria

Keynote Title: The Complexities of Sporting Competition: A Tentative Overview



Fiona Skillen, Senior Lecturer in History at Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland

Keynote Title: 'The game of football is quite unsuitable for females and ought not to be encouraged': a comparative analysis of the 1921 English Football Association ban on women's football in Britain and Ireland

PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 20 September 2022

18:30-20:30 Welcome cocktail

Wednesday, 21 September 2022

8:00-9:00 Reception of guests

9:00-09:30 Welcome ceremony

09:35-10:35 **Anke Hilbrenner**, *Jewish Sport History in East Central Europe: Collaboration, Competition and Question of Belonging in the first half of the Twentieth Century*

10:45-12:45 Session 1 & Session 2

12:45-13:45 Lunch

13:45-15:15 Session 3 & Session 4

15:20-17:20 Session 5 & Session 6

17:30 – 17:45 Oina demonstration

18:15-19:30 Guided walking tour of Bucharest

Thursday, 22 September 2022

8:30-9:00 Coffee break

9:00-11:00 Session 7 & Session 8

11:10-12:40 Session 9 & Session 10

12:45-13:45 **Mike Huggins**, *The Complexities of Sporting Competition: A Tentative Overview*

13:50-14:00 Group Photo

14:00-15:00 Lunch

14:30 -15:00 Meeting of the Fellows of CESH

15:00-16:15 General Assembly of CESH

16:20-17:50 Session 11 & Session 12

18:00 – 19:30 Session 13

20:30 – 23:00 Official Dinner

Friday, 23 September 2022

9:00-9:30 Coffee break

9:30-11:30 Session 14 & Session 15

11:35-12:35 **Fiona Skillen**, *'The referee was generous enough to limit the ordeal': Some reflections on the development of women's football in Scotland, 1880-1939.*

12:35-13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 Session 16 & Session 17

15:10-16:40 Session 18

16:45-17:15 Conclusion of the CESH Congress

Detailed Programme

Tuesday, 20 September 2022

18:30-20:30 Welcome cocktail in the Outdoor Classroom Tent of UNEFS

Early guests could pick up their participation kit.

Wednesday, 21 September 2022

8:00-9:00 Reception of guests in the Outdoor Classroom Tent of UNEFS

9:00-09:30 Welcome ceremony, Room Amphitheatre:

Speakers: Florin Pelin, Monica Stănescu, Daphné Bolz, Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin

09:35-10:35 Keynote presentation, Room Amphitheatre:

Anke Hilbrenner, *Jewish Sport History in East Central Europe: Collaboration, Competition and Question of Belonging in the first half of the Twentieth Century*

10:45-12:45, Session 1, Room F1:

Gender studies

Chair: Gertrud Pfister

- Arnd Kruger, Swantje Scharenberg, *Sydne Rome competing with Trimmi - a German biography of Aerobic*
- Martina Gugglberger, *Standing on top: Gendered aspects of competition and collaboration in Himalayan mountaineering*
- Anita Sterea, Alexandra Nica, Simona Amânar-Tabără, *The perfect ten history in Romanian gymnastics - From Nadia Comaneci to Lavinia Milosovici*
- Grigore Gheorghe, Dan Badea, Ciolcă Sorin, Palade Tudor, *The women's route of football-rugby games in Romania*

10:45-12:45, Session 2, Room Amphitheatre:

Sport diplomacy

Chair: Fabien Archambault

- Clément Luy, *Cycling in fascist sport diplomacy: the example of the Critérium des Italiens de France*
- Lorenzo Venuti, *An unfortunate attempt of sport diplomacy: Romania, Hungary and the Mitropa cup in the late Thirties (1937-1940)*
- André Gounot, *Football against Franco. The collaboration between Cuba, Mexico and the Basque Team in the middle of the Spanish Civil War*

- Juan Antonio Simon Sanjurjo, Daniele Serapiglia, *Cultural 82. Football and culture at the FIFA World Cup in Spain. A successful example of collaboration?*

12:45-13:45 Lunch at the Calise Restaurant

13:45-15:15 Session 3, Room F3:

Sport in communism

Chair: Richard Mills

- Octavian Țicu, *Dribbling Communism: The history of Nicolae Simatoc from Ripensia to FC Barcelona*
- Ramiro Cabanes Martinez, *Perceptions about sports on the two Chinese revolutionary breaks*
- Simona Petracovschi, Anamaria Păutu, *Physical education, mass sport and gender during communism as reflected in the Journal of Physical Education and Sport*

13:45-15:15 Session 4, Room F1:

Olympism

Chair: Juliane Lanz

- Anita Sterea, Konstantinos Georgiadis, Alexandra Nica, Simona Amânar-Tabără, *Evangelos Zappa - a personality of the Olympic movement too little known*
- Kamil Potrzuski, Arkadiusz Włodarczyk, *Modern panhellenic games in the Polish press in the second half of the 19th century*
- Oana Rusu, *Women's involvement in the Olympic Movement. A socio-historical analysis*

15:20-17:20 Session 5, Room Amphitheatre:

Objects of European Sports History

Chair: Daphné Bolz

- Daphné Bolz, *Presentation of the project 'European history of sport in 100 objects'*
- Jan Luitzen, *A Red and Black Dutch Cricket Cap, 1881*
- Juliane Lanz, *The Golden Snowman - Winter Sports Badge An object of European Sports*
- Alejandro Viuda-Serrano, *Real Madrid 'Chamartin stadium', a communist and socialist arena during the Spanish Civil War*
- Kamil Potrzuski, *The representational building of Polish YMCA in Warsaw (1932)*
- Lidia Lesnykh, *What do all competitors have in common? Accreditation badges of the first Universiade (Turin, 1959)*
- Richard Mills, *The Marshal Tito Cup: Yugoslavia's 'Dearest Trophy'*
- Anke Hilbrenner, *The photograph of Erich Vöhringer training on horizontal bar on a Stalin Constitution Truck (1930s)*

15:20-17:20 Session 6, Room F1:

Workshop 'Olympic education through sport history'

Speakers: Konstantinos Georgiadis, Anita Sterea, Simona Amânar-Tabără

17:30-17:45 Oina demonstration with the team of the School 112 Bucharest coordinated by prof. Ioana Nedelcu

18:15-19:30 Guided walking tour of Bucharest with Anita Sterea (Asociația Coolturala Nouă ne Pasă). Starting point: Manuc's Inn (Hanul lui Manuc).

Thursday, 22 September 2022

7:00-8:00 Urban running with Marian Chiriac. Starting point: UNEFS (Route: UNEFS, Military Museum, Ibis Hotel City Center, Cismigiu Park, Izvor Park, House of The Parliament, Orthodox Cathedral, Izvor Park, Opera, Eroilor Park, UNEFS). Distance: 8 km.

8:30-9:00 Coffee break

9:00-11:00 Session 7, Room F3:

Actors of sports history

Chair: Gerald Gems

- Anita Sterea, Matei Gheboianu, *The role of sports champions in political life in post-communist Romania*
- Sylvain Dufraisse, Boris Vinogradov, *Becoming an international sports leader: national trajectories of Soviet representatives in international sports organizations*
- Monica Stănescu, Alexandru Virgil Voicu, Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin, *Romanian notabilities in international sports organisations. Sport diplomacy in communist Romania*
- Pascal Charitas, *French PES teachers in Africa between colonization and decolonization: from "cooperators" to "developers" of EPS and sport? (1947-1969)*

9:00-11:00 Session 8, Room F1:

Competitions and organizations

Chair: André Gounot

- Eugenia Garcia-Sottile, Debora Godoy-Izquierdo, *Iconic and not-so-iconic images of competition and solidarity*
- Doriane Gomet, *Sports competitions in captivity. The case of French prisoners of war during the Second World War*
- Valeria Bălan, Luciela Vasile, Ticală Laurențiu Daniel, Ana Maria Mujea, Adrian Rădulescu, *History of swimming in numbers and data*
- Doriane Gomet, Yohann Fortune, Jean Nicolas Renaud, Michael Attali, *Create to exist. The competitions of the Racing Club de France*

11:10-12:40 Session 9, Room F3:

Pre-modern and modern sport

Chair: Jürgen Mittag

- Laiber Cristian Ștefan, *"Bushido" – nationalist and militarist origins of an "invented tradition" with a radical influence on the evolution of the Japanese martial arts*
- Erica Munkwitz, *Hold Your Horses: Equestrian Competition, Collaboration, and Innovation in the Late 19th Century*
- Dana Ioana Ion-Mușat, *The history and the origins of the "white sport"*

11:10-12:40 Session 10, Room F1:

Sports histories overview

Chair: Lidia Lesnykh

- Lise Cardin, *French handball: an ultimate school sport? (1937-1992)*
- Denis Jallat, *Au-delà des médailles la camaraderie des régatiers la voile*
- Dumitru Eduard Ștefan, Virgil Tudor, *The Evolution of Hip Hop Culture*
- Baptiste Viaud, Sylvain Dufraisse, *La lente reconnaissance des sciences médicales dans (par) les institutions internationales du sport d'élite. L'exemple de la FIMS*

12:45-13:45 Keynote Presentation, Room Amphitheatre

Mike Huggins, *The Complexities of Sporting Competition: A Tentative Overview*

13:50-14:00 Group Photo in front of the Marble Hall of UNEFS

14:00-15:00 Lunch at Calise Restaurant

14:30 -15:00 Meeting of the Fellows of CESH, Room Amphitheatre

15:00-16:15 General Assembly of CESH, Room Amphitheatre

16:20-17:50 Session 11, Room F1:

Sport in ancient times

Chair: Florence Carpentier

- Aikaterini Samara, *A moment of competition in Olympia with multiple interpretation*
- Claudia Portillo, *Behind the circus gates. Manipulation and control under Roman spectacles*
- Bruno Deltour, *De l'absence de sports collectifs dans les Jeux olympiques antique et de leur succès dans le sport moderne*

16:20-17:50 Session 12, Room Amphitheatre:

Romanian sports historiography

Chair: Simona Petracovschi

- Bogdan Popa, *Physical education, sport and society in interwar Romania*
- Octavian Țicu, *Nicolae Simatoc, the legend of a Bessarabian footballer from Ripensia to FC Barcelona*
- Valentin Vasile, *Among athletes. The Securitate's actions in the "Sport" issue*
- Stejărel Olaru, *Nadia and The Securitate*
- László Péter, *Forbidden Football in Ceausescu's Romania*
- Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin, *The Rapidism: the history of a sports phenomenon*

18:00-19:30 Session 13, Room Amphitheatre

Chair: Roxana Bejan, Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin

Workshop '(Hi)stories and memories of competition and collaboration from former athletes'

Speakers: Ana-Maria Popescu, Valeria van Groningen, Narcisa Lecușanu, Arnd Kruger, Octavian Țicu, Leon Rotman

20:30-23:00 Official Dinner at Calise Restaurant

Friday, 23 September 2022

9:00-9:30 Coffee break

9:30 – 11:30 Session 14, Room F1:

Recent history

Chair: Juan Antonio Simon Sanjurjo

- Charles Spring, *Benefits of wellness interventions. A Case study of Breaking Down Barriers to Martial Arts 2005-present*
- Corina Ciolcă, Pompiliu Nicolae Constantin, *Symbolic collaboration between football and religion in Romania after 1989*
- Rahela Jurković, *Competition and collaboration in football as experienced by refugees in Southeast Europe, 2019-2020*
- Anna Prikhodko, *Sport solidarity and war in Ukraine*

10:00-11:30 Session 15, Room F3:

Jewish sport and antisemitism

Chair: Daniele Serapiglia

- Étienne Pénard, *Competition as an escape for Jewish children: the case of children's homes (1939-1950)*
- András-Péter Killyéni, Alexandru-Virgil Voicu, Andrei Zador, *The history of the Jewish sports in Cluj between the two world wars*
- Diego Ciobotaru, *Episodes of anti-Semitic violence in Romanian stadiums after World War II (1945-1948)*

11:35-12:35 Keynote Presentation, Room Amphitheatre:

Fiona Skillen, *'The referee was generous enough to limit the ordeal': Some reflections on the development of women's football in Scotland, 1880-1939.*

12:35-13:30 Lunch at Calise Restaurant

13:30 – 15:00 Session 16, Room F1:

The interwar period

Chair: Daphné Bolz

- Vasile-Teodor Burnar, Vlad I. Roșca, *Revealing the Rapid-Ripensia football rivalry in interwar Romania*
- Michael John, *Competition, Spectacle, Propaganda and Subversion. The Function of Sport during National Socialist Rule in Austria*
- Erminio Fonzo, *The Two Sporting Systems of Fascist Italy: a Competitive Collaboration*

13:30-15:00 Session 17, Room F3:

Sport diplomacy

Chair: Florence Carpentier

- Bogdan Popa, *Impromptu Sports Diplomacy. Romania at the 1919 Inter-Allied Games in Paris*
- Charles Little, *Southeast Asia and GANEFO: Exploring the Regional Dimensions of a Global Event*
- Elizaveta Zhuk, *Co-hosting of sports events as a form of international collaboration: a historical perspective*

15:10-16:40 Session 18, Room Amphitheatre:

Workshop 'Sports historiography perspectives'

Speakers: Daphné Bolz, Erica Munkwitz, Fiona Skillen, Alejandro Viuda Serrano, Arnd Kruger, Mike Huggins, Richard Mills, Bogdan Popa, Gerald Gems.

16:45-17:15 Conclusion of the CESH Congress 2022

KEYNOTE 1

Wednesday, 21 September 2022, Room Amphitheatre

*Jewish Sport History in East Central Europe: Collaboration,
Competition and Question of Belonging in the first half of the
Twentieth Century*

Anke Hilbrenner

Theodor Herzl wrote a short note to a Jewish boy whose parents had been murdered in the Kisinev pogrom of 1903 about his goals in life: "When will I be successful in my endeavors on this earth? - When poor Jewish boys - become proud young Jews."

Jews should be proud to be Jewish. These proud Jews were imagined by the Zionists since Max Nordau at the Second Zionist Congress in Basel in 1898 as "Muscle Jews". The ideal of the "muscle Jew" was a reaction to partly internalized anti-Semitic stereotypes that portrayed Jews as effeminate and feminized (an example of this is Otto Weininger's writing "Geschlecht und Charakter" ("Gender and Character"), which was influential until the 1930s). According to this image, Jews were considered physically inadequate. Max Nordau elaborated, "Even for many, even proud Jews it is a fact requiring no proof that the Jew is physically awkward, woefully clumsy, lamentably weak, that he has two left hands, continually trips over his own legs, prefers to stand crooked rather than straight, etc." Nordau attributed this lack of physicality primarily to Eastern European Jews - the "coughing whining dwarfs of the Eastern ghetto."

Not only the Zionists, but also others who felt Jewish, worked on the ideal of the muscular Jew from this point on. A prominent example of its embodiment was Shepsel Rotholc, who became Polish champion in flyweight boxing in 1933 for the Jewish workers' sports club Gwiazda (Shtern). In the 1930s, Shepsel Rotholc was the idol of Jewish youth. This was helped by the fact that he also beat up German boxers wearing swastika pants in numerous international encounters. After the German invasion of Poland, Rotholc became a member of the Jewish ghetto police in the Warsaw Ghetto. He used his fame as a boxing champion, which had made him well known also in Nazi Germany, to save the lives of individual Jews, e.g. comrades from his former sports club Gwiazda. He survived, as did his young son. But he was unable to save his wife. After the war he was tried in Poland as a Nazi collaborator.

This biographical example, as well as other sources on sports history are extremely rich in the negotiation of belonging, although - or precisely because - their protagonists do not present this topic to themselves. Therefore sport history proves to be very effective to answer the big question of modern Jewish history: What does it mean to be Jewish?

Further reading:

- Sportgeschichte des östlichen Europa, in: Osmikon, 2022, URL: <https://www.osmikon.de/themendossiers/sportgeschichte-des-oestlichen-europas> (Stand 03.07.2022)
- „Jahrhundert der Lager.“ Sport als Gewaltpraxis, in: Indes. Zeitschrift für Politik und Gesellschaft (2020), Heft 1, S. 33-39.
- Sport under Unexpected Circumstances. Violence, Discipline, and Leisure in Penal and Internment Camps. Hg. Zusammen mit Gregor Feindt und Dittmar Dahlmann, Göttingen 2018.
- Sport und die jüdische Suche nach Gemeinschaft in den (ost-)europäischen Metropolen der Zwischenkriegszeit, in: Aschkenas 27 (2017/1), S. 71-92.



Anke Hilbrenner is professor for East European history at the Heinrich Heine University of Düsseldorf. She specializes in the history of violence and terror, World War II, Gender, Jewish history and (of course) sport.

Among her related publications are an edited volume on "Discipline, Violence and Leisure: Sport in Penal and Internment Camps" as well as the digital "Handbuch der Sportgeschichte Osteuropas". Her most recent project is a source edition on Jewish sport history, coming up with the "Enzyklopädie jüdischer Kulturen" in 2024.

SESSION 1

21 September 2022, Time: 10:45-12:45, Room F1:

Gender studies

Chair: Gertrud Pfister



Gertrud Pfister is a globally known historian and sociologist who focused her research and publications on (recreational) physical activities and (competitive) sports in various cultures and time periods. She focused her research on the influences of gender, ethnicity and social class as well as on the importance of political and sociological backgrounds on life-styles and health.

From 1980 to 2000, she worked as professor at the Freie Universität Berlin, and since 2001 she was professor at the University of Copenhagen. In Germany and in Denmark, Pfister conducted several national and international research projects and she published more than 100 articles in relevant journals as well as 25 books.

Publications:

- GR Gems, LJ Borish, G Pfister (2022), *Sports in American history: From colonization to globalization*, Human Kinetics
- AB Evans, GU Pfister (2021), Women in sports leadership: A systematic narrative review, *International review for the sociology of sport* 56 (3), 317-342
- G Pfister, S Pope (2018), *Female Football Players and Fans: Intruding into a man's world*, Palgrave Macmillan
- G Pfister, SJ Bandy (2015), Gender and Sport, *Routledge handbook of the sociology of sport*, Routledge, p. 220-230.

Sydne Rome competing with Trimmi - a German biography of Aerobic

Arnd Kruger, Swantje Scharenberg

Forty years ago, aerobic was introduced in Germany, supported by a media campaign, focusing Sydne Rome. It happened to be at the same time, when Trimmi - the mascot of the German Sports Federation - advertised to be physically active with a heart rate of 130 beats per minute. Based on the broad interdisciplinary approach of biographical research this paper will show the development of aerobic from pre-natal prerequisites until maturity of a health related physical activity and a sport, which gave workout a (first hidden) space in individual life, which influenced presentation of women in society not only by its impact on colors and styles in fashion.

US-American medical doctor Kenneth H. Cooper developed in the 1960s an aerobic training program to strengthen heart and lung, especially for male aircraft pilots. Endurance training became fashionable, when young actresses Jane Fonda and also Sydne Rome demonstrated how the combination of endurance training and coordination would positively influence body shaping and well-being. In 1983 public broadcasting ZDF started a regular programme "Enorm in Form", where people could take part, being at home, in protected space, where no one would watch their moves or their body.

Aerobic can be done more or less on a spot, ideal for small homes. Because it is based on steps and coordinative challenges and avoids jumping or running, you could even do it in rented apartments without annoyance due to noise. In GDR tv the comparable format was called "Medizin nach Noten", aerobic was renamed to "Popgymnastik". Obviously, it is a story of success - but we have to look behind it. There are breaks in the biography, because aerobic seemed to be too stressful for the bones. However, there was a solution. What started as a trend-sport, is already settled. The reasons for this development will be detected in this paper. Sydne Rome competing with Trimmi - we do not know, who will win the game, because it is still going on!



Arnd Krüger and Swantje Scharenberg

Arnd Krüger (born 1944) is a German professor of sport studies. Krüger earned his BA (English major) from UCLA in 1967 and his PhD from the University of Cologne (Modern and Medieval History) in Germany in 1971. He attended UCLA on a track scholarship, was 10 times German champion, and represented West Germany at the 1968 Summer Olympics in the 1500 metres run. After completing the PhD, Krüger worked for the German Sports Federation (1971–74), and the Berlin Teachers' Training College (1974–78) and taught part-time at the German National Coaching Academy. He was Associate Professor for Coaching and Movement Sciences at the University of Hamburg (1978–80) and then became full professor for Sport Studies and Chair of the Physical Education Department at the University of Göttingen.

Krüger was the founding president of the European committee for sports history (1995–97). He is the author/editor of more than 40 books and has been published in 15 languages. He has guided 60 PhD and over 300 M.A. theses

Publications:

- Arnd Krüger, William Murray, (2003). *The Nazi Olympics: sport, politics and appeasement in the 1930s*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press
- Arnd Krüger, Else Trangbæk (eds.) (1999). *The History of Physical Education and Sport from European Perspectives*. Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen, 1999
- Arnd Krüger, James Riordan, (1999). *The international politics of sport in the twentieth century*. London: Routledge

Swantje Scharenberg (born 1965), studied Sport Science, Communication and Ethnology at the Georg-August University in Göttingen and received her PhD (supervisor Prof. Dr. Arnd Krüger) in 1992. She currently works as a Professor at the KIT (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology) and is head of the research center for Physical Education & sports for children and adolescents (FoSS). Her primary research interests are related to artistic gymnastics in the past, in the present (theory of training; sexual harassment) and in the future (motor learning, safety) and to heroes as well as sports in mass media. In 2021 she was elected president of the College of fellows of CESH, Arnd Krüger supports her as a senior president.

Publications:

- Pröger, J., Scharenberg, S. (2021) Are the youth Olympic games a modernized embodiment of Coubertin's olympism? *Physical Education, Sport-Science and Practice. Scientific and Methodical Journal*. 2021 (Vol 2), pp 75-78.
- Scharenberg, S. (2016). Uneven Bars Revolution – A Question of National Tradition and Motor Learning. In T. Heinen, et. al. (ed.) *Gymnastics Performance and Motor Learning: Principles and Applications*. NOVA Science Publishers, New York, p. 185-195
- Scharenberg, S., Möser, K., Nippert, K., (2016). The lost war and its consequences for higher education students. *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. Special Issue: (ISHPES) Coming from the past, working in the present, looking to the future: aims, topics and results of sport history. Guest Editor: Annette R. Hofmann. Volume 33, No 14 (August 2016), 1626-1639.

Standing on top: Gendered aspects of competition and collaboration in Himalayan mountaineering

Martina Gugglberger

Competition and collaboration are crucial elements of Himalayan expeditions. However, in extreme mountaineering these terms are strongly linked with masculinity. The run for the first ascents of the fourteen Himalayan giants in the 1950s and 1960s was an exclusive male venture just as the concept of comradeship in expedition teams was purely perceived a male value.

Female mountaineers entered the field of high-altitude mountaineering with a delay of 20 years reaching the first summits of 8,000 m peaks in the 1970s. Especially in the period from the 1950s to the 1990s, women-only-teams offered an opportunity for female mountaineers to get access to the highest mountains worldwide. The first generation of women's teams in the 1950s avoided to be associated with competitive motives and justified their goals with the sheer love of mountains and the joy of exploration. In order to gain acceptance for their projects, they acted modestly and in correspondence with social gender norms, choosing lower mountain targets and deliberately staying out of the competition for the 8,000-meter peaks.

However, thirty years later, the Polish mountaineer Wanda Rutkiewicz, the first European woman to summit Mount Everest in 1978, claimed, that mountaineering was not only a passion but must be perceived as a competitive sport. She suggested, that women's achievements in this sport may only be valued and rewarded when they are fulfilled in all-women teams. With her attitudes, she challenged not only herself but also a gender order in alpinism, which did not perceive female climbers as equally ambitious and competitive athletes.

The study is based on historical content analysis of a variety of sources, such as personal accounts from the female protagonists, published expedition reports, interviews, newspapers and magazines. The paper debates the significance of competition in high altitude climbing since the beginning of the 20th century from a gender history perspective. It argues that competition was a means to exclude female mountaineers from high-altitude expeditions until at least the end of the 20th century. Besides that, strategies and opinions of different generations of female Himalayan mountaineers towards competition and collaboration are discussed.



Martina Gugglberger is Associate Professor in the Department of Contemporary History at the Johannes Kepler University Linz (Austria). She studied French and History at University of Salzburg and Bordeaux. Her main research fields are: Women and Gender History. Awards: 2019 Käthe Leichter Award, 2016 Routledge Best Paper Award, 2014 JKU goes gender Fellowship.

Publications:

- Grenzen im Aufstieg. Frauenexpeditionen in den Himalaya, (Reihe Geschichte und Geschlechter), Campus Verlag, Frankfurt/New York 2021;
- Widerstand und Zivilcourage. Frauen in Oberösterreich gegen das NS-Regime 1938-1945, Verlag des OÖLA, Linz 2021;
- „Joys of exploration“. Gender-constructions in the 1959 Cho Oyu Women's Expedition, in: Gender and Mountaineering (International Journal of the History of Sport 37/9), August 2020), 813-830; (DOI: 10.1080/09523367.2020.1810022); (Social Science Citation Index - SSCI)
- Wanda Rutkiewicz – Crossing Boundaries in Women's Mountaineering, in: Sport in Society (2016), 1–18, (DOI: 10.1080/17430437.2016.1175139).
- Climbing Beyond the Summits. Social and Global Aspects of Women's Expeditions in the Himalayas, in: The International Journal of the History of Sport 32 (2015) 4, 597–613; (DOI: 10.1080/09523367.2015.1022150); (Social Science Citation Index - SSCI).

The perfect ten history in Romanian gymnastics - From Nadia Comaneci to Lavinia Milosovici

Anita Sterea, Alexandra Nica, Simona Amânar-Tabără

When you say Romania, you also say Nadia Comaneci with that perfect ten, the first grade of ten obtained at an Olympic edition in Montreal in 1976. Nadia revolutionized gymnastics and ten after the moment Montreal will become the grade dreamed of by any athlete.

Today the grade of ten no longer exists after the international scoring system in gymnastics was extensively modified in the early 90's. If Romania had the chance to get the first grade of ten in the Olympic arena, it also had the mission to end this story of the grade of ten with the last ten received by a gymnast at the Olympic Games, Lavinia Milosovici 1992, Barcelona. In these 15 years, many sportswomen from Romania have obtained a grade of ten in international competitions. Among them we mention: Emilia Eberle, Ecaterina Szabo, Daniela Silivas, Aurelia Dobre.

This paper aims to analyze quantitatively and qualitatively the history of the tenth grade in Romanian gymnastics. In our research we will also look at the Romanian referees who judged international competitions and who in turn gave the highest grade to some international athletes.

The paper will consult archive sources, the sport press, testimonies and interviews with some of the Romanian athletes who obtained the highest grade.



Anita Sterea is associated professor at the University of Bucharest-Faculty of History and she is also teaching at National School for Coaches. Her research area is related with Olympic history, Romanian communism regime, cultural heritage and Olympic education. Her PhD was about Romanian Olympic movement during the communist period of time.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers(two editions 2013, 2021)- as co-author
- Romanian Sport during the communism period of time- chapter- in Romanian History vol X- Romanian Academy Society, Bucharest, 2013.
- Daciada (a national sport competition during Ceausescu's regime), in The communist Regime Encyclopedia – Public Institutions, ed. Romanian Academy , Bucharest, 2013.
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania, Iasi, 2021.



Simona Tabără Amânar is a former gymnast and an Olympic champion. Today she is teaching at the West University in Timisoara and she is also the director of the Romanian Olympic Academy. Her research area is related with the history of gymnastics, Olympic education and physical education. Her PhD is about A study on particularities of learning the techniques of performing “Amanar” vault.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers as coauthor, 2021
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania as Co-author, Iasi, 2021



Alexandra Nica is the director of Olympic Education, School and University Sports Department within the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee. She graduated a master degree program in Olympic education and history at the International Olympic Academy, as well as the MEMOS program under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. Her focus is on Olympic history and Olympic education.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers as coauthor, 2021
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania, 2021

The women's route of football-rugby games in Romania

Grigore Gheorghe, Dan Badea, Ciolcă Sorin, Palade Tudor

Over time, when football was not yet separated from rugby, ball game organizers introduced standardized rules to ban violence on the field, thus making women's participation more socially accessible. Women's football grew in popularity during the First World War. The matches were intended to raise money for hospitals and the wounded soldiers. World War I was devastating for sports at the time. The men's championships have been suspended, and clubs have put pressure on players to volunteer for the army.

In Romania, the practice of women's football has become official on April 5, 1990. In June of the same year, the women's national team was invited to an international tournament in Messina, Italy. On May 8, 1990, at the 23 August Stadium (currently the National Arena), a wide selection action was organized, with the participation of 188 sportswomen. The Romanian team debuts on June 4, 1990, playing against the Italian Olympic team, and wins under the leadership of coaches Virgil Popescu and Ion Bedreaga.

At the beginning of the last century, rugby arrived in Romania. Women's rugby, as well as men's rugby, is characterized by hard plywood, attack in the front axle, intense fighting and efficient movement of the ball and the players. The courage and talent of the young women promoted the game to a very high level, it produced an acceleration of the development of women's rugby internationally, despite the fact that it was initially considered a sport for women.

Since 1991 we have been talking about women's rugby in Romania, a reality that has lasted for 29 years. In 2002, the first women's rugby championship was organized in Romania, and in 2006, Romanian rugby managed to promote women's rugby at the European Championship, a remarkable performance that honors Romanian rugby. Since 2002 and until now, in Romania, every year the National Championship of Rugby 7 Women's Seniors takes place, and from 2014 the National Championship of Rugby 7 Women's Junior started to be played. The Romanian Cup is another competition, organized by the Romanian Rugby Federation, which has been taking place since 2012, at the senior level, and since 2018 at the junior level. And history continues.



Grigore Gheorghe is associate professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest. His main research fields are teaching football, and methods of recovery in physical education and sports. He is involved in multiple projects related with the culture of football. He is also the director of the Physical education and Sports Department of UNEFS.

Publications:

- PALADE Tudor, GRIGORE Gheorghe (2021) - "STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COACHES AND PARENTS – CASE STUDY ROMANIA vs U.K.,
- Grigore Gh., (2019) – „DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL IN ROMANIA”, 70 Years International Association of Physical Education for Girls and Women, 10th - 13th July 2019 Madrid – Spain.
- Grigore Gh., Ciolcă S., Palade T.,(2019) – The coach – parent relationship in juvenil football, , National University of Physical Education and Sports, International Congress of Physical Education, Sports and Kinetotherapy, 9th Edition, June 13 – 15
- Palade, T., Grigore, Gh., Ciolca, S.M., Badea,D., (2018) –” CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL NETWORKS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL TECHNIQUE”, D, ELSE 2018, The 14th International Scientific Conference “eLearning and Software for Education”, Volume 3, Pages: 314-321, DOI: 10.12753/2066-026X-18-188



Dan Badea is associate professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest. His main research field is teaching rugby. He was also rugby coach for many years, having an international coach licence issued by IRB. He is also the director of the Sport and Motor Performance Department of UNEFS.

Publications:

- Şuruba-Rusen Ana-Maria, Badea Dan, Manuel Carabias Herrero (2020). *Analysis of the necessity to promote girls' rugby sevens in Romanian schools*. Discobolul - Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy Journal, Volume 59, Issue 3 - September 2020, Pages: 236-244, European Reference Index for the Humanities and the Social Sciences (ERIH PLUS), EBSCO, DOAJ. <https://doi.org/10.35189/dpeskj.2020.59.3.3>
- Dan, Badea, (2018). *Analysis of the Rugby Game Result through the Rate of Territorial Dominance and Ball Possession*. Revista Românească pentru Educație Multidimensională., Vol. 10, Issue 1, pages: 20-27, Covered in: Web of Sciences (WOS); EBSCO; ERIH+; Google Scholar; ISSN: 2066-7329, e-ISSN: 2067-9270, doi: <https://doi.org/10.18662/rrem/13>
- Badea D. (2016) – Teoria antrenamentului sportiv și competiției.. București: Editura Discobolul, ISBN 978-606-8603-53-7
- Dan Badea, Florin Pelin, Iulian Ghitescu, Ioszeff Laszlo Hidi, Corina Ciolcă, Grigore Gheorghe, Georgeta Mitrache (2016). *Evaluation programme for young people from groups vulnerable to the risk of social exclusion*. București: Editura Discobolul, ISBN 978-606-8603-92-6.
- Badea, Dan, (2015). – *Stimulating the aerobic potential using the circuit as methodic procedure*. The International Congress of Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy 4th Edition, UNEFS București, 11-13 iunie 2014, Medimond – International Proceedings, ICPEK 2014, ISBN 978-88-7587-718-7, Pages 417-422, <http://www.medimond.com/proceedings/detail.asp?id=20150611>



Sorin Ciolcă is associate professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest. His main research fields are teaching football, team building, communication and integration through specific activities. He is also football coach, having the A UEFA Licence.

Publications:

- Dan BADEA, Sorin CIOLCĂ, Grigore GHEORGHE (2020). Analysis on the vulnerability on the middle school population in Vaslui county, Pages: 347-360, <https://doi.org/10.35189/dpeskj.2020.59.4.3>
- MOANȚĂ Alina Daniela, CARACAȘ Valentin, CIOLCĂ Sorin, CROITORU Doina, GHIȚESCU Iulian Gabriel, GRIGORE Gheorghe, HANTĂU Cezar, SĂFTEL Alin (2020). Didactic methods used in sport for the instruction of children in social exclusion risk, Book of Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy, Pages: 115-133, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51267/icpesk2020bp11>
- Sorin CIOLCĂ, Eduard URUSU (2020). School leave in Vaslui county – causes, risk situations, Book of Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy Pages: 12-23, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51267/icpesk2020bp02>
- Ciolcă, SM, Grigore, G, Palade, T. (2019). Actual playing time in the senior football Championship in Romania, League I, Revista Romaneasca Pentru Educatie Multidimensionala, Volume:10, Issue: 1, Pages: 54-61, DOI: 10.18662/rrem/17.



Tudor Palade is lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest. His main research fields are teaching football, and innovative methods of learning in sport. He is also football coach and collaborates with the Romanian Football Federation in the educational department.

Publications:

- Tudor PALADE, Gheorghe GRIGORE, Garry BARREL, - *Women vs. Men - technical and tactical efficiency in football*, DISCOBOLUL Volume 59, Issue 3 - September 2020, Pages: 289-300, <https://doi.org/10.35189/dpeskj.2020.59.3.7>
- Palade T., Grigore Gh., Ciolcă S., Badea D. – “*Improvement of the technical and tactical football training for children using technological devices*”, Else Conference, Bucharest, 2016 Volume 3 | DOI: 10.12753/2066-026X-16-234 | Pages: 384-388 https://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=MarkedList&qid=11&SID=P2ZLrTEfe3BgpPk u6Nn&page=1&doc=1&colName=WOS
- Palade T., Grigore Gh., Ciolcă S., (2015), *Functional model regarding the students of U.N.E.F.S. Bucharest practitioners football game National University of Physical Education and Sports*, The International Congress of Physical Education, Sports and Kinetotherapy, 4th Edition, June 11-13, 2014, ISBN 978-88-7587-7, Medimond – International Proceeding ICPEK 2014, pag.309-314, <http://www.medimond.com/proceeding/detail.asp?id=20150611>
- Palade T., Grigore Gh., Ciolcă S. - *Motor landmarks of the UNEFS Bucharest students, practitioners of football game*, ICPEK 2015 - 5TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT AND KINETOTHERAPY Book Series: European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences Volume: 11 Pages: 61-65 DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2016.06.9 Published: 2016
- https://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=MarkedList&qid=8&SID=P2ZLrTEfe3BgpPku 6Nn&page=1&doc=2&colName=WOS .

SESSION 2

21 September 2022, Time: 10:45-12:45, Room Amphitheatre:

Sport diplomacy

Chair: Fabien Archambault



Fabien Archambault is currently assistant professor of contemporary history at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. His work focuses on the cultural and political history of contemporary Italy and Western Europe, particularly on the affirmation of sports cultures in Western societies in the 20th century.

Publications:

- *Coups de sifflet. Une histoire du monde en onze matchs*, Paris, Flammarion, 2022.
- *Il controllo del pallone. I cattolici, i comunisti e il calcio in Italia (1943-anni settanta)*, Florence, Le Monnier, 2022.
- *Le Football des nations. Des terrains de jeu aux communautés imaginées* (avec Stéphane Beaud et William Gasparini), Paris, Editions de la Sorbonne, 2018.
- *Le Continent basket. L'Europe et le basket-ball au XXe siècle* (avec Loïc Artiaga et Gérard Bosc), Bruxelles, Peter Lang, 2015.

Cycling in fascist sport diplomacy: the example of the Critérium des Italiens de France

Clément Luy

From 1933 to 1938, the Italian cycling federation organized, in the French territory, a competition that was only for Italian cyclists living in France. It was composed of regional qualifications and a national final. The races generally took place in cities and region where the Italian community was numerous. It is authorized by the French Federation but the Federation is never presented as co-organizer. Indeed, in France, the newspaper L'Auto has a central role in organizing and promoting the criterium. From an Italian point of view, in addition to the role of the French section of the Italian cycling Federation, the newspaper La Gazzetta dello Sport and the Italo-French L'Italie Nouvelle/La Nuova Italia (newspaper of Paris' fascists) are also official organizers and promoters of the criterium.

The criterium des Italiens de France shows how the fascist regime uses international cooperation to organize a cycling competition. This proposal aims at presenting the implementation of this cooperation, the interactions between members of the Italian Federation and L'Auto (some of them cooperating to the activity of both organizations), and the way this cooperation is presented by the newspapers which promote the race. Secondly, this proposal will focus on the relationship between the practice of cycling among the Italian community in France, which is very present, and the recuperation of this activity by the fascist regime.

Sport diplomacy appears as a way to recuperate, make visible, and reward the Italian practice of cycling in France, in order to integrate it to the propaganda of a totalitarian regime and to make it an element of prestige of its sport policy. With this event, the fascist regime tries to underline the strength of its sports policy, which is a key element of fascist culture, to reach a public that is more popular than, for instance, the public targeted by conferences held by Italian professors in foreign universities or Case d'Italia. Italian abroad are thus included in the nationalization of the masses. Popular culture and elite culture are complementary, and the recuperation of the sport activity of the Italian abroad by the regime is a key element to mobilize them and make them participate to the influence of fascist culture in Europe. The criterium, alongside other events or international strategies (in IOC or ICU, or through travels of members of the Gruppi universitari fascisti abroad), is therefore an element of the elaboration of sport diplomacy: it is useful to analyze its dynamics and agents at local, national and international levels.



Clément Luy is PhD student in Italian studies at ENS de Lyon and Université de Rouen Normandie. His research work focuses on Italian cycling during the fascist era, studying the interactions between cycling as a sport and the role and promotion of bicycle travel in the Italian society during the 30s-40s. He is also interested in Italian contemporary social and political history.

An unfortunate attempt of sport diplomacy: Romania, Hungary and the Mitropa cup in the late Thirties (1937-1940)

Lorenzo Venuti

The Mitropa cup was probably the most renowned football tournament of the interwar years; a championship able to connect Europe's best clubs, except for the English ones. The competition was famous especially for tensions that it caused among teams and federations, often linked with the major political circumstances, as happened in 1932 in Prague or in 1938 in Bucharest. Nevertheless, it was also an exchange opportunity, in which different actors tried to overstep sport and political obstacles. This became particularly relevant in the late Thirties, when the championship opened to Romania and Yugoslavia clubs, actively collaborating to the organisation of the tournament despite the difficult circumstances, caused by the reciprocal territorial claims.

Using the Italian, Hungarian and Romanian press, integrated with the documentations of Bucharest and Budapest state archives, the paper would focus on the last editions of the interwar years, contextualizing them in the bigger sport and political context, showing the background of the competition. While from a diplomatic point of view Budapest inherited Vienna's role as the main organiser of the competition, events on the field caused friction between the federations, showing the limits of Hungarian diplomacy.

A particular case study will be the last edition of Interwar years, called Little Mitropa (1940), in which only Yugoslavia, Hungarian and Romanian teams played. An unfinished edition concluded by the announce of Pal Gidofalvy, head of Hungarian football federation who, even before the conclusion of the semi-final matches, declared that it was preferable to postpone the final because the rumours around territorial adjustment.



Lorenzo Venuti has a PhD in Historical Studies (University of Florence-ELTE, Budapest) with a research project on the political use of football in Hungary from 1924 to 1969. Now is nonsalaried teaching assistant at the University of Florence, tutor of the Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree "HIPS" (History in the Public Sphere), and coordinator of the editorial board of Italian scientific journal "Passato e presente".

Publications:

- *Linguaggi dell'anticomunismo nell'Italia della Guerra Fredda: il caso della Mostra dell'Aldilà (1953)*, in «Memoria e Ricerca», 61 (2019), 2, pp. 327-348 [Languages of anti-communism in Cold War Italy: the case of the Mostra dell'Aldilà (1953)]
- *Non così vicini. Guerra fredda e sport di massa nei rapporti Urss-Ungheria (1945-1953)*, in «Passato e presente», 111 (2020), 3, pp. 112-131 [Not so close. Cold War and mass sport in USSR-Hungary relations (1945-1953)]
- *Vérfürdő. Il bagno di sangue di Melbourne, la Rivoluzione e i film*, in «Storia dello sport. Rivista di studi contemporanei», (2021), 3, pp. 1-10 [Vérfürdő. The "blood in the water match", the Revolution and the films]
- *Communists and football in Hungary before the Peoples' Republic (1945-1948)* in G. Delogu-A. Maranesi (ed. by), *Perspectives on political communication*, Pavia, Collegio Ghislieri, 2021

Football against Franco. The collaboration between Cuba, Mexico and the Basque Team in the middle of the Spanish Civil War

André Gounot

Shortly before the insurgent troops entered Bilbao, a football team called 'equipo Euzkadi' was set up on the initiative of the Basque President Jose Antonio Aguirre. Its mission was to contribute to a positive international image of the Spanish Republic and the Basque Country and to raise money for the Basque war victims. The team, which included some Spanish national players, caused a sensation when it played in several European countries and in the Soviet Union in the spring and summer of 1937. Afterwards, the players decided not to return to their occupied country, but to continue the tour in Latin America.

However, FIFA had in the meantime officially recognized the newly founded Francoist football association as Spain's second representative (alongside the republican Federación Española de Fútbol, based in Barcelona). The latter enforced a ban on all further games planned against the Basque team by clubs from FIFA member countries. While Argentina complied with the FIFA directive, the football associations of Mexico and Cuba nevertheless invited the Basques to play matches in their countries. This is particularly surprising in the case of Cuba because, on the one hand, the de facto state leader Batista seemed to sympathize with Franco and, on the other, the attitude of the Asociación de Fútbol de la República de Cuba carried the risk that FIFA would exclude the national team from the 1938 World Cup.

My investigation light on the political and sporting backgrounds of these declarations of solidarity with the legal republic and shows the course of the conflict with FIFA. It becomes clear that pro-Franquist or even fascist tendencies were by no means dominant in FIFA at this time. This is especially true of the German general secretary Ivo Schriker. The Basque team was ultimately able to compete unhindered throughout 1938 in Cuba and Mexico. My analysis is based on documents from the FIFA archives (Zurich), the Archivo Histórico de Euskadi (Bilbao,) and Mexican and Cuban periodicals.



André Gounot is senior lecturer at the Université de Strasbourg, member of the research unit UR 3400, "Arts, Civilisation et Histoire de l'Europe", and Editor in chief of the review *Source(s). Arts, Civilisation et Histoire de l'Europe*. He is also codirector of the international research project "Sport | France | Allemagne – histoire et présent dans une perspective transnationale" (2022-2024). His research fields are: History of worker sports in Europe; Sports and communism; Sports and international relations; Sports and society in 20th century Cuba.

Publications:

- André Gounot, *Les mouvements sportifs ouvriers en Europe (1893-1939). Dimensions transnationales et déclinaisons locales*, Strasbourg, Presses universitaires de Strasbourg, 2016.
- Gounot, D. Jallat, B. Caritey (eds.), *Les politiques au stade. Étude comparée des manifestations sportives du XIXe au XXIe siècle*, Rennes, PUR, 2007.
- "Sports in the anti-Cuban Diplomacy of the US: The Example of the Regional Games of San Juan, 1966", in Francisco Rodríguez-Jiménez, Lorenzo Delgado et Benedetta Calandra (dir.), *Making Friends? U.S. Public Diplomacy Strategies in Latin America during the Cold War*, New York, Routledge, 2022 [in print].
- "Politiques, associations et spectacles sportifs dans un régime 'sultanique': l'exemple de Cuba sous Batista, 1952-1958", *Sport History Review* vol 51/2, 2020, p. 222-242.
- "Der kubanische Weg vom Vereins- zum Staatssport in den ersten Jahren der Ära Fidel Castro (1959-1962)", *STADION. Internationale Zeitschrift für Geschichte des Sports*, vol. 44/1, 2020, p. 105-137.

Cultural 82. Football and culture at the FIFA World Cup in Spain. A successful example of collaboration?

Juan Antonio Simon Sanjurjo, Daniele Serapiglia

Last June was the fortieth anniversary of the organisation of the 1982 World Cup in Spain, so we consider it an ideal moment to study one of the lesser-known issues related to the organisation of this mega-event. In the midst of the process of democratic transition after the death of Franco in 1975 and at one of the most critical economic, political and social junctures, Spain faced the enormous challenge of organising the World Cup with practically no experience in hosting competitions of this size. The political representatives sought through the World Cup to show the world the image of a country that had left behind the grey page of Franco's regime, facing the future with a democratic and modern perspective.

The aim of this research is to carry out an analysis of the cultural and sporting programme that ran parallel to the World Cup matches and which was called Cultural'82. It also aims to study the initial objectives, as well as the limits and political connotations of a project that required close collaboration between the Royal World Cup Organising Committee (RCOM) and the Ministry of Culture, but which did not have the backing of the Royal Spanish Football Federation (RFEF).

At the end of 1981, Raimundo Saporta, president of the RCOM, decided to design a cultural World Cup, following a model similar to that which the International Olympic Committee (IOC) had developed for the different editions of the Olympic Games. His intention was to combine the different football matches with a wide and diverse programme of international cultural and sporting events, which would attract tourists at the same time as amplifying the impact of the World Cup and showing a new and modern image of Spain to the outside world. Singers such as Julio Iglesias, Plácido Domingo or Frank Sinatra, pop music groups such as the Rolling Stones or sportsmen such as Severiano Ballesteros, Jack Nicklaus or Guillermo Vilas, would form part of an extensive programme that would also include different art exhibitions, classical music concerts and ballets.

Consultation of the Ministry of Culture archive documentation has allowed us to analyse the tensions and difficulties that arose within this project, generated mainly by the different political interests of the actors involved, as well as by the problems related to the financing of this cultural programme.



Juan Antonio Simón Sanjurjo has a PhD in Humanities (Carlos III University of Madrid, Spain). He is currently Lecturer in Sport History at the Faculty of Sciences for Physical Activity and Sport (INEF), Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. His work focuses principally on the history of sport in Spain, the links between football and international relations and on the history of mega sports events like the FIFA World Cup or the Olympic Games.

Publications:

- “Football, Propaganda and International Relations under Francoism: The 1960 and 1964 European Nations Cup and Their Impact on the International Press”, *IJHS*, 39 (5), 2022;
- “Playing with Our Friends and Making Money: Real Madrid FC’s Economic Model and the Impact of International Friendly Matches, 1955–1963”, *IJHS*, 34 (7-8), 2017, pp. 517-534;
- “Athletes of Diplomacy: Francoism, Sport and the Cold War during the 1960s”, in Philippe Vonnard, Nicola Sbetti, and Grégory Quin (eds.), *Beyond Boycotts: Sport during the Cold War in Europe*, De Gruyter 2017, pp. 55–68.



Daniele Serapiglia is currently a Ramón y Cajal researcher at the Department of Political History, Theories and Geography of the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology at the Complutense University of Madrid. Until January 2021 he was a postdoctoral researcher in História Contemporânea at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa working on the project entitled “A social revolution. Football and fascism in southern Europe from 1922 to 1975” He earned a PhD in European History at the University of Bologna and at University of Coimbra in 2009. Daniele Serapiglia has published in 5 different languages (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English). He was co-organizer of the CESH Congress 2021 in Lisbon.

Publications:

- Serapiglia, *Uno sport per tutti. Storia sociale della pallavolo italiana*, Clueb, Bologna 2018. ISBN: 978-88-491- 5564-8
- Serapiglia, *La via portoghese al corporativismo*, Carocci, Roma 2011. ISBN: 978-88-430-5471-8
- Accornero, A. Gori, D. Serapiglia (edited by), *Percorsi. Scienze sociali tra Italia e Portogallo*, Quaderni di «Storicamente» 9, BraDypUS, Roma 2017. ISBN: 978-88-983-9253-7, ISSN: 2420-9139
- Serapiglia (Introduction and edited by), *Tempo libero sport e fascismo*, Quaderni di «Storicamente» 7, BraDypUS, Roma 2016. ISBN: 978-88-983-9238-4, ISSN: 2420-9139
- Serapiglia (Introduction and edited by), *Il fascismo portoghese. Le interviste di Ferro a Salazar*, Pendragon, Bologna 2014. ISBN: 978-88-659-838-74

SESSION 3

21 September 2022, Time: 13:45-15:15, Room F3:

Sport in communism

Chair: Richard Mills



Dr Richard Mills is Associate Professor in Modern European History at the University of East Anglia, United Kingdom. His research explores sport's relationship with nationalism, state building, and political contestation. His monograph, *The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism, and the State*, was awarded the Lord Aberdare Literary Prize in 2019.

Publications:

- *Nogomet i politika u Jugoslaviji: Sport, nacionalizam i država* (Zagreb: Profil, 2019)
- *The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism and the State* (London: I.B. Tauris/Bloomsbury, 2018)
- 'Laying the Foundations of Physical Culture: The Stadium Revolution in Socialist Yugoslavia', *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 34:9 (2017), 729-52
- 'Cold War Football: Soviet Defence and Yugoslav Attack following the Tito-Stalin Split of 1948', *Europe-Asia Studies*, 68:10 (2016), 1736-58
- "The pitch itself was no man's land:" Siege, Željezničar Sarajevo Football Club and the Grbavica Stadium', *Nationalities Papers*, 44:6 (2016), 877-903

Dribbling Communism: The history of Nicolae Simatoc from Ripensia to FC Barcelona

Octavian Țicu

The presentation, structured rigorously on a documentary formula of the biography of a great Romanian football player from the inter-war and post-war times, Nicolae Simatoc, is not only about football. Or not that much about football. And even not exclusively about the carrier of a celebrity unknown to us till now. But about destinies within one destiny of a generation, about culture, history and historical places, about morals and manners, and especially about times.

Simatoc reached first Ripensia Timisoara, renown Romanian club of the time, and after escaping from Communist Romania in 1947 attended Inter Milano and FC Barcelona, becoming one of the best European football players at that time, and for sure, the greatest Romanian football player of the 1940s and 1950s. He lived and activated as a football player in 4 countries, in 8 towns and in 4 different championships, in each of them performing for two different teams and in each of the countries getting important trophies and medals.

Out of the 59 years of his life, 24 he lived in Romania (14 of them, in Bessarabia), 3 in Hungary, 3 in Italy, 13 in Spain, and the last 16 years in Australia, and in each of those countries he got memories, experience and prints of different emotional, professional or social intensity through the diversity of historical and cultural traditions.

His impressive sportive records were built with difficulties and sacrifice in unfavorable times, in war conditions, of Soviet occupation and communism, of spectacular escaping to a free world, where he would be recognized at the highest European football level.



Octavian Țicu is historian, former professional boxer and politician. He was Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Moldova in 2013. Octavian Țicu holds a degree in history from the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania, where he also studied for a Ph.D. (1994–2000). He has received numerous awards that allowed him to do research in Romania, Russia, Hungary, France, Switzerland, Lithuania, and the United States of America. Presently he is a researcher-coordinator at the Institute of History, Academy of Science of Moldova.

Publications:

- Țicu, O. (2019), *O istorie ilustrată a românilor de la est de Prut (1791–prezent)*, Chișinău. Litera.
- Țicu, O. (2018), *Homo Moldovanus Sovietic: Teorii și practici de construcție identitară în R(A)SSM (1924–1989)*, Chișinău. Arc.
- Țicu, O. and Bogus, B. (2013): *Nicolae Simatoc (1920–1979). Legenda unui fotbalist basarabean de la Ripensia la FC Barcelona*, Chișinău. Cartdidact, 211 pp.;
- Țicu, O. and Bogus, B. (2010): *East European Football from Communism to Globalization*, Saarbruken. Lambert Academic Publishing.

Perceptions about sports on the two Chinese revolutionary breaks

Ramiro Cabanes Martinez

Hegemonic perceptions about competitions and competitive sports in Chinese Communist Party were variable. Some conceptions changed slightly, while other had drastic changes. The perceptions about competitive sports suffered huge changes during the two periods of radical revolutionary breaks: The Great Step Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

After Mao assured the control of all China, they adopted Soviet Union perspectives about many topics, sport included. It became an important tool for masses education on the national level, and even more important tool for propaganda of their economical and social system internationally. Despite this perception dominated the first twenty years of communism in China, the Cultural Revolution brought a big change on this principles. Most radical views started to be hegemonic and every cultural activity or production deviated in a highly politized new kind of activity.

Thereby new forms of culture as the red opera appeared and the traditional ones got forbidden and virulently attacked (traditional opera, martial arts, poems, etc.). Sports were not an exception and suffered a huge change. Competitive sports and competitions were not allowed anymore. Infrastructures for those activities were re signified or abandoned and sportman, coaches and anyone related with it were chased, humiliated and sometimes even killed.

This proposal want to explain the difference about how sports where understood in this two big revolutionary moments, and why it changed so drastically during the last one.



Ramiro Cabanes Martinez is Lecturer in Vilnius University since 2021. He is also a PhD candidate at Universidad Complutense de Madrid researching cultural history in China focusing on sport and international relations. From 2016 to 2021 he was History, Spanish Culture and Spanish language teacher in Shanghai Industry and Commerce Foreign Language College of Shanghai. He was also substitute history teacher in Fudan University of Shanghai from 2017 to 2021.

Publications :

- "Videojuegos y Divulgación Histórica: ¿La Pareja Perfecta o Historia de un Maltrato?" (Videogames and Historical Divulcation: Perfect Couple or History of an abuse?), *Bit y aparte*, nº1. Sello Arsgames.
- "Las relaciones interculturales sino-espanolas en los anos treinta u cuarenta. Un acercamiento a traves de la pelota vasca" (Sino-Spanish relations on 30s and 40s. An approach through Basque Ball) in *Asia en el mundo contemporaneo. Una visión desde España*. Editores: Folguera, Pilar; Pereira, Juan Carlos; García, Carmen; Izquierdo, Jesús; Pallol, Rubén; Sánchez, Raquel; Sanz, Carlos; Toboso, Pilar. Ediciones de la Universidad Autonoma de Madrid. Madrid (2015).
- "Los orígenes de la violencia política durante la Revolución Cultural China" (The origins of political violence during the Chinese Cultural Revolution), *Actas del XV Congreso de la Asociación de Historia Contemporánea*. 2021/09/09. (Pending publication).

Physical education, mass sport and gender during communism as reflected in the Journal of Physical Education and Sport

Simona Petracovschi, Anamaria Păuțu

The Marxist-Leninist vision promoted in Romania and in other countries of the Eastern Bloc during the communist period as the only theory applicable to the social field offered numerous roles to sport and physical education. The emancipation of women is among these roles.

The present study conducts an investigation in the archives of the Journal of Physical Education and Sports from 1950-1989 to analyze how researchers in the field of sports science and physical education brought up issues related to gender in the physical education and sports lesson but also mass sports. The results indicate that the physical and sports lessons had as main objectives the search for the main means of efficiency and the gender component is one of the criteria for organizing and conducting lessons.

The organization by groups but also by sports branches was done according to gender. This demixed organization is based on the physiological and mental differences encountered in the development of girls and boys and on this principle, it is considered that the executions from the groups of boys are much more dynamic while those of the girls are much calmer. That is why it is recommended that physical education and sports find demixing solutions even if the classes were mixed. Regarding mass sports, the articles highlighted the importance of practicing physical activities in various forms by women to combat sedentary lifestyle, obesity and maintaining optimal health.

In conclusion, physical activity and the gender component were a concern of the communist period as it is reflected in scientific articles. The limits of this concern stop at the sanogenic component in the case of mass sports and at the efficiency in the case of the physical education and sports lesson.



Simona Petracovschi is professor at Faculty of Physical Education and Sport from West University of Timisoara, Romania. Her main research interest focuses on sport, gender and politics during communism in Romania.

Publications:

- Petracovschi S., (2022), A Foucauldian Analysis of the Romanian School of Gymnastics as a Superpower between 1976-1981: what Securitatea Knew about Bela Karolyi's Method, *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*,
- Petracovschi S., Gombos L., (2022), The trade union sport organisation in communist Romania between 1973 and 1989: workplace gymnastics, mass & elite sport, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*
- Petracovschi S., (2021), Daciada and mass sport during Communism in Romania as reflected in the Sport Magazine: a Propaganda Tool, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*
- Petracovschi S., Chin J., (2020), Sport and defection during Cold War in Romania, *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*
- Petracovschi S., Chin J., (2019), Sports, physical practice, and the female body, 1980–1989: women's emancipation in Romania under communism, *Critical Studies in Media Communication*, 36:1, p. 35-57.



Anamaria Păuțu is a teacher of physical education and sports at the Gymnasium School no. 21 Vicențiu Babeș from Timișoara and a doctoral student in the Department of Sports Science and Physical Education from the West University of Timișoara. She previously studied at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports and graduated the Master's in Fitness and Motor Performance, both being at the West University of Timisoara.

SESSION 4

21 September 2022, Time: 13:45-15:15, Room F1:

Olympism

Chair: Juliane Lanz



Dr. Juliane Lanz is the Head of University Sports at Rostock University, Germany. She studied Sport Science and History in Rostock and Kearney, Nebraska, USA. She wrote her dissertation about the German-German Olympic history, and her current postdoc project focuses on the Physical Education in the GDR. Other research interests are the fields of Sports History and Sports Pedagogy with the key areas Global Olympic History and mountain sports. Furthermore, she is interested in digitalization and the implementation (and its borders) of digital tools in the field of sport.

Publications:

- Lanz, J. (2022). „Auf Augenhöhe mit den anderen Fächern“ Die Pädagogischen Lesungen in der DDR im Bereich des Schulsports und ihre Reflexion durch Lehramtsstudierende im Fach Sport. *sportunterricht*, 71 (3), 98-103. DOI 10.30426/SU-2022-03-1
- Lanz, J. (2021). Bouldern hat Potenzial. Eine Standortbestimmung für Kinder und Jugendliche nach der Corona-Pandemie. *Forum Kinder- und Jugendsport*. 2 (2), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43594-021-00049-2>
- Lanz, J. (2011). Zwischen Politik, Protokoll und Pragmatismus – Die deutsche Olympiageschichte von 1952-1972. Berlin 2011. https://doi.org/10.18453/rosdok_id00002495

Evangelos Zappa - a personality of the Olympic movement too little known

Anita Sterea, Konstantinos Georgiadis, Alexandra Nica, Simona Amânar-Tabără

Originally Greek but settled in Wallachia at a young age, Evangelos Zappa is unfortunately a little known personality in Romanian society. However, in Greece, Zappa's legacy is known and appreciated, thanks to Zappeion, one of the most representative buildings of Athens. Evangelos Zappa is a businessman who will settle in Brosteni in Ialomita County doing business with cereals.

He is a close associate of politicians in Bucharest, an important philanthropist but also an activist for the resumption of the Olympic Games. Zappa is the one who in the middle of the 19th century will start the necessary steps to organize an Olympic edition in Athens, which will happen in 1859.

Zappa brings the modern Olympic movement from the old Olympia to Athens, a city and the will be used also for the first edition of the modern Olympic Games 1896 . Zappa will create a shape that will be taken over and adapted by Coubertin 40 years later, and the investments in sports infrastructure made by Zappa will also help the modern Olympic Movement.

This paper aims to analyze Zappa's personality and the role he played in the development of the Olympic idea in the mid-nineteenth century. The research will use archival sources from both Romania and Greece, the press, testimonies and journals, specialized literature.



Anita Sterea is associated professor at the University of Bucharest-Faculty of History and she is also teaching at National School for Coaches. Her research area is related with Olympic history, Romanian communism regime, cultural heritage and Olympic education. Her PhD was about Romanian Olympic movement during the communist period of time.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers(two editions 2013, 2021)- as co-author
- Romanian Sport during the communism period of time- chapter- in Romanian History vol X- Romanian Academy Society, Bucharest, 2013.
- Daciada (a national sport competition during Ceausescu's regime), in The communist Regime Encyclopedia – Public Institutions, ed. Romanian Academy , Bucharest, 2013.
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania, Iasi, 2021.



Konstantinos Georgiadis is the Dean of the International Olympic Academy. He is involved in different research projects regarding Olympic education, Olympic legacy and Olympic history. He is member of the IOC Commission on Olympic education and also member of International Society of Olympic historians. He is the Director of the International Master's Degree Program in Olympic Studies "Olympic Studies, Olympic Education, Organization and Management of Olympic Events" organized by the University of Peloponnese and the International Olympic Academy (since 2009). From 2010 to 2014 he acted as Vice-Rector of the University of Peloponnese. He coordinates different publications of Olympic history and also the master program in Olympic studies made by University of Peloponnese and International Olympic Academy.

Publications:

- Olympic Revival- The Revival of the Olympic Games in Modern Times, 2003
- The International Olympic Academy- A history of An Olympic Institution



Simona Tabără Amânar is a former gymnast and an Olympic champion. Today she is teaching at the West University in Timisoara and she is also the director of the Romanian Olympic Academy. Her research area is related with the history of gymnastics, Olympic education and physical education. Her PhD is about A study on particularities of learning the techniques of performing "Amanar" vault

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers as co-author, 2021
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania as Co-author, Iasi, 2021



Alexandra Nica is the director of Olympic Education, School and University Sports Department within the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee. She graduated a master degree program in Olympic education and history at the International Olympic Academy, as well as the MEMOS program under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. Her focus is on Olympic history and Olympic education.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers as co-author, 2021
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania, 2021

Before the revival of the Olympic games, initialized by Pierre de Coubertin, the modern Panhellenic Games were one of the most important quasi-Olympic events. In independent Greece these competitions, referring to the form of the ancient games, although adapted to the realities of the nineteenth century, took place four times - in 1859, 1870, 1875 and 1889. This period also covers a pioneering era of the development of modern sport in Poland (the symbolic date of its beginning is considered to be 1867, when the first nest of the Gymnastic Society "Falcon" was established in Lviv).

Moreover, the second half of the nineteenth century was the time of the lack of political independence of the Polish lands, subject to the administrations of German Empire, Tzarist Empire and the Habsburg Empire. In German and Russian partition, Polish society was exposed to pressure of germanization and russification.

The aim of this work, prepared on the basis of reading several dozens of articles from the archives of the Polish press kept in the resources of the Jagiellonian Digital Library in Krakow, and the literature on the subject of the Panhellenic Games, will be to analyze the reception of the Panhellenic Games in the Polish press and answer research questions such as: How much attention to the Greek sporting events was paid in the Polish press? Was the manner of its presentation dependent on an affiliation of a given press title to a specific partition? Did the coverage of the Panhellenic Games contribute to the popularization of sport and the Olympic idea in Poland? Were there any attempts to describe these undertakings as patriotic and national events, stimulating a similar attitude in Poland?

These research results could enlarge our knowledge about the reception of important sporting events from abroad in Poland and could possibly contribute to the history of the reception of the Olympic idea and the development of Olympic sport in Poland and in other European countries.



Kamil Potrzuski is a teaching assistant at the Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw. His research focuses on the history of sporting facilities and infrastructure, history of sport in Warsaw and the Polish Olympic Movement and its international influence.

Publications:

- Potrzuski Kamil, Włodarczyk Arkadiusz (2022), *Investment Activities of the Polish YMCA in the Interwar Period*, Physical Culture and Sport. Studies and Research, Vol. 95 (Iss. 1), s. 26-39.
- Potrzuski Kamil (2021), *Socio-political, economic and image-related aspects of representational sports investments in the Second Republic of Poland with particular emphasis on Warsaw*, Sport i Turystyka, Środkowoeuropejskie Czasopismo Naukowe, T. 4 (nr 2), s. 67-87.
- Potrzuski Kamil (2020), *Dreams of the Olympic Warsaw : Uncompleted projects of Olympic infrastructure in the capital of Poland in the 20th century - an outline*, Diagoras: International Academic Journal on Olympic Studies, Vol. 4, s. 255-275.
- Camps Y Wilant Natalia, Potrzuski Kamil (2020), *In search of the forgotten "artistic" olympians - three Polish architects in the olympic art competition*, Journal of Olympic History, Vol. 28 (no. 1), s. 60-65.



Arkadiusz Włodarczyk is an associate teacher and researcher at the Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw. His research focuses on the history of international olympism between 393 and 1896, the pseudoolympics and the persistence of the Olympic idea in times without proper games.

Publications:

- Arkadiusz Włodarczyk, Mateusz Rozmiarek [2022]: Circus shows in nineteenth-century Poland as pseudo-olympics. *Sport in History*, s. 1-27.
- Mateusz Rozmiarek, Arkadiusz Włodarczyk [2021]: C. Gärtner, the Olympic Circus, and the Origins of Equestrianism in the Grand Duchy of Posen. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, vol. 38 (iss. 16), s. 1710-1728.
- Mateusz Rozmiarek, Arkadiusz Włodarczyk [2021]: Popularization of Physical Culture and Tourism in the Grand Duchy of Posen: A Case Study of the Tygodnik Poznański (Posen Weekly) Magazine. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, vol. 38 (iss. 12), s. 1228-1248.
- Arkadiusz Włodarczyk, Mateusz Rozmiarek [2021]: The chronology and naming of seventeenth-century pseudo-Olympics in the British Isles. *Sport in History*, vol. 41 (iss. 2), s. 159-180.

The universality of the Olympic phenomenon and ensuring the survival and perpetuity of the Olympic institution are among the main objectives of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), right from the moment of its foundation. Achieving these goals was made possible by the adoption and implementation of policies and strategies by the CIO, sometimes with unexpected costs and consequences.

We aim to analyze from a socio-historical perspective the presence and role of women in the Olympic Movement in correlation with the changes occurring in society at a global level. From a historical perspective, society as a whole has evolved. Global social, cultural and political movements also influenced the changes that occurred in the sports movement, in general, and in the Olympic Movement, in particular. The IOC had to accept and introduce these changes in order to continue its policies and strategies along the lines of the two objectives mentioned above. Between these changes, the status of women in the Olympic Movement represented a point of reference to which the social actors involved had to respond: women participating in sports from any position, IOC representatives, spectators, but also society as a whole.

Over time, the involvement of women in the Olympic Movement proved to be a permanent confrontation that encountered difficulties for which it was necessary to identify and implement solutions to improve their status. From not being accepted as mere spectators to access to sports considered until recently exclusively male, women have proven that they can achieve outstanding performances in competitions, in administrative and leadership positions in sports institutions, thus changing attitudes, behaviors, values and models at the level the whole society.

Therefore, we can say that sport has used these changes to its own advantage, and society has used the power of sporting events to promote and impose its new values and models.



Oana Rusu is PhD Assoc. Professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University in Iași, Romania. She graduated in Physical Education and Sport (1996) and Sociology-Political Science (2000), master - Local Public Systems and Policies (2003) and PhD title in Psychology - sports group dynamics (2009). She benefited from government scholarship in Great Britain, at the Centre for Research into Sport and Society, 2001, and several teaching mobilities through the Erasmus+ program. She has experience as director and member in national and international projects. She has published in international and national journals and publishing houses in the fields of sport sciences, sport psycho-sociology and political science.

Publications:

- Understanding dual career views of European university athletes: The more than gold project focus groups. *PLoS ONE*, 2022, 17(2).
- *Impactul psiho-social al echipei de fotbal Politehnica Iași asupra comunității locale*, Risoprint, Cluj-Napoca, 2022 (author)
- [Dual Careers of Athletes During COVID-19 Lockdown](#), *Frontiers in Psychology*, 2021, vol. 12, p. 739 (co-author)
- [The Evaluation of Cohesion in the Sports Groups within a Romanian City](#), *Physical Culture and Sport. Studies and Research*, 2020, vol. 85(1), p. 1-13 (author)
- Sports – right or privilege? Social stratification in sport. Case of Romania, *LASE Journal of Sport Science*, 2018, vol.9., nr. 2, p.83-92 (author)
- Sport and Politics - Unilateral or Joint Interests? Romanian Case, *International Journal of Science Culture and Sport*, 2016, Sept.: 4 (Special Issue 2), Doi: 10.14486/IntJSCS575 (author)
- Structural and Organizational Profile of Sport in Romania, in Claude Sobry (ed.) *Sports Governance in the World. A Socio-Historic Approach*, vol. II. *The Transition in Central and Eastern European Sport*, Editions de Manuscrit, Paris, 2012, p. 157-193 (co-author).

SESSION 5

21 September 2022, Time: 15:20-17:20, Room Amphitheatre

Objects of European Sports History

Chair: Daphné Bolz

This panel is based on the book project *European Sports History in 100 Objects*, edited by Daphné Bolz and Michael Krüger and to be published at Arete publisher in Hildesheim by late 2022. The book presents a collection of objects from European countries which are understood as lieux de mémoire or expressions of a culture of remembrance of movement, play and sport in the respective country, region or national state. With reference to Graham Harman's Object Oriented Ontology and following the model of Neil McGregor's *A History of the World in 100 Objects*, the project wants to exploit the fact that objects are charged with meaning and seeks to examine their sense in a European context.

The project makes clear that modern sport is a European invention as most activities (football, track and field, gymnastics, etc.) and most movements and organisations (federations, the Olympic movement, the worker sports movement, etc.) have their roots in Europe. Of course, the large European countries and nations naturally have an essential share in the creation of a European identity through sport, but all the commemorative objects from the many small countries, nations and regions also play an important part to this overall picture of European sports culture. Coubertin's legendary statement that sport has its own 'political geography' is fitting here.

Objects may stand for themselves, but the contextualisation of each of the 100 objects in European sports history make them acquire a new meaning that exemplifies a European identity. From the methodological point of view, the project makes clear that the whole is more than the sum of the individual objects. In this panel a few participants from the book project will present the object they analysed and the methodology used for a scientific approach to a sports object.



Daphné Bolz is a professor of sports history at the University of Rouen Normandy (CETAPS UR 3832), France. She is particularly interested in the history of sports policies, sport architecture, and Olympism from a transnational perspective. She is the president of the European Committee for Sports History (CESH).

Publications:

- BOLZ D., KRÜGER M. (eds), *European Sports History in 100 Objects*, Hildesheim, Arete, in print 2022.
- BOLZ D., SAINT-MARTIN J., 'Physical education and bodily strengthening on either side of the Rhine: A transnational history of the French bill on Physical Education and its German reception (1920-1921)', *Sport in History*, (first print 2021), DOI:10.1080/17460263.2021.2019823
- BOLZ D., 'Reversing the influence: Anglo-German relations and British fitness policies in the 1930s', *Sport in History*, Vol. 34, No. 4, December 2014, 569-594. doi: 10.1080/17460263.2014.952325
- BOLZ D., CARPENTIER F. (dir.), *Stadion*, Vol. 38/39 (2012-2013), special issue '*Olympism and International Relations*'.
- BOLZ D., *Les Arènes totalitaires. Fascisme, nazisme et propagande sportive*, Paris, Cnrs Éditions, 2008.

A Red and Black Dutch Cricket Cap, 1881

Jan Luitzen

Haarlem is one of the earliest Dutch cities with a lively practice of English field games such as cricket and football, from the early 1880s onwards. Here and elsewhere in the Netherlands practice, of the former preceded the latter in the same teenage schoolboy circles. When already playing cricket in summer, they added football in winter, with the same enthusiasm and even greater panache.

The 18 year old local schoolboys that started practicing cricket in the spring of 1880 called themselves 'the Blue Team'. However, when younger players like 15-16 years old David van Lennep and his friend Pim Mulier 'sons from well to do families' felt exploited as mere ball boys, they broke away, forming their own clubs, as 'Rood en Zwart' ('Red and Black').

Cricket seems to have been a true craze rather than just a simple pastime among local schoolboys. In November 1881 Red and Black switched from playing cricket to football. A feature of the Rood en Zwart cricket 'later football' costume are caps in black and red colours and matching jerseys.

An object that reflects the diversity and significance of European sports culture, specifically Dutch sport, is the well-preserved 1881 red and black cricket cap of Pim Mulier, the great early practitioner and propagandizer of English sports such as cricket and football in The Netherlands, and later a prolific sports history contributor.

In my contribution I will describe and explain the local evolvement (in Haarlem) of cricket to football, on the basis of this object: the cap of Pim Mulier.



Dr Jan Luitzen (1960) is a teacher-linguist and graduation coordinator at the Sports, Management & Business programme of Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences. Luitzen published novels, sports (words) books and academic and journalistic articles. He has published on the history of Dutch sport in general, cricket and lawn tennis in *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, *De Moderne Tijd*, *Ex Tempore*, *Soccer & Society*, *Journal of Olympic History*, *Jaarboek van de Geschied- en Oudheidkundige Kring 'De Oranjeboom'*, *Achilles*, *de SPORTWERELD*, *Hard gras* and *De Muur*.

Luitzen took his PhD as a sports historian at Radboud University, Nijmegen, on education and sports in 19th-c. Dutch private school Noorthey. His dissertation is entitled *It had to be English. A cultural-historical analysis of the introduction of cricket, football and lawn tennis in the Netherlands and the role played by the boys' boarding school Noorthey and its alumni, 1820-1886*. Of this dissertation an abridged and edited trade edition was published, called *Vivat! Vivat Noorthey!*.

Together with Wim Zonneveld he wrote the studies *Kicksen en wickets. Van cricket naar voetbal in Nederland 1845-1888* (special *Hard gras* magazine 2017) and *Hoe voetbal verscheen in Nederland. Rood en Wit, H.F.C., H.V.V. and their mates, 1880-1910* (special *de SPORTWERELD* magazine 2018).

The Golden Snowman - Winter Sports Badge An object of European Sports

Juliane Lanz

In my presentation, I would like to shed light onto the sports badges of Eastern Germany, onto one piece in particular - the golden snowman. Sports had a distinct political function in Eastern Germany.

The smaller German state tried to strengthen the cohesion of the population to the inside and to proof its potential to the outside by excellent sports results. The centralized state-steered sports system was well organized, costly and attempted to include the whole population.

Thus, even the youngest were encouraged to practice sports. As potential gold-medal-winners of tomorrow sports they got plenty of offers at school and within their free-time. To motivate the population there were many medals and badges rewarded. There was a lot of response to good or excellent sports results.

The mass youth organization focused on outdoor and freetime sport. Often with a military preparation intention in the background. Toward the children, their personal, the pioneer leaders, addressed this rather playful. So they handed out the golden snowman badge for Winter sports activities.



Juliane Lanz is the Head of University Sports at Rostock University, Germany. She studied Sport Science and History in Rostock and Kearney, Nebraska, USA. She wrote her dissertation about the German-German Olympic history, and her current postdoc project focuses on the Physical Education in the GDR. Other research interests are the fields of Sports History and Sports Pedagogy with the key areas Global Olympic History and mountain sports. Furthermore, she is interested in digitalization and the implementation (and its borders) of digital tools in the field of sport.

Publications:

- Lanz, J. (2022). „Auf Augenhöhe mit den anderen Fächern“ Die Pädagogischen Lesungen in der DDR im Bereich des Schulsports und ihre Reflexion durch Lehramtsstudierende im Fach Sport. *sportunterricht*, 71 (3), 98-103. DOI 10.30426/SU-2022-03-1
- Lanz, J. (2021). Bouldern hat Potenzial. Eine Standortbestimmung für Kinder und Jugendliche nach der Corona-Pandemie. *Forum Kinder- und Jugendsport*. 2 (2), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43594-021-00049-2>
- Lanz, J. (2011). *Zwischen Politik, Protokoll und Pragmatismus – Die deutsche Olympiageschichte von 1952-1972*. Berlin 2011. https://doi.org/10.18453/rosdok_id00002495

Real Madrid 'Chamartin stadium', a communist and socialist arena during the Spanish Civil War

Alejandro Viuda-Serrano

A Spanish National Library photograph of a September 26, 1937 Spanish Unified Socialist Youth sports exhibition at Chamartin stadium in Madrid is the chosen object to unveil the sport situation in Spain around the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). Taken by Felix Alberro and Francisco Segovia, it shows Republican soldiers filling the stands of Chamartin to watch a military, political and sports exhibition as a tribute to the Republican Army of the Spain Central Region and its Chief Commander, General Jose Miaja, responsible for the Madrid resistance until the end of the war.

The picture gives us the opportunity to tell the story of this significant football venue. It has been inaugurated in 1924 and witnessed the most important milestones of the mass sport expansion process in Spain with Real Madrid story running parallel to the professionalization and popularization of Spanish football. During the Spanish Civil War, been Madrid loyal to the Republican government, Chamartin was expropriated and used as military training camp, being the venue for most social demonstrations, military parades or political and sporting Republican propaganda events throughout the conflict; the symbol of the Republican resistance against fascism.

Used as a concentration camp after the war, the Republican period was a parenthesis into the story of one of the most relevant football clubs worldwide, Real Madrid, which always struggled to represent a timeless traditional Spanish nationalism and remained close to those in power: be it monarchy, republic, dictatorship, or democracy.

Archival research and historical contextualization were defined as the appropriate methods to conduct the research. The main contemporary history Spanish National Archives were searched: the Documentary Centre for Historical Memory (DCHM), the Spanish National Historical Archive (SNHA) and the Spanish National Library (SNL). Historical newspaper archives were also used, mainly the Madrid Municipal Newspaper Archive (MMNA).



Alejandro de la Viuda Serrano is professor at the Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, with a PhD in Physical Activity and Sports Sciences and master's degree in Contemporary History. His research interest is focused on Physical Education and the socio-historical aspects of sport, teaching innovation in the classroom (gamification, Game-based Learning, Problem-based Learning), gender studies and academic quality. He was the Secretary General of the European Committee for Sports History (CESH) from 2017 to 2021, and the former General Treasurer between 2010 and 2017.

Publications:

- VIUDA SERRANO, Alejandro de la; (ed.) ."La prevención de la obesidad infantil a través de la actividad física: recomendaciones de actuación". 1+ ed.". Madrid. 2014. ISBN: 978-84-617-3593-8. .
- VIUDA SERRANO, Alejandro de la; (ed.) ."Olympic Myth and Sports Heroes" . 2013. ISBN: 978-84-616-7253-0.
- ANDRÉS GÓMEZ, Soledad; CHECA ROMERO, Mirian; VIUDA SERRANO, Alejandro de la; "Las redes sociales. Espacio simbólico de interacción de la población adolescente". El papel de las redes sociales en la generación y difusión de la igualdad en la población adolescente de Castilla-La Mancha (ISBN: 978-84-09-37716-9). . 2022. p. 12 - 39.

The representational building of Polish YMCA in Warsaw (1932)

Kamil Potrzuski

The American YMCA appeared in Poland in 1917. In 1921, when the Polish-Bolshevik war ended and the period of shaping Poland's borders after regaining independence was over, the American YMCA ceased its activities in Poland. At the same time, however, its Polish counterpart was established - the Union of Christian Youth - Polish YMCA - [Związek Młodzieży Chrześcijańskiej „Polska YMCA”], whose statute was adopted in March 1922.

The Polish YMCA was not included in either the European or the global YMCA Alliance. It maintained friendly relations and tried to seek financial help, but also consciously emphasized the distance towards international YMCA. That attitude of the Polish YMCA resulted from the Catholic Church's aversion to it. The undeniable positive effects of the educational work of the Polish YMCA were, however, noticed and discreetly supported by the state authorities, which guaranteed it safety and continuity of work. Construction of representative buildings in large Polish cities, including the Warsaw one, offering many hard-to-reach forms of extracurricular activity of young people, were among the most spectacular examples of the achievements of the Polish YMCA and remain the most important material heritage of this organisation.

The building of the Polish YMCA in Warsaw, designed by Antoni Jawornicki was put into use in the autumn of 1932. The six-storey building cost about 5-6 million Polish zloty. It was implemented in the international style of modernist functionalism. Building of the Polish YMCA at ul. Konopnicka consist, among others, an indoor swimming pool and a sports hall as well as hotel rooms, an education department, a mechanical workshop, a library and a reading room. The construction of the Polish YMCA building in Warsaw was a huge investment challenge. Almost half of the funds for the construction were allocated by the American industrialist and philanthropist Sereno Peck Fenn, former benefactor of YMCA building in Krakow. The building was commissioned without major delays, although the investment was carried out during the great economic crisis. Its creation of was a huge added value for the urban space and the offer of activities addressed to the youth living there, considering that interwar Poland was characterized by a shortage of sports facilities and a relatively low level of material resources for sports.



Kamil Potrzuski is a teaching assistant at the Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw. His research focuses on the history of sporting facilities and infrastructure, history of sport in Warsaw and the Polish Olympic Movement and it's international influence.

Publications:

- Potrzuski Kamil, Włodarczyk Arkadiusz (2022), *Investment Activities of the Polish YMCA in the Interwar Period*, Physical Culture and Sport. Studies and Research, Vol. 95 (Iss. 1), s. 26-39.
- Potrzuski Kamil (2021), *Socio-political, economic and image-related aspects of representational sports investments in the Second Republic of Poland with particular emphasis on Warsaw*, Sport i Turystyka, Środkowoeuropejskie Czasopismo Naukowe, T. 4 (nr 2), s. 67-87.
- Potrzuski Kamil (2020), *Dreams of the Olympic Warsaw : Uncompleted projects of Olympic infrastructure in the capital of Poland in the 20th century - an outline*, Diagoras: International Academic Journal on Olympic Studies, Vol. 4, s. 255-275.
- Camps Y Wilant Natalia, Potrzuski Kamil (2020), *In search of the forgotten "artistic" olympians - three Polish architects in the olympic art competition*, Journal of Olympic History, Vol. 28 (no. 1), s. 60-65.

What do all competitors have in common? Accreditation badges of the first Universiade (Turin, 1959)

Lidia Lesnykh

Nowadays with identification associated with electronic means and codes, it is hard to imagine that the metal badge was the progenitor of plasticized accreditation for major international sporting events. The badge of the first Summer Universiade - World University Games - held in Turin in 1959 is only one of many examples of this genuine sports art. The decision of the organizers to use the metal credentials stemmed from their intention to meet the standards of international sports events on all points.

The object was born with the modern Olympics and existed until the 1980s, which also seemed to be the case for the Universiade badge. Universiade continued the tradition of the World University Games, which had become the second major multisport event since the mid-1920s. They inherited the essential cultural peculiarities of the Olympics - cyclical character of the event, presence of the opening and closing ceremonies with a parade of participating teams, use of medals, posters, accreditations, etc. (Keys, 2006).

Turin Universiade had a historical significance for university sport. The event became the first unified edition of the World University Games since the beginning of the Cold War. In total, 985 badges were delivered to 865 male and 120 female student-athletes from all continents. The young representatives of 43 countries competed in seven sports.

The Universiade represented a cradle for the future stars of the sporting arena. Many won one or more Olympic medals immediately after the Universiade. For instance, the famous Italian sprinter Livio Berruti, conquered the Olympic podium in Rome just after winning two gold medals in Turin. Considering that every student-athlete received the badge, this means that plenty of famous champions owned it. Among other sports celebrities attending the Universiade in Turin, there was Soviet gymnast and president of International Federation of Gymnastics, Yuri Titov. Since the 1960s, this list grew progressively.



Lidia Lesnykh defended her doctoral dissertation at the University of Lausanne in 2021. She is specialised in history of the international university sport movement in the XXth century. Lidia Lesnykh is currently working as the Head of Archives and Research at the International University Sports Federation (FISU) and does scientific research as an independent scholar.

Publications :

- Lesnykh, L. (2022). "La Réorganisation du sport dans la Cité universitaire d'après-Guerre: entre autonomie associative et enjeux institutionnels", Kévonian, D., & Tronchet, G. (Eds.). *Le Campus-monde: La Cité internationale universitaire de Paris de 1945 aux années 2000*. Presses universitaires de Rennes.
- Lesnykh, L. (2021). *Le sport universitaire international au défi de l'autonomie (1919-1961)*, Doctoral dissertation, University of Lausanne.
- Lesnykh, L. (2020). Sport at the World Festival of Youth and Students: Between Olympic Ideals and Socialist Internationalism. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 2.

The Marshal Tito Cup: Yugoslavia's 'Dearest Trophy'

Richard Mills

Yugoslavia's most illustrious sporting prize graces Hajduk Split's extensive trophy hall. The multi-ethnic state ceased to exist in 1991, but the Marshal Tito Cup -saturated with communist symbolism and engraved with club names from across the ill-fated country - serves as a fitting reminder of an ambitious state-building project.

This paper explores the contested history of a trophy richly deserving of its a place among the 'European Sport in 100 Objects' project. From the outset, this football competition was envisaged as a prestigious showpiece for Yugoslavia's burgeoning physical culture movement, providing opportunities for the smallest and most geographically dispersed teams to compete alongside the country's most famous clubs. A total of 349 clubs participated in the inaugural competition of 1947, and exponential growth saw this number swell to over 5,000 entrants by 1980. Finals were grand state occasions, featuring folkloric halftime displays, socialist pageantry, and patriotic media features dedicated to the finalists' home regions.

While the so-called 'Big Four' clubs dominated the competition, the Marshal Tito Cup succeeded in its ambition to forge a unified Yugoslav football sphere. All eight federal units were represented in at least one final, while rare victories for teams beyond the Belgrade-Zagreb-Split axis ranked among the proudest socialist-era moments for the towns and cities in question. In the decade after the death of the competition's towering patron, both Yugoslavia and its football sphere descended into debilitating political and economic crises and scandals.

As the ailing communist regime succumbed to infighting, competing nationalist alternatives eclipsed the concept of a shared federal Yugoslavia. When what transpired to be the last Marshal Tito Cup Final took place in a half-empty and rain-soaked Yugoslav People's Army Stadium in May 1991, the first deadly inter-ethnic incidents had already rocked fragile Croatia. Fittingly, that year's finalists were Croatia's Hajduk Split and Serbian giants Red Star Belgrade. War set in soon after victorious Hajduk carried the trophy back to the Adriatic coast, and seventeen years would pass before it was deemed appropriate to return the Marshal Tito Cup to public display.



Dr Richard Mills is Associate Professor in Modern European History at the University of East Anglia, United Kingdom. His research explores sport's relationship with nationalism, state building, and political contestation. His monograph, *The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism, and the State*, was awarded the Lord Aberdare Literary Prize in 2019.

Publications:

- *Nogomet i politika u Jugoslaviji: Sport, nacionalizam i država* (Zagreb: Profil, 2019)
- *The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism and the State* (London: I.B. Tauris/Bloomsbury, 2018)
- 'Laying the Foundations of Physical Culture: The Stadium Revolution in Socialist Yugoslavia', *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 34:9 (2017), 729-52
- 'Cold War Football: Soviet Defence and Yugoslav Attack following the Tito-Stalin Split of 1948', *Europe-Asia Studies*, 68:10 (2016), 1736-58
- "The pitch itself was no man's land." Siege, Željezničar Sarajevo Football Club and the Grbavica Stadium', *Nationalities Papers*, 44:6 (2016), 877-903.

*The photograph of Erich Vöhringer training on horizontal bar on a Stalin
Constitution Truck (1930s)*

Anke Hilbrenner

The picture of a horizontal bar on a Stalin Constitution Truck is a European sport object that shows, how sport was used within the Stalinist propaganda in the 1930ies. We can gather from this picture that Soviet subjects on the periphery were willing to engage in this propaganda effort.

One question, I want to address is, whether doing sport in a propaganda context was conform to the complex agency of athletes and their objects as example of an actor network. The migration history of the photograph in question also tells a story shows how important it was to the athlete and his family.

The idealization of youth in each individual's memory and the corresponding pride in a strong and virile young body may be one cause for its emotional value, another being nostalgia for the lost home in Georgia. For post-Soviet generations, the openly displayed mixture of sports and politics that was quite common in the 1930ies, not only in the Soviet Union, is remarkable. The photograph thus offers interpretations with regard to many time layers of its history as an object of sport history.



Anke Hilbrenner is professor for East European history at the Heinrich Heine University of Düsseldorf. She specializes in the history of violence and terror, World War II, Gender, Jewish history and (of course) sport.

Among her related publications are an edited volume on "Discipline, Violence and Leisure: Sport in Penal and Internment Camps" as well as the digital "Handbuch der Sportgeschichte Osteuropas". Her most recent project is a source edition on Jewish sport history, coming up with the "Enzyklopädie jüdischer Kulturen" in 2024.

SESSION 6

21 September 2022, Time: 15-20-17:20, Room F1

Workshop: Olympic education through sport history

The Olympic education is an important pillar of the Olympic Movement and it has the role of bringing the Olympic values closer to people, especially to the young generation. The sports history offers life stories, heroes and anti-heroes, excellence and performance. All the above mentioned elements represent important sources which are used by Olympic education in its programs. This workshop follows how the Olympic education can use sports history much more effectively in local, national and international programs.

Speakers: Konstantinos Georgiadis (Dean of the International Olympic Academy); Simona Tabără-Amânar (director of the Romanian Olympic Academy and Olympic champion), Anita Sterea (historian, board member in Romanian Olympic Academy).



Konstantinos Georgiadis is the Dean of the International Olympic Academy. He is involved in different research projects regarding Olympic education, Olympic legacy and Olympic history. He is member of the IOC Commission on Olympic education and also member of International Society of Olympic historians. He is the Director of the International Master's Degree Program in Olympic Studies "Olympic Studies, Olympic Education, Organization and Management of Olympic Events" organized by the University of Peloponnese and the International Olympic Academy (since 2009). From 2010 to 2014 he acted as Vice-Rector of the University of Peloponnese. He coordinates different publications of Olympic history and also the master program in Olympic studies made by University of Peloponnese and International Olympic Academy.

Publications:

- Olympic Revival- The Revival of the Olympic Games in Modern Times, 2003
- The International Olympic Academy- A history of An Olympic Institution



Anita Sterea is associated professor at the University of Bucharest-Faculty of History and she is also teaching at National School for Coaches. Her research area is related with Olympic history, Romanian communism regime, cultural heritage and Olympic education. Her PhD was about Romanian Olympic movement during the communist period of time.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers(two editions 2013, 2021)- as co-author
- Romanian Sport during the communism period of time- chapter- in Romanian History vol X- Romanian Academy Society, Bucharest, 2013.
- Daciada (a national sport competition during Ceausescu's regime), in The communist Regime Encyclopedia – Public Institutions, ed. Romanian Academy , Bucharest, 2013.
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania, Iasi, 2021.



Simona Tabără Amânar is a former gymnast and an Olympic champion. Today she is teaching at the West University in Timisoara and she is also the director of the Romanian Olympic Academy. Her research area is related with the history of gymnastics, Olympic education and physical education. Her PhD is about A study on particularities of learning the techniques of performing “Amanar” vault.

Publications:

Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers as coauthor, 2021

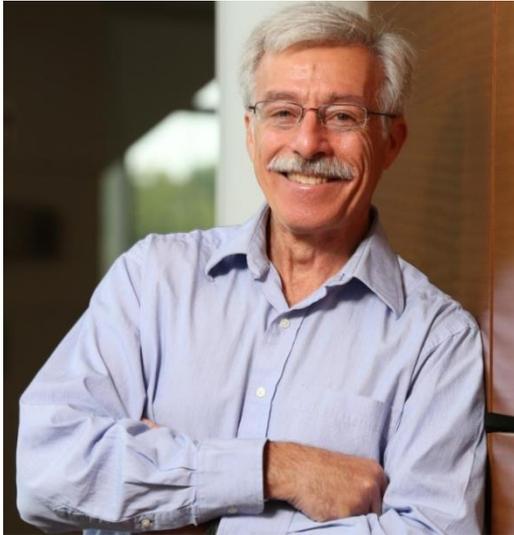
Five decades of Olympic education in Romania as Co-author, Iasi, 2021

SESSION 7

22 September 2022, Time: 9:00-11:00, Room Amphitheatre

Actors of sports history

Chair: Gerald Gems



Gerald R. Gems is Professor Emeritus at North Central College, USA. He is past president of the North American Society for Sport History, past vice president of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport, and an international Fulbright Scholar. He taught at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, at the University of Malmo, Sweden, and at the National Sports University in Beijing, China. He has authored more than 200 publications, including 20 books. In 2016 he received the international Routledge Award for scholarship.

Publications:

- Gems, G.R., Borish, L.J., Pfister, G. (2022), *Sports in American history: From colonization to globalization*, third edition, Human Kinetics.
- Gems, G.R. (2021), *Sport History. The Basics*, Routledge.
- Gems, G.R. (2014), *Boxing: A concise history of the sweet science*, Rowman & Littlefield Publ.
- Gems, G.R. (2006), *The athletic crusade: Sport and American cultural imperialism*, University of Nebraska Press
- Gems, G.R. (2000), *For pride, profit, and patriarchy: Football and the incorporation of American cultural values*, Scarecrow Press

During the communist period, Romania had remarkable results in various international sports competitions. These sports champions had a special status in communist society. In December 1989, the Ceausescu regime collapsed following a bloody revolution. The years following this moment led to important political, economic, social and cultural transformations. Former sports champions who had a good visibility and were appreciated by society will also reach the new political parties but also public institutions.

This paper aims to analyze from a political and social point of view the first post-communist decade 1990-2000 and the role that former sports champions or people in the sports movement played in various key institutions of the Romanian state, in the legislative process or in implementation of public policies.

Among the names of some athletes involved in political life on whom we will turn our attention are: Lia Manoliu - Olympic champion 1968 and the first woman to participate in 6 editions of the Olympic Games - elected in the legislative forum in 1990, tennis player Ilie Nastase, number 1 ATP candidate to the position of mayor of Bucharest in 1996 or Alexandru Barladeanu the first president of the Senate 1990 but the former president of the Romanian Football Federation from the '60s.

The sources used in this research will be represented by the press of the time, the archives of the Romanian Parliament, specialized literature.



Anita Sterea is an associated professor at university of Bucharest-Faculty of History and she is also teaching at National School for Coaches. Her research area is related with Olympic history, Romanian communism regime, cultural heritage and Olympic education. Her PhD was about Romanian Olympic movement during the communist period of time.

Publications:

- Olympic guide- a tool book for teachers (two editions 2013, 2021)- as co-author
- Romanian Sport during the communism period of time- chapter- in Romanian History vol X- Romanian Academy Society, Bucharest, 2013.
- Daciada (a national sport competition during Ceausescu's regime), in The communist Regime Encyclopedia – Public Institutions, ed. Romanian Academy , Bucharest, 2013.
- Five decades of Olympic education in Romania, Iasi, 2021.



Matei Gheboianu is an associate professor at the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest. He has a Ph.D. in history, having graduated at the University of Bucharest in 2013. His main research fields are the Romanian higher education during communism and mass-media in post-communism.

The last book published is PRESA LIBERĂ !? 1989-1992. Presa în România post-comunistă, Cetate de Scaun Publishing House, 2015.

Becoming an international sports leader: national trajectories of Soviet representatives in international sports organizations

Sylvain Dufraisse, Boris Vinogradov

We present the results of the research project "Sportnaouka" which studies the profiles of Soviet representatives in international sports organizations. Therefore, we would like to put to the forefront the Soviet careers of those who were the delegates that collaborated in International federations and associations.

Through the prosopographical approach, we analyze the insertion of Soviets in the international "world of sport" and the evolution of the recruitment of leaders from the USSR, in a context where their number is increasing as the sports federations and international organizations in charge of physical activities are multiplying.

Based on a prosopographic database (mSQL based on Omeka S) which contains the biographical data of 196 Soviet sports officials, we have managed to draw typical trajectories of Soviet sports representatives. To achieve this, we applied the method of sequence analysis, a way to describe the careers of Soviet sports officials. The sequence analysis is carried out by means of a statistical processing software R project according to the method of optimal matching using longitudinal micro-individual data.

By using this tool, each trajectory or career is described by a sequence. Then, the sequence analysis allowed similar trajectories to be matched and seven main types of careers to be distinguished. This study aims to understand, through the analysis of the careers of these leaders who became representatives of the USSR, what builds their potential for internationalization and leads them to invest positions in international federations.



Sylvain Dufraisse is assistant professor at Nantes Université. His work deals with the history of leisure, sports and popular culture in the Soviet Union and in Russia and with the transnational history of Soviet sports. His first book examines the making of sports heroes in the Soviet Union between the 1930s to the 1980s. His actual work interrogates the ties between Soviet sports institutions and international sports organizations.

Publications :

- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, *Les héros du sport, une histoire des champions soviétiques (années 1930-années 1980)*, Ceyzérieu, Champvallon, 2019, 328 p.
- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, "Facing the Involvement of Youths in Competitions: Soviet Visions and Adaptations to the Rejuvenation of Elite Sports (Second Half of the 20th Century)", *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*2:568025. doi: 10.3389/fspor.2020.568025
- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, « Struggling against the caste system, the patronage and unhealthy payments: attempts at regulation of football players' remunerations from the 1950s to the 1970s in the Soviet Union », *Soccer and society*, 21, 2020, p. 648-656.
- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, « Au-delà de la « Machine rouge » : implications soviétiques dans la Guerre froide sportive », *Guerres mondiales et conflits contemporains*, vol. 277, 2020, p. 91-102.



Boris Vinogradov is a postdoctoral researcher at the Nantes Université. His area of interest is the relationship between Russia, France and European countries, with a special focus on the economic, industrial and sports aspects. He defended his PhD in 2021 at the Sorbonne-Université, under the supervision of Dominique Barjot and Marie-Pierre Rey, with a research on the technology and know-how transfer between France and USSR-Russia in the car industry from 1954 to 2014.

Publications :

- Boris Vinogradov, “The Russian Academy of Sciences. Academic freedom and the weight of the State”, *Transtext(e)s Transcultures*, Issue 16, 2022.
- Boris Vinogradov, « La stratégie de Renault en Russie des années 1960 à nos jours », *Revue Française d’histoire économique*, 2021, p. 108-121.
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Romanian notabilities in international sports organisations. Sport diplomacy in communist Romania

Monica Stănescu, Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin, Alexandru Virgil Voicu

Sport diplomacy is a field that has developed in the last decade, but the use of sport for diplomatic purposes was encountered a long time before. Such a strategy could be identified in the policy of the communist regimes. They had an objective to occupy as many positions as possible in international organisations, like International Olympic Committee, UEFA, and other international sports federations.

This race for official positions mobilised multiple actors from Romania, which have collaborated to promote people in important institutions. The Communist Party, The Ministry of Sports, The Romanian Olympic Committee, and the National Council for Physical Education and Sports worked together to identify those people who could be imposed as officials, and who could influence those institutions through their activity.

The most important name in this direction was Alexandru Şiperco, who arrived to be vice-president of the International Olympic Committee. During the 1970s, Romania had the most prolific period in terms of official positions in international sports organisations. The best year was 1978 when 75 Romanian sports specialists occupied 100 positions in 41 international sports organisations.

Some of these officials were former athletes, who were beneficiated by their social capital and networks to advance in the hierarchy of various organisations. In contrast with Alexandru Şiperco, others like Lia Manoliu Nicolae Navasart, or Cornel Marculescu were first stance performers and after that, they oriented their careers to the highest boards of their federations, first at the national level and after that at the international level.



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Publications:

- „How to Develop Moral Skills in Sport by Using the Corruption Heritage?”, alongside Rares Stănescu, Florin Pelin, Marius Stoicescu, Monica Stănescu, Vassilis Barkoukis, Kornelia Naidenova, Vania Yordanova, Carole Gomez, Pim Vershuuren, *Sustainability*, 14(1), 400, 2022; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010400> .
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Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin is Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest, teaching history of physical education and sport. His research interests are primarily on history of sport in Eastern Europe. He is also involved as researcher in multiple Erasmus projects on sport. Besides the academic activity, he is present in Romanian media as TV commentator and sport analyst.

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- *Rapidismul. Istoria unui fenomen sportiv* [The Rapidism. History of a sport phenomenon], Bucharest: Pro Universitaria, 2020.
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Alexandru Virgil Voicu is collaborating at the Babeş-Bolyai University, UNEFS and Sapientia University. He is doctoral supervisor in Law & Physical education and sports. He is member of the Board of Directors of the International Public Organization "International Association for the Protection of the Rights of Athletes" and a honorary member of the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee.

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French PES teachers in Africa between colonization and decolonization: from "cooperators" to "developers" of EPS and sport? (1947-1969)

Pascal Charitas

After the Second World War, the French Empire renamed the French Union (1947) required that the Ministry of Colonies be replaced by that of France Overseas (FOM) responding in this way to the ideology of development aid to the colonized territories driven by the UN (San Francisco, 1945). Then, the decolonization underway questions the future of the discourse on development and humanitarian, as well as the practices associated with it (Thompson, 2018), including the teaching that is a cornerstone of it (Barthelemy, 2010). This first involved institutional changes with the creation of the French Ministry of Cooperation in 1959 by General de Gaulle, who replaced the Ministry of France d'Outre-mer in the new political configuration of colonial independence in French-speaking Africa, thus contributing to the further development of the "countries of the field".

As a result, bilateral agreements between France and African countries are being implemented in all sectors, including culture and education (Goerg, Raison-Jourde, 2012). Thus, the High Commission for Youth and Sports headed by Maurice Herzog (under the tutelage of the National Education) will hire some PSE staff in Africa in relation to the Ministries of Cooperation and Foreign Affairs (Charitas, 2010). These colonial-era PSE teachers were renewed as "cooperative teachers" (Grossetti, 1986). They thus participate in the French policy of adapting education in Africa after independence (Maniere, 2010).

It is a question of identifying quantitatively and qualitatively this cohort of PES teachers practising in Africa in order to know who they are, their trajectories and what they are doing in the field. For, this voluntary "contract exile" community (Guth, 1984) is a blind spot in the history of PSE teachers. Based on the study of the French archives of the ministries concerned, we will analyse these trajectories towards the metropolitan elsewhere which can be complex identity processes "cobbled together" in the careers of teachers (Roux-Perez, 2006) or as a test (Jelen, 2010) : initiatory experience, attraction for an "ambiguous adventure" (Kane, 2000), professional strategy, guided by common imaginations and similar relationships in the field.

We hypothesize that they are driven by the "cult of the field" (Meimon, 2010) which allows them to make a career in cooperation and to professionalize themselves as "developers" (Meimon, 2014). Their missions being to "Civilize, develop, help" (Matasci, Desgrandchamps, 2020), do they not become witnesses and analyzers of the multiple reconfigurations of the idea of civilizing mission. So, how do they participate in the modernist rhetoric that has been gradually superimposed on the idea of civilizing mission (Naylor, 2018)? Is it to change the "ethos of conquered society" (Colonna, 1975)? From 1947, to the end of Gaullism in 1969, this movement of actors that are the cooperators (Goerg, Suremain, 2014) of the teaching of PSE participates in the africanization of the African PSE frameworks, and can thus play the role of "animators" (Bret, 2008) of sport development in Africa.



Pascal Charitas is Senior Lecturer at the Institut des Sciences sociales du politique (ISP, UMR 7220), UFR STAPS, Université Paris Nanterre, France. His research focuses on the contemporary period and more particularly on the second half of the 20th century. His research area is represented by the following themes: colonization and postcolonization, regional games, Franco-African sports cooperation (sports sector executives in the school sector), sportivisation, influence games and mechanisms for the dissemination of sport, Francophonie, international/European sport, transnational, Olympic movement (OJ) and sports movement, approached in an interdisciplinary way.

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SESSION 8

22 September 2022, Time : 9:00-11 :00, Room F1

Competitions and organizations

Chair: André Gounot



André Gounot is senior lecturer at the Université de Strasbourg, member of the research unit UR 3400, “Arts, Civilisation et Histoire de l’Europe”, and Editor in chief of the review *Source(s). Arts, Civilisation et Histoire de l’Europe*. He is also codirector of the international research project “Sport | France | Allemagne – histoire et présent dans une perspective transnationale” (2022-2024). His research fields are: History of worker sports in Europe; Sports and communism; Sports and international relations; Sports and society in 20th century Cuba.

Publications:

Books:

- André Gounot, *Les mouvements sportifs ouvriers en Europe (1893-1939). Dimensions transnationales et déclinaisons locales*, Strasbourg, Presses universitaires de Strasbourg, 2016.
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Iconic and not-so-iconic images of competition and solidarity

Eugenia Garcia-Sottile, Debora Godoy-Izquierdo

From images that have gained fame - such as Kathrine Switzer's participation in the 1967 Boston Marathon or Peter Norman's role on the podium in Mexico in 1968 - the history of sport preserves iconic moments that often remain (only) anecdotal.

Those same struggles against segregation are still relevant today, but in a world saturated with images, which ones can express solidarity, understanding and the romantic idea of fair play in sport? Which images can synthesise the changing social realities staged on a playing field? How are issues of gender, racism or religion shown to the public at large?

For example, with the encounter between Ada Hegerberg and Alexia Putellas in Torino, which conveys a more commercial and standardized image but at the same time highlights the reality of the growing presence of women's sport as a spectator sport? Or with the photos of Tom Daley knitting in Tokyo before competing? Showing as a "colour note" a scene that normalizes new gender roles. Or perhaps the players protecting a teammate from the other team so that she could put on the yibab that had fallen off during the football match between Shabab Al Ordon and Jordan Amman Club?

Perhaps they are not iconic images - there are so many images today that retaining any of them depends on their communicative intent rather than their symbolic value. But these types of images give us guidelines to analyze an evolution and how it reaches the general public. These brief examples show us how sport, as an institution with an entrenched way of doing things, cannot abstract itself from the emerging situations and - perhaps in spite of itself - become a means of disseminating these new ways of being in society.

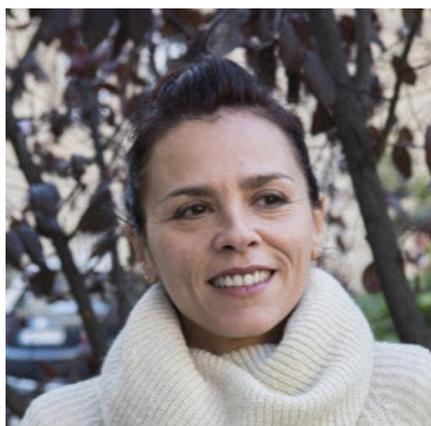


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Débora Godoy-Izquierdo

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Sports competitions in captivity. The case of French prisoners of war during the Second World War

Doriane Gomet

This study aims to understand the place of sports competitions and the stakes associated with them in the context of wartime captivity. It focuses more particularly on the case of French prisoners of war (POW) held on German soil during the Second World War. However, although the case of captive officers has been the subject of several works, those focusing on the army's rank and file are rare. The study is based on the analysis of the archives of eight Stalags (short for the German word *Stammlager*, a camp for enlisted men), each one made up of a head camp and a multitude of administratively attached work Kommandos.

The sources used come from the French National Archives (AN, F/9, AN, F/17 and AN, 72aj), the Bureau des Archives des Victimes des Conflits Contemporains, the Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre (SHAT), and the World Alliance of YMCAs in Geneva. They include, inter alia, inspection reports written by ICRC the International Committee of the Red Cross delegates or the France's directorate of prisoners of war, numerous testimonies from former prisoners, and newspaper collections published in the camps. Added to these are the letters received from the families of eight ex-inmates during captivity and twenty-two former POW testimony books published after the War.

This research shows not only prisoners' appetency for sports competitions, but also the fact that the implementation of such events depended primarily on conditions of detention. Prisoners held in "base camps" and known as "Sedentaries" (Moret-Bailly, 1957) gradually managed to organize a sports department. They were able to draw up rules and set up multiple competitions (championships, exhibition matches, tournaments) in disciplines such as tennis, athletics, and football, as well as table tennis, volleyball, and basketball, using sports facilities built within the camp itself. Soldiers assigned to Kommandos and known as "Nomads", on the other hand, were faced with precarious and unstable working conditions. It was only in the summer of 1943, at the instigation of those responsible for the Stalag head camps, that primarily football championships between Kommandos were set up in facilities made available by the Germans. The reasons why inmates threw themselves heart and soul into sports competitions likewise varied according to their situation. While the "Sedentaries" sought to escape boredom and reconnect with prewar forms of sociability and cultural practice, Kommando "Nomads" attended or participated in football events for at least some moments of leisure in a daily routine that was governed by work.

In all cases, setting up competitions was allowed and overseen by the German authorities with a view to enculturating the French in Nazism and limiting any rebellious ideas they may have. Aid was also provided by French prisoner of war organizations which saw sports events as an opportunity to strengthen patriotism around the image of Marshal Petain and the National revolution.



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History of swimming in numbers and data

Valeria Bălan, Luciela Vasile, Ticală Laurențiu Daniel, Ana Maria Mujea, Adrian Rădulescu

Born with the humans, swimming has played a significant role on all continents and in all historical societies. This is evidenced by the great civilisations that originally developed along rivers. The beneficial effects of swimming practised for utilitarian, sanitary-hygienic, recreational, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes have been known by people since ancient times.

This paper aims to bring to the forefront the history of swimming over the centuries, highlighting important benchmarks in the development of this sport. We also make reference to the sports competition that, through the show offered, attracts many spectators in the stands but also in front of the TV.

In this context, we mentioned the names of some world-class performers, outstanding swimmers and true role models due to their results and behaviour in and out of the swimming pool. Moreover, we focused our historiographical approach on the development of swimming in Romania and mentioned the achievements of the best swimmers in our country.

These data were collected through bibliographic documentation by accessing printed material but also electronic resources found on certain information platforms. Our presentation is intended to be a plea for swimming through its fascinating story, in an attempt to promote this sports branch with multiple formative and health benefits unmatched by any other discipline.



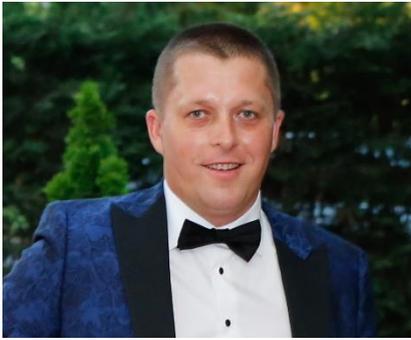
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- Koutsouki Dimitra, Nikodelis Thomas, Asonitou Aikaterini, Charitou Sophia, Ntampakis Ioannis, Bălan Valeria, Mujea Ana-Maria, Jeromen Tina, Cander Jana, Ghid pentru predarea înotului persoanelor cu dizabilități, Editura Discobolul, 2021, ISBN: 978-606-798-129-2, 176 pagini;
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Publications:

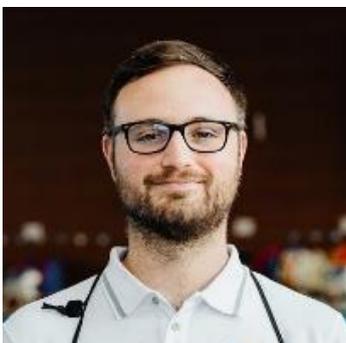
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Create to exist. The competitions of the Racing Club de France

Doriane Gomet, Yohann Fortune, Jean Nicolas Renaud, Michael Attali

This study aims to understand the stakes driving the leaders of the Racing Club de France (RCF) to set up and perennialize several independent sports competitions, outside federation championships and in various practices, from its creation in 1882 until the end of the 1960s. Initially envisaged as a society for the encouragement of running, the club, with its members coming mainly from the bourgeoisie and Parisian high society, quickly opened its doors to other activities such as lawn tennis and rugby football, thereby extending its influence well beyond the French capital at the beginning of the 20th century.

An actor in the Union of French Athletic Sports Societies, USFSA, and Olympic bodies for the organization of the 1900 and 1924 Games, the Racing Club de France, also referred to as the Racing, was behind the creation of multiple prizes, events, cups, and other sports competitions. This aspect is the subject of our study. The dynamic gathered momentum from the very early years of the club's existence with, by way of example, the organization of the Prix Blanchet in athletics in 1884 and the Prix Roosevelt in 1891, as well as the Stade-Racing event in rugby the same year.

Further illustrations of this flurry of creation included the Coupe Poree which saw the light of day in 1921 and quickly became, and long remained, a major event for young tennis experts. In 1926, the club's newly created basketball section set up a "Propaganda Cup", in which the best teams in Paris competed. Enthusiasm for this type of events continued unabated after the Second World War, as seen by the setting-up of the Coupe Andre Foucher-Creteau in swimming and the Challenge Spinosi Bourdon in fencing, among others. The analysis of the club's archives (general assembly and executive committee minutes, directories, RCF journal, photographs, statutes, etc.), as well as of the sports and general press, reveals three types of competitions: those for members only, those open to competitors from other sports associations, and those between the Racing and the Stade Francais, another major multisports club in the French capital. The underlying stakes were plural and of varying significance depending on the type of competition.

By creating prizes and cups for almost 80 years and enabling their mediatization, the Racing took the lead as creator and developer of sports activities and, in so doing, consolidated its predominance on the French sporting scene. The competitions were also a way of strengthening the inter se and disseminating the club's bedrock values (fair play, decency, team spirit) among its members. Lastly, with a number of the competitions gathering world-class competitors, they also ensured the visibility and prestige of the organization



Doriane Gomet is an associate professor in sport history at the Institut de Formation en Education Physique et Sports d'Angers (IFEPSA, France) and in the research center "violence, Identities, Politics and Sports" (VIPs², UR 4636) of the University of Rennes II (France). She is particularly interested in the history of the practices of vulnerable people, notably those in situation of captivity during 19th and 20thcenturies.

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Yohann Fortune is Associate Professor on history of sports and physical education at the Rennes University (France). His areas of research are: the epistemology of school sports knowledge, the history of sports practices (in particular athletics) and the legacies linked to sporting events or athletes.

Publications:

- Fortune, Y. & Gomet, D. (2022). Structurer et promouvoir la randonnée en Bretagne : le rôle de l'Association Bretonne des Relais et Itinéraires (années 1970-1980). *Loisir et Société / Society and Leisure*, 45(1), 14-29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07053436.2022.2052682>
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Jean-Nicolas Renaud is Associate Professor at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Rennes. His research themes deal with the establishment of the sports phenomenon in the 20th century. He mainly questions the processes that allow the mutation of a practice into a cultural space of appropriation.

Publications:

- Julien Fuchs, Jean-Nicolas Renaud (2020), *Former les enseignants d'EPS en France au XXe siècle*, Presses Universitaires de Rennes (PUR).
- Jean-Nicolas Renaud, Doriane Gomet (2022), Les individus, murs porteurs des politiques de l'éducation physique, *Staps*, n. 135, DOI: 10.3917/sta.135.0005.
- Kilian Mousset, Jean-Nicolas Renaud, Christian Vivier (2021), Interwar Crises and Sport Diffusion: The Case of French Ping-Pong, 1932–1939, *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 37(11):1-19, DOI: 10.1080/09523367.2020.1844187



Michael Attali is Professor at the Université de Rennes 2 since 2014. His work focuses on five main areas: the study of physical and sports activities as a space for socialisation, innovation in the practice of sports activities and the processes of territorialisation, the legacy of sports events and policies for international development through sport (UNESCO, etc.). Michaël Attali was president of the French Society of Sports History from 2012 to 2018

Publications:

- Attali M., Le Yondre F. (2022). Olympic education in France: a legacy issue or the promotion of a model in crisis ? *Social Sciences*, 11(2), 62 <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci11020062>
- Attali M. (ed.) (2021). *L'héritage social d'un événement sportif. Enjeux contemporains et analyses scientifiques*. Presses Universitaires de Rennes
- Attali M. & Gomet D. (2019). *Animer, Entraîner, Éduquer. Le sport et ses métiers (20e-21e siècle)*. Éditions et Presses Universitaires de Reims, 262p.

22 september 2022, Time: 11:10-12:40, Room F3:

Pre-modern and modern sport

Chair: Jürgen Mittag



Jürgen Mittag is professor at the University of Cologne. Born 1970, he studied political science, medieval and modern history and German literature at the Universities of Cologne, Bonn and Oxford 1992-1997. He received his PhD (Dr. phil.) from the University of Cologne in 2000; from 1997 to 2003 research assistant at the Jean Monnet-Chair for Political Science, University of Cologne; 2003-2010 Managing Director (Geschäftsführer) at the Institute for Social Movements of the Ruhr-University Bochum. Since 2011: Chairholder and Head of the Institute of European Sport Development and Leisure Studies at German Sport University Cologne; appointed as Jean Monnet Professor in 2011. Major Fields of Research: Sports systems and (international) sport politics, European integration, parties and trade unions, and tourism studies. Visiting professor at Visiting Professor at the European University Institute, Florence, at Boğaziçi Üniversitesi (Bosporus University), Istanbul (DAAD Lectureship), at Beijing Sport University, Peking and at Shanghai University of Sport.

Publications:

- Jürgen Mittag/Roland Naul: EU Sports Policy: Assessment and Possible Ways Forward, European Parliament, Brussels 2021.
- Defining, Interpreting and Comparing Small Worlds of Football, in: Moving the Social. Journal of Social History and the History of Social Movements 61 (2019), pp. 5-12 (with Kristian Naglo and Dillwyn Porter)
- Jürgen Mittag (ed.): Europäische Sportpolitik: Zugänge, Akteure, Problemfelder, Nomos Verlag, Baden-Baden 2017

“Bushido” – nationalist and militarist origins of an “invented tradition” with a radical influence on the evolution of the Japanese martial arts

Cristian Ștefan Laiber

Bushido can be traced as a vague concept in a 1616 military scroll of the Takeda clan. Later it was introduced in the popular culture as a shape-shifting concept, exploited by many samurai culture fan writers like Saito Chikamori (Kashoki “Amusing notes”), Yamamoto Tsunetomo (Hagakure, “Hidden under leaves”) and Hishikawa Moronobu (Kokon Bushido Ezukushi – image of Bushido during ages).

The powerful “invented tradition” (Hobsbawm and Ranger 1983) of Bushido was born in 1900 in a book with the same name, written by a Christian converted Japanese – Inazo Nitobe. Appreciated in the west (published first time in US), the book was translated in Japan in 1908 and became used mainly as propaganda tool by the new Japanese nationalism and militarism to impose loyalty and obedience to the new idea of Japanese state and army. In this paper I will follow the influence of Japanese nationalism in the Japanese martial arts, the modification of some of them and the invention actually of new disciplines, marketed as “traditional”

At the end of WWII, the allied forces banned any form of Bushido literature and also the martial arts of Japan. However, the concept survives and slowly re-emerges in the conscience of the Japanese people in many layers: culture, martial arts and combat sports, media, etc. This can be regarded also as a new form of resistance to the foreign culture expansion, a continuation of the “nationalisation of the body” (Iwahara, 1936)

I will use as primary sources my direct experience with Japanese master involved in evolution of martial arts in the last 50 years or more, private documents from their archives, a historical and anthropological approach. One of the first documents received from my professor Machida sensei, while being accepted in his private dojo in Chiba, is called “Bushido” and sums up the essential principles of his martial and ethical teachings.



Cristian Laiber, 6th Dan Aikijutsu & Kenjutsu, has been studying classical Japanese martial arts (Kobudo) since 1986. In 2008, he was accepted as a "living-in" disciple with his teacher Machida Kenshinsai in Japan. During yearly travels, Cristian studied Takeda Ryu Aikijutsu and other styles of various samurai styles, different then the modern sport-adapted martial arts (Gendai Budo). He also practices the traditional therapy associated with these samurai schools (Kenbiki, Seitai) under Shimazu Kenji (National Living Treasure in Japan). Cristian Laiber is working on a thesis related to the modern transmission of the Takeda school, at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History and is an associate researcher at Tokyo Sports Science University.

Published books : Ninjutsu Bujinkan 1996, Ninpo Taijutsu 1997, Okinawa Kobudo 1996

Hold Your Horses: Equestrian Competition, Collaboration, and Innovation in the Late 19th Century

Erica Munkwitz

Horse sports offer a fascinating lens through which to view the important processes of sporting competition and collaboration. On one hand, they demonstrate the fierce rivalry of horseback contests for sporting laurels, as horsewomen competed not only against their sporting sisters, but also against men.

On the other hand, equestrian activities are often lauded for fostering a uniquely co-ed solidarity in sport. In Britain, women participated in and were publicly accepted into horse sports like riding and fox-hunting by the early 1800s.

This presentation will examine several areas of equestrian competition and collaboration through the lens of female entrepreneurs over the course of the long nineteenth century. In the first category, they designed and patented new innovations in riding equipment and clothing to make the sport safer and more comfortable for both horse and rider, therefore competing against each other in technological advances and sales. Secondly, many women published riding manuals and acted as riding instructors in order to improve female equitation and horse management, thus providing a network of support for other women.

These complex interactions show how tensions between competition and collaboration were confronted and explored by equestrian athletes at the time and how those interactions have shaped horse sports today.



Erica Munkwitz is a historian of modern British and European history. Her research focuses on gender, sport and empire in modern Britain, specifically women's involvement in equestrianism. She is the winner of the 2018 Solidarity Prize for Excellence in Early Career Equine Research, as well as the 2016 Junior/Early Career Scholar Award from the European Committee for Sport History. Her book, *Women, Horse Sports and Liberation: Equestrianism and Britain from the 18th to the 20th Centuries* (Routledge, 2021) was short-listed for the Lord Aberdare Literary Prize by the British Society of Sports History.

Publications:

- Munkwitz, Erica. *Women, Horse Sports and Liberation: Equestrianism and Britain from the 18th to the 20th Centuries*. (Abingdon: Routledge, 2021).
- Munkwitz, Erica. "Designing Diana: Female Sports Entrepreneurs and Equestrian Innovation," *The International Journal of the Sport*, Volume 35, Number 7-8: Special Issue: Sport and Entrepreneurship (2019), 745-766.
- Munkwitz, Erica. "Riding Habits: Equestrianism, Fox-Hunting, and Female Sporting Emancipation," *European Studies in Sports History*, Volume 12 (2019), 77-98.

The history and the origins of the "white sport"

Dana Ioana Ion-Muşat

Even if, officially, there is no birth certificate of this game, it is assumed that tennis was born more than a century ago, and it is being considered as a relatively young game. And yet, the first records of its existence date back to the twelfth century (Voia, 1979). At that time, in Europe, the monks created a "primitive" form of the game that we know today, to be played for entertainment purposes.

Initially, the game of tennis belonged to the elites, closed circles, and it was played more indoor. During the 15th and 16th centuries, in France there was already a game called "jeu de paume" ("palm game") which became more and more popular, being adopted even by the royal family.

Therefore, it is assumed that the word tennis comes from the French language, more precisely, from the French players, who called the word "tenez!" ("look!" or "game!") at the beginning of the game! (Segărceanu, 1998). At the end of the last century, two forms of tennis appeared: the one who stayed to practice indoor (jeu de paume) and the one who started to play outdoors (lawn tennis).

The appearance of tennis in our country is claimed by the city of Galaţi, where in 1898, it was born the first tennis group in Romania, under the name of Galatz Tennis Club. The club included officials and attachés of foreign companies from the Danube port, so it was given a French name and, it seems, the club's statute was also written in French. We consider it important to mention that the foundation of a tennis club was made due to the fact that this game was played unofficially and in isolation, maybe for another decade until the appearance of this first sports group. Therefore, we can appreciate that tennis appeared in our country long time before 1898(Voia, 1979).

The purpose of this paper is to present the origins of "white sport" and the crucial moments in its history to understand better where and how this sport was born. We also want to bring to the attention of the lovers of this sports game the most important moments in its evolution and development, both worldwide and in our country. Moreover, we will try to anticipate the future progress that this fascinating game will make in the future.



Dana Ioana Ion-Muşat is a PhD student at the National University of Physical Education and Sports in Bucharest. Her research interests are focused on aspects of tennis, including its history, evolution and development. Moreover, her interest is in trying to anticipate the progress that this game will achieve in the future in order to facilitate the learning process in children.

22 September 2022: Time: 11:10-12:40, Room F1:

Sports histories overview

Chair: Lidia Lesnykh



Lidia Lesnykh defended her doctoral dissertation at the University of Lausanne in 2021. She is specialised in history of the international university sport movement in the XXth century. Lidia Lesnykh is currently working as the Head of Archives and Research at the International University Sports Federation (FISU) and does scientific research as an independent scholar.

Publications :

- Lesnykh, L. (2022). "La Réorganisation du sport dans la Cité universitaire d'après-Guerre: entre autonomie associative et enjeux institutionnels", Kévonian, D., & Tronchet, G. (Eds.). *Le Campus-monde: La Cité internationale universitaire de Paris de 1945 aux années 2000*. Presses universitaires de Rennes.
- Lesnykh, L. (2021). *Le sport universitaire international au défi de l'autonomie (1919-1961)*, Doctoral dissertation, University of Lausanne.
- Lesnykh, L. (2020). Sport at the World Festival of Youth and Students: Between Olympic Ideals and Socialist Internationalism. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 2.

Our contribution highlights the collaboration between PE teachers and the French handball federation (FFHB) between 1937 and 1992. Here, we will focus especially on the impact of this collaboration on the trajectory of handball in France since the World university games holding in Paris in 1937.

In fact, this sport was almost unknown in France and PE teachers discovered it at this time. Then, they become main actors in the development of handball. Methodologically, we identified both federal sources and PE files about handball during the 20th century, associated with general and sport press. This corpus is completed by oral sources with 20 federal actors and PE teachers who were involved in handball.

Analysis of these sources highlights a tight collaboration between PE teachers and FFHB to the point that PE teachers made some major decisions about the trajectory of handball. First, they initiated the institutionalization of this sport. Then, they were involved in the abolition of handball with 11 players. Moreover, they collaborated with FFHB in high performance, especially with the sport-study program.

The consequences of this tight collaboration, with a potential fusion between PE teachers and federal actors, is that handball was represented as a school sport, even when the French handball team won its first world medal in the 1992 Olympic Games.



Lise Cardin is Physical Education teacher in the Sports' Science department at the University of Strasbourg. She completed her PhD in 2019 with a thesis about the history of handball in France from 1922 to 2004. She belongs to the E3S Laboratory (UR 1342, Strasbourg), and her research mainly focuses on the diffusion of physical activities.

Publications :

- Cardin L., « L'évolution française de l'enseignement du handball dans les années 1960 et 1970 : une nouvelle conception des sports collectifs », *revue Materiales para la Historia del Deporte*, n° 22 « Un demi-siècle d'Éducation physique et sportive : enjeux, débats et controverses (1960-2020) », 2022, pp.46-64.
- Cardin L., Bolz D., Saint-Martin J., « Jadwiga Folliot ou la diffusion d'une pratique semi-professionnelle dans le handball français amateur de la fin des années 1970 », *Sport History Review*, 2020.
- Cardin L., Bolz D., Saint-Martin J., « Nelson Paillou et la transformation du handball en France (1942-1982) : Entre discours et réalités », *Stadion – Zeitschrift für Geschichte des Sports und der Körperkultur*. Academia Verlag, 2020.

Denis Jallat

L'histoire des courses à la voile transocéaniques regorge d'exemples de marins qui, perdus au milieu de l'océan, connaissent des avaries. Certaines sont suffisamment graves (perte de la quille, coque éventrée, retournement du voilier, blessures graves, etc.) pour que d'autres marins pourtant engagés dans la course se déroutent et portent assistance à leurs concurrents en grandes difficultés. Ils renoncent alors à une possible victoire ou, pour le moins, à une course normale. Il existe une obligation inscrite dans la convention des Nations unies « de prêter assistance à quiconque est trouvé en péril en mer », mais ce principe de solidarité n'a pas besoin d'être écrit pour fonctionner dans les milieux véliques. Il fait écho à la camaraderie très forte et sincère qui existe entre les régatiers de ces grandes compétitions et prend le dessus, sans aucun état d'âme sur la quête de médailles.

Bien sûr, les règlements des dernières éditions des grandes courses à la voile prévoient des compensations pour les sportifs qui se sont déroutés pour aider leurs camarades en difficultés. Mais est-il possible de reprendre la compétition dans ces conditions ? Le jeu sportif est-il encore équitable ? Si les marins entre eux ne remettent pas en cause la nécessité de porter assistance à leurs concurrents, le grand public – lui – et les médias se posent la question de la validité des résultats sportifs dans de telles conditions, surtout dans un sport si dépendant des conditions météorologiques. Et la presse, la radio, la télévision ne s'y trompent pas. Dès lors qu'un accident survient, ils focalisent moins sur la compétition sportive pour mettre l'accent sur le sauvetage et les actes de bravoure de ceux qui ont spontanément renoncé à la course pour aider leur camarade. Faut-il y voir une manière de faire vendre du papier en jouant sur le sensationnel ? S'agit-il d'une manière de raconter autrement la régates en focalisant sur la camaraderie, la solidarité, le renoncement à la victoire, bref des qualités qui font des grands marins, des sportifs pas comme les autres. La question se pose alors de savoir qui, en fin de compte, a gagné la course : le premier qui franchit la ligne ou celui valorisé par les médias au moment où il porte secours.

À travers une analyse des médias depuis les années 1990, date du premier sauvetage entre régatiers et prenant en compte la transformation de la médiatisation des courses à la voile transocéanique depuis cette date, nous rendrons compte du regard et du traitement qui est fait par les médias de ces faits de bravoure, signe d'une camaraderie et d'une collaboration entre marins poussés à leur paroxysme et qui relèguent au second plan l'engagement sportif et l'idée de la vaincre à tout prix.



Denis Jallat is a lecturer at the University of Strasbourg. His research focuses on the history of nautical practices in a cultural and political perspective. He also studies relations and exchanges between French, English and American sailors. In another field, he studies borderlands areas and the cultural identities that have developed in these territories where national affiliations change, like Alsace.

Publications:

- JALLAT, Denis, 2021. « La construction d'un yachting canadien au XIXe siècle ; Transferts culturels de part et d'autre de l'Atlantique ». *Sport History Review*. 2021. pp. 1-28. DOI 10.1123/shr.2020-0029.
- JALLAT, Denis, STUMPP, Sébastien et FUCHS, Julien, 2020. « "Playing with the Border:" Alsatian Sports Societies and Alsace's Problematic Return to France after the First World War ». *Journal of Borderlands Studies*. 2020. Vol.35, n°3, pp.425-441.
- JALLAT, Denis et STUMPP, Sébastien, 2015. « French sailing in the late nineteenth century and the debate about Parisian centralism ». *French History*. 2015. Vol.29, n°4, pp.550-570. DOI 10.1093/fh/crv008.
- JALLAT, Denis, 2014. *Les rapports de la voile sportive à l'Olympisme : l'exemple des JO de 1896 et 1900*. *European Studies in Sports History*. 2014.
- STUMPP, Sébastien et JALLAT, Denis, 2013. *Identités sportives et revendications régionales (XIXe-XXe siècles)*. Presse universitaire de Grenoble, 2013.

The Evolution of Hip Hop Culture

Eduard Ștefan Dumitru, Virgil Tudor

Street Dance is one of the four well-known elements of Hip Hop culture, along with Dj-ing, Mc-ing and Graffiti. Currently, the interest in the origins of this culture has grown and a new element has been added, called Knowledge.

Born in the street, Hip Hop culture has been in the continuous evolution of several phases / stages over time. The 1970s, the economic crisis in the South Bronx, the racial differences between those that coexisted there, led to the transformation of that beautiful area perhaps into one of the most dangerous in the world at that time. The high crime rate, the wars waged by the existing gangs, the struggle between symbols and supremacy and all the other problems that appeared daily, led almost to the disappearance of that area of America, that neighbourhood, suffering countless fires and being under the rubble.

Without much hope, almost out of nowhere, the music that could be heard from the block stairs where DJ such as Kool-Herc, Afrika Bambaataa, managed to gather many people in the same place, regardless of the breed, colour or band to which it belonged. This gave hope to the Bronx, managing to use the Hip Hop Culture as a means of integration, as a tool that managed to form new, large groups, united that together they could have a strong word to say.

So, the music, dance, communication and graphic art were the way they became a community that gave birth to a culture that is developing even today and will probably be here forever.



Eduard Ștefan Dumitru is PhD Student at the National University of Physical Education and Sports in Bucharest.



Virgil Tudor is professor and president of the Senate at the National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest. His professional work is focused on didactic activities, teaching disciplines like Didactics of Physical Education, Management in Education, Counselling and career advising, Planning in Physical Education or Integrated Education. Her research activities are in the same direction.

Publications:

- Tudor Virgil, *Mesure et évaluation en éducation physique et sport*, Editura Alpha, Buzău, 2013
- Tudor Virgil, Crișan Doru, *Forța – aptitudine motrică*, Editura BREN, București, 2007
- Tudor Virgil, Iancu Horia, *Istoria educației fizice și sportului, Note curs*, ANEFS București, 2004

La lente reconnaissance des sciences médicales dans (par) les institutions internationales du sport d'élite. L'exemple de la FIMS

Baptiste Viaud, Sylvain Dufraisse

Cette communication entend revenir sur les conditions sociales de reconnaissance des sciences dans et par les institutions sportives internationales, en interrogeant l'histoire spécifique de la Fédération Internationale de Médecine du Sport. Créé en 1928, lors des JO de Saint Moritz, ce groupement savant ne sera officiellement reconnu par le CIO qu'en 1964, et ce, malgré des demandes nombreuses et répétées. Cette résistance du mouvement sportif international aux savoirs scientifiques et leurs porteurs, qui jouissent pourtant par ailleurs d'une forte légitimité dans l'espace social, fera ici l'objet de notre analyse. Nous nous intéresserons aux raisons, mais également aux conditions qui rendent possible une telle défiance et qui organisent une inversion symbolique des régimes habituels de la légitimité culturelle. Une institution portée par des acteurs dominants dans l'espace social peut alors étonnement se trouver affaiblie et malmenée dans un espace international du sport d'élite relativement autonome et dont les normes autorisent la contestation de l'ordre scientifique et de ses hiérarchies implicites. Nous montrerons les ressorts de ce processus en analysant le double mouvement par lequel le CIO a longtemps refusé la FIMS toute forme de légitimité puis a finalement consenti lui reconnaître un rôle, sous conditions. La participation active des médecins au mouvement olympique via la Fédération Internationale de Médecine du Sport n'est pas congruente l'histoire des découvertes ou des avancées scientifiques en la matière, mais bien le résultat d'un frottement aux institutions sportives, processus long et émaillé de tensions, confrontations et compromis. Nous nous proposons de revenir sur cette histoire, en mobilisant diverses sources et fonds d'archives, tels que les actes de Congrès de la FIMS, la correspondance FIMS/CIO, ou encore les rapports officiels des JO depuis 1928.



Baptiste Viaud is Lecturer at the Nantes University. He is member of the Centre Nantais de Sociologie (UMR 6025). His work focuses on the genesis and construction of the links that unite "sport" to "health" in the French sports system since the end of the 19th century. In this context, it endeavors to describe, understand and explain the manufacture of "sports" medicines and their exercises.

Publications:

- Fleuriel, Sébastien, Papin, Bruno, & Viaud, Baptiste. (2022). Font-Romeu (1964–1972): A Review of the Social Conditions Behind the Creation of an "International" Sports Center. *Sport History Review*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1123/shr.2021-0019>.
- Fleuriel, Sébastien, Papin, Bruno et Viaud Baptiste. « Le centre national d'entraînement en altitude de Font-Romeu : réfraction locale d'une politique nationale », *Revue Sud-Ouest Européen*, n°49, décembre 2020, p. 65-78.
- Papin, Bruno, et Viaud, Baptiste. « "Sportif sinon rien ?". Les destins scolaires des élites sportives engagées dans des études supérieures », *Sociologie*, vol. 9, no. 3, 2018, p. 235-252.
- Papin, Bruno et Viaud, Baptiste. « Des carrières sportives à durées limitées. La contamination scolaire des vocations sportives », *Sciences sociales et sport*, vol. 12, no. 2, 2018, p. 45-83.



Sylvain Dufraisse is assistant professor at Nantes Université. His work deals with the history of leisure, sports and popular culture in the Soviet Union and in Russia and with the transnational history of Soviet sports. His first book examines the making of sports heroes in the Soviet Union between the 1930s to the 1980s. His actual work interrogates the ties between Soviet sports institutions and international sports organizations.

Publications :

- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, *Les héros du sport, une histoire des champions soviétiques (années 1930-années 1980)*, Ceyzérieu, Champvallon, 2019, 328 p.
- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, "Facing the Involvement of Youths in Competitions: Soviet Visions and Adaptations to the Rejuvenation of Elite Sports (Second Half of the 20th Century)", *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*2:568025. doi: 10.3389/fspor.2020.568025
- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, « Struggling against the caste system, the patronage and unhealthy payments: attempts at regulation of football players' remunerations from the 1950s to the 1970s in the Soviet Union », *Soccer and society*, 21, 2020, p. 648-656.
- DUFRAISSE Sylvain, « Au-delà de la « Machine rouge » : implications soviétiques dans la Guerre froide sportive », *Guerres mondiales et conflits contemporains*, vol. 277, 2020, p. 91-102.

KEYNOTE 2

22 September 2022, Time: 12 :45-13 :45, Room Amphitheatre

The Complexities of Sporting Competition: A Tentative Overview

Mike Huggins

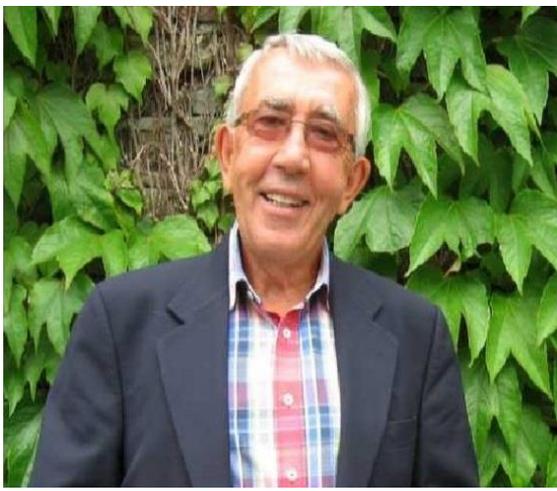
This keynote speech takes a *longue durée* approach to exploring the historical complexities of cultural notions of 'competition', sometimes across Europe, but utilising more British examples. What is immediately clear is that economists' theoretical models of 'perfect competition' (however defined), and legal formulations such as EU competition law, fit very uneasily with the heterogeneity and complexity of the multiple competition forms adopted in past societies. Notions of sporting 'competition' are further problematised by the differing ways that modern sociologists and social scientists have defined it, while in the past its multifaceted categories and approaches have changed, sometimes radically over time. The emphasis has not always been put solely on winning. This can reflect the 'peculiar economics' of sport, especially in its more professionalised forms, or the contrasting ethics of the 'amateur' ethos and muscular Christianity, found in sections of some countries from the later nineteenth century.

Basic research-based sports competition typologies of forms are only slowly emerging. Different models of competition found in the past include contests between two individuals, often involving 'matching' to create some form of competitive balance; contests where several competitors were involved together to get a winner; elimination/sudden death/ knockout events; practice matches to select players; the challenge, initially linked to combat sports, but by the early modern period more formalised in events such as boxing; emergence of the leading 'champion' in a sport; round robin events, formalised into league structures only in the later nineteenth century; and more recently commercial pressures and the public's desire to see top class competition has fuelled mega events/international/ and multi-sport examples.

There are also other aspects of competition. These include competition between sports for fans' money and attention, or competition between different forms/structures of the same sport. Businesses have used sports sponsorship to compete for status, reputation, prestige, position, or revenue. Competition has its dangers, sometimes due to its excesses, or to corruption, collusion, dishonest collaboration, and match-fixing. Whether sports competition is inevitable, part of human nature, is still debated.

Further Reading :

- Roger Caillois, *Man, Play and Games* (1958) University of Illinois Press, 2001
- Philip Furley, 'What Modern Sports Competitions Can Tell Us About Human Nature' *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 14, 2, 2019 pp.138-155
- Mike Huggins, 'Forms of Competition in Proto-modern Eighteenth-Century English Sport: A Tentative Typology', *Sport in History*, 41, 4, 2021 pp. 469-495
- Alfie Kohn, *No Contest: The Case Against Competition*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1986
- Richard Parrish, *Sports Law and Policy in the European Union*. Manchester University Press, 2003
- Wray Vamplew, *Pay Up and Play the Game*. Cambridge University Press, 1988.



Mike Huggins is Emeritus Professor of Cultural History at the University of Cumbria. His main research interests, expertise and experience lie in the history of British sport, leisure and popular culture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the opening up of a wider range of evidence for their study, including visual and material primary sources.

Alongside his many books, chapters and articles on British sport history, his edited collections have covered wider topics such as match fixing and sport, the visual in sport, a cultural history of sport in the age of industry, or sport and tourism.

His contributions to the scientific study of sports' history have been recognised by the International Society for Sport History and

Physical Education, the British Society for Sports History, and the North American Society for Sport History.

22 September 2022, Time: 16:20-17:50, Room F1:

Sport in ancient times

Chair: Florence Carpentier



Florence Carpentier is assistant professor in University of Rouen (France) and member of the Centre d'Etudes des Transformations Physiques et Sportives. Her research deal with the history of olympism and gender.

Publications :

- Carpentier Florence, 2022, Les premiers Jeux olympiques féminins (Paris, 1922). Internationalisme et droit de courir, *Revue d'histoire culturelle*. <http://revues.mshparisnord.fr/rhc/index.php?id=1934>
- Carpentier Florence, 2019, Alice Milliat et le premier "sport féminin" dans l'Entre-deux-guerres. 20 & 21. *Revue d'histoire*, 2 (142) pp. 93-107.
- Carpentier Florence, 2018, Henri de Baillet-Latour: Globalising the Olympic Movement, in *Global Sport Leaders. A Biographical Analysis of International Sport Management*, Emmanuel Bayle and Patrick Clastres, pp. 107-124.
- Carpentier Florence, 2014, Les cultures corporelles et sportives des femmes au pouvoir, de Golda Meir à Angela Merkel, *Histoire@Politique*. <https://www.histoire-politique.fr/index.php?numero=23&rub=dossier&item=220>

A moment of competition in Olympia with multiple interpretation

Aikaterini Samara

In the extreme antagonistic Hellenistic world of 3rd cent. BC, the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, gave great effort to project the power of their kingdom to the ancient Greek world. One of their means was the athletic development and the achievements of their people.

Wealthy officials provided financial assistance and support to young talented athletes in order to take part in competitions. The most promising among these young athletes, probably, received special preparation and training for the Panhellenic Games. Such is the case of boxer Aristonikos.

King Ptolemy IV chose him and trained him to compete against the formidable Kleitomachos of Thebes in the Olympic Games. The audience initially supported the outsider athlete from Egypt. But then, during a break, Kleitomachos persuaded the audience to switch sides. His basic argument was that he was fighting for the glory of Greece, while Aristonikos was fighting for the glory of King Ptolemy of Egypt.

The story is given by Polybius (The Histories, XXVII.9.7 13). The text is interesting and sheds light on how the Greeks of mainly Greece saw the participation of the athletes of the new countries in the Panhellenic games, at least as Polybius records the incident. Aristonikos had obviously proved his Greekness in front of the Hellanodikes and was definitely fighting for a Greek city. Nevertheless, Kleitomachos appealed to the dissatisfaction of the audience towards an Egyptian who would defeat a Greek on the one hand and would fight to glorify a king on the other.

Claudia Portillo Martin

The evolution of the concept that the Romans had about sport revolutionized the way of visualization of this, with more individuals appearing as spectators than those necessary to dispute the competition. The importance of athletes also changed, moving from the use of sport for military and utilitarian purposes to the creation of symbols and heroes for the Roman people in imperial times. Therefore, the architecture of sports venues with a greater weight began to emerge.

The consideration of the Roman circus in imperial times as a key stage where sports activity pulled the strings of everything that surrounded it, impregnating the politics of the moment is the starting point of this thesis. The interpretation and in-depth analysis of the sports activities that emerged in circuses is one of the main objectives of this study. Chariot racing as the main activity gained importance within this enclosure, and it was necessary to be regulated in a major way, so, the Roman state dictated laws in this regard. Understanding the close and complex relationship with the local policy sphere behind it is therefore essential.

Finally, the last of the objectives is to determine and interpret the premises for associating the Roman circus with the use of it for political purposes, relating the politics that might be behind the organizations, factions, and chariot racing with other spheres of politics. The political conflicts that take place within the sporting spectacles were manifested in the way of communication of the Roman people, with songs and praises but also with shouts and strikes towards the Roman emperor and vice versa, leaving the repressions reflected in the games.

The relationship between sports organizations and practices with popular and mass culture give us the keys to associate the Roman circus with political life in the Roman Empire. This could be a novel study that will contribute to inferring and collaborating with the perspectives already studied so far.



Claudia Portillo Martín is a first year PhD student at the Faculty of Sciences for Physical Activity and Sport (INEF) at the Polytechnic University of Madrid. Her doctoral thesis is devoted to the study of Politics and sports spectacle in the Roman world. Her main research interest resides in the sport activities of the Roman circus, questioning the various issues like political and cultural which cover it. Her supervisor is Professor Ignacio Refoyo.

De l'absence de sports collectifs dans les Jeux olympiques antique et de leur succès dans le sport moderne

Bruno Deltour

On se souvient de la distinction proposée par Louis Dumont entre sociétés à idéologie holiste, où la totalité sociale serait plus importante que l'individu, et sociétés à idéologie individualiste, où l'individu serait plus important que la totalité sociale. Or il y a comme un paradoxe à ce que ce soit précisément dans le sport moderne que soient apparues des disciplines collectives avec le succès que l'on sait, tandis que les Jeux antiques, en mille ans d'existence et dans des sociétés aux valeurs collectives pourtant puissantes, n'avaient généré rien de tel.

C'est là un motif de curiosité si général que personne ne songe même à s'arrêter sur un « problème » échappant par nature aux radars de la recherche spécialisée. Est-il pour autant inabordable ? Depuis une dizaine d'années, le regard sur le précédent athlétique grec, longtemps vu comme teinté d'archaïsme religieux ou guerrier, a profondément changé (Christesen 2012, Roubineau 2016). Si l'on peut imputer le développement d'institutions sportives à un processus de constitution d'un espace social égalitaire non seulement en Angleterre (Elias 1986) mais aussi en Grèce (Vernant 1962, Veyne 1993), alors nous disposons d'une base de comparaison solide. Nous ne sommes plus dans une indétermination des ressemblances et des différences. Nous sommes mieux en mesure, par la comparaison, d'identifier les spécificités sociales de l'un et de l'autre modèle.

C'est dans cet esprit, pour esquisser un début de solution, qu'on se penchera sur le contexte d'apparition des sports collectifs modernes – forme nouvelle de collaboration à l'intérieur même d'activités de compétition : qu'est-ce qui s'est joué à un certain moment du XIX^e siècle dans les universités et *public schools* anglaises, qui apparut comme une invention à la fois séduisante et judicieuse pour les acteurs de ce temps et de cette société, voilà la question.



Bruno Deltour is a French sociologist (Master of Advanced Studies in social sciences, Strasbourg University, 2001). His works focuses on the processes linked to the emergence of democratic regimes.

Publications:

- « Norbert Elias' theory faced with the revival of Greek studies », communication at the 24th CESH Congress, Lisbon, 14-16 September 2021
- « Et si la sortie de la crise passait par Athènes ? » (« What if Athens was the solution to the crisis ? »), in *Libération*. 12 June 2012
- « La Mémoire de la Grande Guerre » (« The Memory of the Great War »), in the *Revue des sciences sociales*, 2003, n°30, p. 116-123
- « La logique démocratique et l'esprit du sport » (« Democratic logic and the spirit of sport »), communication at the international seminar of Castellen Villa (CH), 18 and 19 March 2000
- « Jörg Haider, skieur de l'extrémisme », in *Libération* 2 February 2000 (trad. « El esquiador extremista », in *El Mundo* 4 February 2000)

SESSION 12

22 September 2022, Time: 16:20-17:50, Room Amphitheatre:

Romanian sports historiography

Chair: Simona Petracovschi



Simona Petracovschi is professor at Faculty of Physical Education and Sport from West University of Timisoara, Romania. Her main research interest focuses on sport, gender and politics during communism in Romania.

Publications:

- Petracovschi S., (2022), A Foucauldian Analysis of the Romanian School of Gymnastics as a Superpower between 1976-1981: what Securitatea Knew about Bela Karolyi`s Method, *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*,
- Petracovschi S., Gombos L., (2022), The trade union sport organisation in communist Romania between 1973 and 1989: workplace gymnastics, mass & elite sport, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*
- Petracovschi S., (2021), Daciada and mass sport during Communism in Romania as reflected in the Sport Magazine: a Propaganda Tool, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*
- Petracovschi S., Chin J., (2020), Sport and defection during Cold War in Romania, *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*
- Petracovschi S., Chin J., (2019), Sports, physical practice, and the female body, 1980–1989: women`s emancipation in Romania under communism, *Critical Studies in Media Communication*, 36:1, p. 35-57.

In recent decades, professional historians have begun to regard physical education and sport as worthy of study like any other products of society. New ways of studying, understanding and presenting the past have gradually opened up, despite negative views. The history of inter-war Romania can be studied through physical culture, understood as a social product, thus bearing characteristics of the world between the two world wars and responding to its positive and negative tendencies. The place of physical culture in today's world demonstrates that those who considered it merely a hybrid product of the First World War, doomed to an ephemeral existence, were wrong.

The Romanian society between the two world wars has shown a significant interest towards the physical activities and sport encounters. Bogdan Popa describes in his book a contrasting evolution for athletes, sport institutions, laws and sport clubs in Romania. He makes a large analysis and shows the influence of sport in a multicultural space. The author observes the impact of the idea of nation and the need to have an identity in sport. Bogdan Popa offers a complex argumentation and presents to his reader an important quantity of information and statistics.



Bogdan Popa is researcher at the “Nicolae Iorga” Institute in Bucharest (Romania). He defended his PhD in 2009, with a thesis on the social perception of sport during the interwar in Romania. His present research explores sport as a modernisation tool at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Publications:

- Bogdan Popa, *Educație fizică, sport și societate în România interbelică*, Cluj-Napoca, Eikon, 2013.
- Never Just a Game: Football National Team Matches as a Binational Rivalry Game – the Case of Romania-Hungary, în Roland Benedikter, Dariusz Wojtaszyn (eds.), *Football Politics in Central and Eastern Europe. A Study on the Geopolitical Area's Tribal, Imaginal, and Contextual Politics*, Lanham, Boulder, New York, London, Lexington Books, 2020, p. 101-122.
- Ein aus Frankreich importierter englischer Sport. Rugby Als Gegenstand der Elitenforschung in Rumänien, in „Apropos. Perspektiven auf die Romania”. 2, Sommer 2019, Dossier Rugbykultur (in) der Romania, hrsg. Von Fabien Conord und Joris Lehnert, p. 254-267, <https://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/apropos/issue/view/75>; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15460/apropos.0>.
- Strong Periphery, Weak Centre: The Paradox of Sport in Early Twentieth Century Romania, in „The International Journal of the History of Sport”, Volume 34, Issue 10, 2017, Special Issue: Sport in the Peripheries, p. 880-888; <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2017.1408586>.
- “Peasant-Citizen-Soldier”: Body Culture, War, and Prejudice in 1913 Romania, in „Revista Istorică”, tom XXVI, nr. 1-2, 2015, p. 141-153.

Nicolae Simatoc, the legend of a Bessarabian footballer from Ripensia to FC Barcelona

Octavian Țicu

Octavian Țicu and Boris Boguş have published the book about the only Moldovan footballer who played for giant club FC Barcelona. This work is important because it recovers the name of Nicolae Simatoc. Authors worked six years to complete this project. During this time, Octavian Țicu and Boris Boguş have researched archives not only in Moldova, but also in Romania, Italy and Spain.

The book was published in 2013 by Cartdidact Publishing House in Chisinau. The volume has over 200 pages. This biography is accompanied by lots of statistical data and archive photos, which underlines an incredible life story. This is characteristic, in fact, of those times of war, politics and broken destinies.



Octavian Țicu is historian, former professional boxer and politician. He was Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Moldova in 2013. Octavian Țicu holds a degree in history from the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania, where he also studied for a Ph.D. (1994–2000). He has received numerous awards that allowed him to do research in Romania, Russia, Hungary, France, Switzerland, Lithuania, and the United States of America. Presently he is a researcher-coordinator at the Institute of History, Academy of Science of Moldova.

Publications:

- Țicu, O. (2019), *O istorie ilustrată a românilor de la est de Prut (1791–prezent)*, Chișinău. Litera.
- Țicu, O. (2018), *Homo Moldovanus Sovietic: Teorii și practici de construcție identitară în R(A)SSM (1924–1989)*, Chișinău. Arc.
- Țicu, O. and Boguş, B. (2013): *Nicolae Simatoc (1920–1979). Legenda unui fotbalist basarabean de la Ripensia la FC Barcelona*, Chișinău. Cartdidact, 211 pp.;
- Țicu, O. and Boguş, B. (2010): *East European Football from Communism to Globalization*, Saarbruken. Lambert Academic Publishing.

Among athletes. The Securitate's actions in the "Sport" issue

Valentin Vasile

The volume *Among athletes. The Securitate's actions in the "Sport" issue* is structured in 6 chapters, following the directions of action of the „Securitatea Statului” (State Security) in the issue of "Sport". It has a mixed character, capturing both the general aspects of the sports movement, and the special aspects captured in the specific work of the intelligence structures. In an attractive socio-occupational field, with considerable prospects for expansion, all facets had to be known; the most suitable for finding out the moods and elements that made up the system was State Security. The presence of the Security organs, either on sight, in various targets, or conspiratorially, in the form of infiltration of operative workers in delegations or at other events, was to provide the information background so necessary in the management of the "Sport" problem. Thus, entities within Directorates I, II, IV, etc. had informational interests at the level of sports organizations (collective or individual), and the gathering of sources made it possible to find out the realities in sports sections, clubs or associations.

Collaborations of all kinds and in all forms will be revealed during the chapter on the information network. Security "subjects" under surveillance were noted for certain attitudes and behaviors which aroused suspicion, by their job description (interactions with foreign elements and institutions) or by hostile positions towards the political regime, and were included in various activities of the intelligence bodies; also, the value of the athletes and coaches was sufficient to draw up plans for "protection" measures to avoid being "kidnapped" by foreign clubs or forums. The surveillance effort doubled in the 1970s and 1980s with the start of the action "Hostile elements in physical education and sport", later subsumed under the "Sport" problem. The abundance of information creates the opportunity for a scientific approach to the evolution of Romanian sport in the years 1948-1989. The volume aimed to bring to the attention of the general public, but also of specialists, certain directions of action of the information-operational structures in this socio-occupational branch, seductive and generating moral satisfaction, treated relatively peripherally and usually from a single source, see press statements, biographical works or other public information materials.



Valentin Vasile is Senior advisor to the National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives. He graduated the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest, 2002. He obtained a Ph.D. in History from the University of Bucharest in 2011. His research interests are directed in the sphere of everyday life of Romanians during the Second World War and the post-war totalitarian period, Sports movement, the History of the Securitatea Statului (State Security).

Publications:

- *Among athletes. The Securitate's actions in the "Sport" issue*, Bucharest, Eikon Publishing House, 2020, 326 pages;
- *Daily life of Romanians between 1941-1965*, Targoviste, Cetatea de Scaun Publishing House, 2014, 270 pages.
- *Elegance and „topspin”. Angelica Rozeanu and the unequal match with the Totalitarian regime* in „Caietele CNSAS”, X, no.2(20)/2017, p. 283-302
- *Nearly a half century of sports and propaganda in Romania (1945-1989)* in „Caietele CNSAS”, X, no.2(16)/2015, p. 259-317
- *The World of Sports, the Temptation of the West and the Criminal Liability in the Last Decade of Communism* in „Caietele CNSAS”, V, no. 1-2 (9-10)/2012, Editura CNSAS, București, 2013, p. 295-308
- *The “Orient '88” Operation Torments in the land of the morning calm. Romania's participation in the Seoul Olympics (1988)* in „Caietele CNSAS”, III, no. 1(5)/2010, p. 197-215

Nadia and The Securitate

Stejărel Olaru

"Nadia and the Securitate", the new book by Stejărel Olaru has at its centre of attention the greatest gymnast of all times, Nadia Comăneci, the first sportswoman in the world granted a 10 at any Olympic Games. Nadia Comăneci is of Romanian origins, born in 1961 in north-eastern Romania, winner of nine medals in the Olympic Games and four in the World Championships. She currently lives in the United States of America.

For documentation, the author used more than 50 volumes, 35,000 pages from the Securitate Archives, the Romanian communist regime's Secret Service, and numerous wiretap recordings, and notes presented to Nicolae Ceaușescu, the communist leader of those times, about the Romanian gymnast and her trainers, Bela and Marta Karolyi; these are documents covering an extensive period, from the beginning of the 1970s to the fall of the communist regime in Romania, in December 1989.

On the one hand, the book analyses the development of women's gymnastics in communist Romania during the 1960s and 1980s, the role of the local and central authorities, and the involvement of the Securitate under the coordination of the communist party.

On the other hand, the book focuses on different aspects from Nadia Comăneci's life and activity, the Romanian child prodigy and global gymnastics star who ultimately fled her her homeland and the brutal oppression of a communist regime.

At the age of just 14, Nadia became the first gymnast to be awarded a perfect score of 10.0 at the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games and went on to collect three gold medals in performances which influenced the sport for generations to come, cementing Nadia's place as a sporting legend. This book tells the compelling story of Nadia's life and career using unique insights from the communist dictatorship which monitored her.

The author explores Nadia's complex and combustible relationship with her sometimes abusive coaches, Bela and Marta Karolyi, figures who would later become embroiled in the USA Gymnastics scandal. The book addresses Nadia's mental struggles and 1978 suicide attempt, and her remarkable resurgence to gold at the Moscow Olympics in 1980. It explores the impact of Nadia's subsequent withdrawal from international activity and reflects on burning questions surrounding the heart-stopping, border-hopping defection to the United States that she successfully undertook in November 1989. What is revealed is a thrilling tale of endurance and escape in which one of the world's greatest gymnasts risked everything for freedom.

"Nadia and the Securitate" is a book about Nadia Comăneci, but it is also a book about Romanian and world women's gymnastics and how politics interfered in sports. It is the story of the perfect gymnast living an imperfect life.



Stejărel Olaru is a Romanian historian, writer, researcher, and former radio and TV broadcaster. He was National Security Advisor for the Romanian Prime Minister (2006-2008), a Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013-2014) and General Director of the Institute for the Investigation of Communist Crimes in Romania (2005-2010). He has published several books in Romanian on the modern history of Romania.

Among them are: *The Five Who Frightened the East. The Attack on the People's Republic of Romania's Legation in Bern (February 1955)*; Polirom, 2003, *Our Agent, Victor*; Polirom, 2018, *Maria Tănase. The Artiste, the Woman, the Legend*, Corint, 2019 and *Nadia and the Securitate*, Epica, 2021.

Forbidden Football in Ceausescu's Romania

László Péter

This book presents an ethnographic description and sociological interpretation of the 'football gatherings' that evolved out of central Romania in the late twentieth century. In the 1980's, Romanian public television did not broadcast football mega-events for economic and political reasons.

In response, masses of people would leave their homes and travel into the mountains to pick-up the TV broadcast from neighbouring countries. The phenomenon grew into a social institution with a penetrating force: it produced an alternative social space and a dissident public that pointed to a form of resistance taking place through football.

Forbidden Football in Ceausescu's Romania provides an insight into the everyday life under the pressure of dictatorship and, through the special patterns of sports consumption, it tells a social history through small individual stories related to football.



László Péter, PhD, sociologist, works at the Department of Sociology and Social Work in Hungarian, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj. His areas of research include the sociology of sport and social problems. He studied at UBB Cluj (BA, MA), ELTE Budapest (PhD), University of Jyväskylä (PhD) and worked for Yale University as research scholar.

His most important contributions in sport sociology: *Forbidden Football In Ceausescu's Romania* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), *A labdarúgás szociológiája* (Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2016), *Football and Society in Romania. Issues and Problems in Soccer Discourses* (University of Jyväskylä, 2014) and *Private Sport Sector at the Crossroads of Past Socialism and Present Capitalism* (In. Laine, Antti & Vehmas, Hanna (eds.). "The Private Sport Sector in Europe. A Cross-National Comparative Perspective", Springer, p. 287-308., 2017), 2020, *The Romanian Sport System. Path to Commercialization*, (In Rojo-Labainen, Ekain, Rodriguez Diaz, Alvaro, Rookwood, Joel Paths (eds.) "Sport, Statehood and Transition in Europe. Comparative perspectives from post-Soviet and post-socialist societies", Routledge, London, p. 77-95), *The Genesis of Romanian Football. Social Factors and Processes behind the Game*. In. *Belvedere Meridionale*, Vol, XXVI. 2014/4. p. 81–94).

The Rapidism: a history of a sports phenomenon

Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin

The book *Rapidism: the history of a sports phenomenon* examines the path of the Rapid Bucharest sports club, focusing on the football team and its supporters, without neglecting the other disciplines. This work brings to light unknown documents, neglected information, exploits oral history and adds to all these aspects an analytical discourse compared to all that has been written about Rapid Bucharest, in order to provide an overview of a phenomenon of great importance in the Romanian sports space.

The book is addressed to all sports history enthusiasts, not only to Rapid supporters, who will find in this work a spectacular phenomenon, well framed in the political, social and economic context. The author worked ten years to document this book, published in 2020 by the Pro Universitaria Publishing House. The book received the prize „Ioan Chirilă” for the best book of the year from the Romanian Sports Press Association.



Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin is Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest, teaching history of physical education and sport. His research interests are primarily on history of sport in Eastern Europe. He is also involved as researcher in multiple Erasmus projects on sport. Besides the academic activity, he is present in Romanian media as TV commentator and sport analyst.

Publications:

- *Rapidismul. Istoria unui fenomen sportiv* [The Rapidism. History of a sport phenomenon], Bucharest: Pro Universitaria, 2020.
- „How to Develop Moral Skills in Sport by Using the Corruption Heritage?”, alongside Rares Stanescu, Florin Pelin, Marius Stoicescu, Monica Stanescu, Vassilis Barkoukis, Kornelia Naidenova, Vania Yordanova, Carole Gomez, Pim Vershuuren, *Sustainability*, 14(1), 400, 2022; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010400> .
- „Irregularities in Football. ‘Cooperativa’: A History of Match-Fixing in Romanian Football”, alongside Monica Stănescu, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2020.1828358> .
- „Social Entrepreneurship and Sport in Romania: How Can Former Athletes Contribute to Sustainable Social Change?”, alongside Monica Stănescu, Rareș Stănescu, *Sustainability*, vol. 12(11), 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12114688> .

SESSION 13

22 September 2022, Time: 18:00-19:30, Room Amphitheatre

(Hi)stories and memories of competition and collaboration from former athletes

Chair: Roxana Bejan, Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin



Roxana Bejan is Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sport. Her interests are various and the research work touched different subjects related to special education, resilience, attachment, child development and psychological aspects in sportsmen career, etc. The effort and the quality of the research were acknowledged by the Academic Awards that she got in 2008 (Moscow, Russia) and 2009 (Izvorani, Romania). Her interests are also reflected in the published books between 2006 up to the present. Alongside with the teaching and research work, she is a counsellor for the Counselling Center and she gets involved in various activities such as: counselling, volunteer work for students, and extra-curricular activities for sustaining academic education for the first year students and prevention of the drop out of the graduation program.



Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin is Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest, teaching history of physical education and sport. His research interests are primarily on history of sport in Eastern Europe. He is also involved as researcher in multiple Erasmus projects on sport. Besides the academic activity, he is present in Romanian media as TV commentator and sport analyst.

Publications:

- *Rapidismul. Istoria unui fenomen sportiv* [The Rapidism. History of a sport phenomenon], Bucharest: Pro Universitaria, 2020.
- „How to Develop Moral Skills in Sport by Using the Corruption Heritage?“, alongside Rares Stanescu, Florin Pelin, Marius Stoicescu, Monica Stanescu, Vassilis Barkoukis, Kornelia Naidenova, Vania Yordanova, Carole Gomez, Pim Vershuuren, *Sustainability*, 14(1), 400, 2022; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010400> .
- „Irregularities in Football. ‘Cooperativa’: A History of Match-Fixing in Romanian Football“, alongside Monica Stănescu, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2020.1828358> .
- „Social Entrepreneurship and Sport in Romania: How Can Former Athletes Contribute to Sustainable Social Change?“, alongside Monica Stănescu, Rares Stănescu, *Sustainability*, vol. 12(11), 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12114688> .

Speakers:



Ana Maria Popescu is a retired épée fencer. She is a five-time Olympian, summing-up two silver medals in individual competitions (2008, 2020) and one gold medal in the teams competition (2016). She is also a four-time team European champion, 2013 individual European champion, and two-time team world champion. From March 2022, Ana Maria Popescu is the councilor of the president Mihai Covaliu.



Valeria Van Groningen is a retired Romanian rower. She first competed in double and quadruple sculls, winning bronze medals at the 1980 Olympics and 1979 and 1981 world championships. She then changed to single sculls, and won an Olympic gold medal in 1984 and silver medals at the world championships in 1982 and 1985. From 2008 she organizes the Bucharest International Marathon, the biggest running event in Romania.



Narcisa Lecuşanu is a retired Romanian handballer who played for the Romanian national team. She won a silver medal in the 2005 World Championship. She also participated in the 2008 Summer Olympics held at Beijing (China). She played for teams in Denmark, Germany, Northern Macedonia and Romania. Lecuşanu is member of the Executive Committee of the International Handball Federation. Recently, she published her biography in Romanian and English (Lecuşanu, Narcisa; Gorczyca, Mariana, 2021, *My Life Story*. Coresi Publishing House).



Arnd Kruger is a well-known sports historian, but also a former professional athlete. He was 10 times German champion, and represented West Germany at the 1968 Summer Olympics in the 1500 metres run. He was one of the first Germans to be honored as All-American for being part of the UCLA Distance Medley Relay which ran faster than the World Record in 1965.



Octavian Țicu is historian, former professional boxer and politician. He was Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Moldova in 2013. As athlete, between 1995 and 2003 he became 7 times national boxing champion of the Republic of Moldova. In 1996, Țicu represented the Republic of Moldova at the 1996 Summer Olympics in the 57-60 kg category.



Leon Rotman is one of the oldest Olympic champions alive. He is a retired Romanian sprint canoeist. Born in 1934 in a Jewish family, he started as wrestler, but he became famous in canoeing. Rotman won two individual gold medals at the 1956 Olympics and a bronze medal in 1960. After his professional career he worked for the Romanian Police.

23 September 2022, Time: 9:30 – 11:30, Room F1:

Recent history

Chair: Juan Antonio Simon Sanjurjo



Juan Antonio Simón Sanjurjo has a PhD in Humanities (Carlos III University of Madrid, Spain). He is currently Lecturer in Sport History at the Faculty of Sciences for Physical Activity and Sport (INEF), Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. His work focuses principally on the history of sport in Spain, the links between football and international relations and on the history of mega sports events like the FIFA World Cup or the Olympic Games.

Publications:

- “Football, Propaganda and International Relations under Francoism: The 1960 and 1964 European Nations Cup and Their Impact on the International Press”, *IJHS*, 39 (5), 2022;
- “Playing with Our Friends and Making Money: Real Madrid FC’s Economic Model and the Impact of International Friendly Matches, 1955–1963”, *IJHS*, 34 (7-8), 2017, pp. 517-534;
- “Athletes of Diplomacy: Francoism, Sport and the Cold War during the 1960s”, in Philippe Vonnard, Nicola Sbetti, and Grégory Quin (eds.), *Beyond Boycotts: Sport during the Cold War in Europe*, De Gruyter 2017, pp. 55–68.

Benefits of wellness interventions. A Case study of Breaking Down Barriers to Martial Arts 2005-present

Charles Spring

Breaking Down Barriers to Martial Arts is an intervention that has been run by The Disability Martial Arts Association (DMAA) in the United Kingdom from 2007-present. It targets schools with high levels of disabled students from across the spectrum of disability, learning difficulties to wheelchair users, sight disabilities to students who have behavioural problems. The idea is to be completely inclusive and look at what a person can do not what they cannot do. It is also about introducing the children and young adults to the idea of what martial arts are, their diversity and the possibilities that they offer individuals of different ability.

The Breaking Down Barriers to Martial Arts concept was introduced by Terry Taylor in 1996 and was originally called The Martial Arts Festival for Disabled People. When Terry Taylor died in 2006 the mantle was picked up by Dave Lee and the Disability Martial Arts Association which had existed since 1997. From the festival Terry Taylor initiated and the way he delivered martial arts in schools, the DMAA have now delivered Breaking Down Barrier events in a variety of locations around the UK. These include Kent, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Wales and North London.

The focus of this paper will be to analyse the success of the programme, alongside identifying the key players and history of the movement to give a wider participation agenda for martial arts. Several other organisations are now present but when the Breaking Down Barriers and DMAA commenced there was very little opportunity for individuals with different abilities to take part, indeed they were often turned away from martial arts clubs.

Research was gathered through analysing the data that had been collated over ten years by the DMAA. This included lists of events and the statistics for each of these. Attendance numbers from the different locations and numbers of attending schools, the number of instructors and helpers that attended. Feedback from the different attendees and schools, which included actual feedback on the days, as well as e mails received post event from those that attended, teachers, parents and children. Case studies had been used on individuals who had benefitted from the events and money raising, these were a source of useful information.



Charles Spring is a Senior Lecturer in applied management programmes at the University of Derby in the Centre for Contemporary Hospitality and Tourism. His research is in the area of martial arts and professionalism and the use of martial arts as a wellness intervention. He published a book in that area - *Martial Arts: Applications in Higher Education*. He has lecturing duties in applied management in the Centre for Contemporary Tourism and Hospitality as well as supervising, Undergraduate and Post Graduate independent studies. His specialisms are contemporary issues in wellness that impact social inclusion and business management.

Publications:

- Spring, C. (2021) Martial Arts: The possible Benefit that can be obtained during a period of lockdown. *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Equality and Diversity*. Heriot Watt. Online Journal. <http://journals.hw.ac.uk/index.php/IPED/issue/view/22>
- Spring, C. (2019) *Professionalisation of the Martial Arts: the perspectives of experts on the concept of an independently awarded teaching qualification*. Leisure Studies Association Annual Conference July 11th-14th Abertay University, Aberdeen, UK.
- Spring, C. (2018) Considerations for martial arts training for increasing older participants' wellness. *International Journal of Spa and Wellness*, DOI: [10.1080/24721735.2018.1493782](https://doi.org/10.1080/24721735.2018.1493782)

Symbolic collaboration between football and religion in Romania after 1989

Corina Ciolcă, Pompiliu Nicolae Constantin

This presentation intends to analyse the interaction between football and religion in Romania after the fall of communism, in 1989, highlighting the influence of religious symbols and figures on the football phenomenon. Romania is a country with a dominant Orthodox population, and this aspect was visible also in the domain of football.

Each of the football actors in Romanian football was surprised by the tangential relationship with religion. Players, coaches, owners, and fans were connected in the last three decades with religion. Some iconic moments in the history of football are relevant because each of these episodes transmits a symbolic message, but it confirms also some practical aspects.

Field blessing became a habit in Romanian football, from the first league to the lowest levels. This aspect was perpetrated by the officials of the clubs. Probably is not a coincidence that the most popular owner in Romanian football is an Ultra-Orthodox believer. The manifestation of religiosity is seen also in footballers and coaches, who have gestures in this direction or are showing their beliefs through tattoos. A well-known example is that of Anghel Iordanescu, the former head coach of the Romanian football team. The list is supplemented by some referees, who are indicating their religious attitudes on or outside the field. Another visible connection between football and religion is identified in fans' culture, through their chants or messages.

These aspects are showing a strong collaboration between football and religion. Expressing the religious beliefs became a form of identification and generated debates around this topic inside of football. This paper intends to explore a discussion and some observations in this direction.



Corina Ciolcă is associate professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest. She is also director of the Psycho-Pedagogical Department at the same institution. Her main research fields are didactics, classroom management, projection and management of educational programmes.

Publications:

- F Pelin, A Radmann, G Mitache, C Ciolcă, R Predoiu, AM Săftel (2020), The role of physical education activities at motor and psychological levels—teachers' perception, *Discobolul—Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy Journal* 59, 522-532
- C Ciolcă, C Mogâldea (2014), Types of communication in kinetotherapy classes involving students with hearing impairments, *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences* 117, 610-615
- M Stănescu, C Ciolcă, M Stoicescu (2016), Comparative analysis of the biological and motor potential of school population from Romania (urban and rural areas), *The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences*, WLC.



Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin is Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest, teaching history of physical education and sport. His research interests are primarily on history of sport in Eastern Europe. He is also involved as researcher in multiple Erasmus projects on sport. Besides the academic activity, he is present in Romanian media as TV commentator and sport analyst.

Publications:

- *Rapidismul. Istoria unui fenomen sportiv* [The Rapidism. History of a sport phenomenon], Bucharest: Pro Universitaria, 2020.
- „How to Develop Moral Skills in Sport by Using the Corruption Heritage?“, alongside Rares Stanescu, Florin Pelin, Marius Stoicescu, Monica Stanescu, Vassilis Barkoukis, Kornelia Naidenova, Vania Yordanova, Carole Gomez, Pim Vershuuren, *Sustainability*, 14(1), 400, 2022; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010400> .
- „Irregularities in Football. ‘Cooperativa’: A History of Match-Fixing in Romanian Football“, alongside Monica Stănescu, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2020.1828358> .
- „Social Entrepreneurship and Sport in Romania: How Can Former Athletes Contribute to Sustainable Social Change?“, alongside Monica Stănescu, Rareș Stănescu, *Sustainability*, vol. 12(11), 2020, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12114688> .

Competition and collaboration in football as experienced by refugees in Southeast Europe, 2019-2020

Rahela Jurković

As FIFA emphasises, ‘football is for all’ and ‘every person should be welcomed with respect and appreciation, and should have the same opportunity to access all levels of football’. However, reality for some groups of people is rather opposite of that slogan and the situation that supranational football body would like to see at football pitches.

The paper critically explores the reality of refugees playing mostly recreational football in 2019 and early 2020 in five countries of Southeast Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia, and Serbia. Namely, their access there to the professional sport was almost impossible. The paper is based on the research done in the five countries, which main aim were to interrogate meaning of football for refugees, and the sport’s integrative potential.

During the research the issues of refugee approach to grassroots and professional levels of football were raised and proved as important ones, while at the same time being away from interest of media or mainstream football events and organisations. Based on the qualitative research - in-depth, semi-structured interviews held with 89 persons and participant observation conducted in the five countries - the paper demonstrates how sporting competition is not open to everyone, and can be one among many other ways to perpetuate policies of non-acceptance of humans seeking asylum in Europe.

The paper also demonstrates how collaboration can be crucial for sporting life of refugees, important to other aspects of their life as well. That collaboration mostly happens at grassroots levels, while at the institutionalised levels in the five researched countries it is yet to be established in the manner that would go beyond the level of a slogan or a political paper alive only in that form.

Finally, the paper demonstrates why competition and collaboration in football are important to refugees who came to Europe as asylum seekers, and which positive consequences that has on local communities.



Rahela Jurković, PhD in cultural anthropology, has been researching refugees and their integration into society, sport included, since 2015. In 2019 she was the first researcher who received a grant from UEFA to research the topic of football and refugees, and in 2020 she successfully completed the project “Football and refugees: cultural anthropology of the Balkan corridor (2015 - 2019)”, funded through UEFA Research Grant Programme. She is the author of two books, results of her research in the domain of refugees, and also the author of several scientific articles in the field.

Publications :

- Rahela Jurković & Ramón Spaaij (2022). “The ‘integrative potential’ and sociopolitical constraints of football in Southeast Europe: a critical exploration of lived experiences of people seeking asylum”, *Sport in Society* 25:3, 636-653, DOI: 10.1080/17430437.2022.2017824
- Rahela Jurković (2021). *Sport i migranti u Hrvatskoj: kulturnoantropološka studija integracije izbjeglica* / Sport and migrants in Croatia: study of refugee integration (book). Zagreb: FFpress ISBN: 978-953-175-834-5
- 2021. Rahela Jurković (2021) . „Football as Means of Building Social Capital of Refugees in Croatia“, *Glasnik Etnografskog instituta SANU*, 69(2):477-492 DOI: 10.2298/GEI2102477J
- 2021. Rahela Jurković (2021) . *Integracija azilanata u hrvatsko društvo: kulturnoantropološka studija* / Integration of Refugees into Croatian Society (book). Zagreb: Asesor. ISBN: 978-953-48711-1-9
- 2018. Rahela Jurković . “Migranti i sport: nogomet kao prostor integracije izbjeglica u Hrvatskoj” (Migrants and Sport: Football as an Area for Integration of Refugees in Croatia). *Glasnik Etnografskog instituta SANU*, 66 (3): 477-491. DOI 10.2298/GEI1803477J

Anna Prikhodko

On February 11, 2022, at the Olympic Games in Beijing, the Ukrainian skeleton athlete Vladyslav Heraskevych, after the third race of the competition, made a single "silent" anti-war action, demonstrating a blue-and-yellow piece of paper, matching the colors of Ukraine's flag with the inscription "No War in Ukraine." For this act, the IOC could have disqualified the athlete and the Ukrainian team for violating Rule 50 of the Olympic Charter, which states that political actions during sports competitions are prohibited. But the IOC characterized the sign as "a general call for peace" and the matter was closed.

After 13 days everything changed. On February 24, 2022, Russia started a barbaric invasion of peaceful, freedom-loving, and democratic Ukraine. The IOC, outraged by Russia's violation of the "Olympic Truce" four days after the closing ceremony of the Winter Olympic Games in Beijing called on all international sports federations (ISF) to cancel the upcoming competitions in Russia. The athletes from different countries expressed their refusal to participate in competitions in the aggressor country. The sports bodies around the world have called for Russia and its satellite Belarus to be stripped of host status for sports events. The IPC rejected the applications for the participation of Russians and Belarusians in the Paralympic Winter Games in Beijing. Many ISF has completely banned athletes from Russia and Belarus from participating in competitions under their auspices. The ministers of sports and their equivalents from several dozen countries supported the IOC and issued a corresponding statement. They called on the international sports community to continue to show its solidarity with the people of Ukraine, including by supporting the continuation of Ukrainian sport where possible. The sports stars around the globe have united in their condemnation of Putin's Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Athletes use all possible means to express their anti-war position. Dressing in t-shirts of national Ukrainian colors, holding flags and other national symbols, they act with unwavering support for Ukraine at sports matches, mass demonstrations, rallies, in the press, and on social networks.

At the same time, the international sports community introduced a ban on Russian and Belarusian national symbols. The famous professional athletes transfer part of the prize money and participate in charitable, educational events in support of Ukrainian refugees and children affected by the horrors of war. The sports teams and international organizations are withdrawing sponsorship rights from Russian companies, thereby sharing the concerns of fans and expressing support for the victims. International business refuses to sponsor Russian and Belarusian athletes and teams. The ISF offers all kinds of assistance to Ukrainian athletes who have lost the opportunity to fully train due to the large-scale destruction of Ukrainian sports infrastructure. In a difficult hour, the sports world showed a spirit of togetherness in support of Ukraine as a victim of barbaric aggression and brought down all the power of its influence on Russia and Belarus to make the world a better place.



Anna Prikhodko is an Associate Professor in the Department of Physical Education at Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, Kharkiv, Ukraine. She received his PhD in Theory and History of Education from the H.S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University. Her research interests focus on pedagogical, social, historical, and historiographical aspects of students' physical education and sports, the history of sports journalism during the 19th and early twenty centuries in Ukraine (pre-Soviet period). She has published in *Pedagogics*, *Psychology*, *Medical-Biological Problems of Physical Training and Sports*, *Science of Gymnastics Journal*, *Bulletin of the T.H. Shevchenko National University "Chernihiv Collegium"* and other journals.

Publications:

- Prikhodko, A., Kolomiitseva, O., & Prykhodko, V. (2020). Sokolstvo in Ukrainian regions of the Russian empire: From origin to downfall. *Science of Gymnastics Journal*, 12(3), 407–418.
- Prikhodko, A. (2018). Fizychnye vykhovannya yak skladova pidhotovka studentiv do viys'kovoyi sluzhby: Ukrayina v druhiy polovyni 19 – na pochatku 20 st. [Physical education as a component of preparing students for military service: Ukraine in the second half of the 19th - early 20th century.]. *Bulletin of the T.H. Shevchenko National University "Chernihiv Collegium"*, 155, 295-299.
- Prikhodko, A. (2013). Oleksandr Anokhin: storinky biohrafii, pedahohichna spadshchyna [Alexander Anokhin: pages of biography, pedagogical heritage]. *Nova Pedahohichna Dumka*, 4, 180–183.
- Prikhodko, A. I. (2007). Zhurnal "Krasota i Sila" (1913 g.) i Ego Rol' v Razvitii Obshchestvennogo Fizkul'turnogo Dvizheniya v Ukraine [Journal "Beauty and Power" (1913) and its Role in the Development of the Social Physical Education Movement in Ukraine]. *Pedagogics, Psychology, Medical-Biological Problems of Physical Training and Sports*, 12, 118–122.

23 September 2022, Time: 10:00-11:30, Room F3:

Jewish sport and antisemitism

Chair: Daniele Serapiglia



Daniele Serapiglia is currently a Ramón y Cajal researcher at the Department of Political History, Theories and Geography of the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology at the Complutense University of Madrid. Until January 2021 he was a postdoctoral researcher in História Contemporânea at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa working on the project entitled “A social revolution. Football and fascism in southern Europe from 1922 to 1975” He earned a PhD in European History at the University of Bologna and at University of Coimbra in 2009. Daniele Serapiglia has published in 5 different languages (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English). He was co-organizer of the CESH Congress 2021 in Lisbon.

Publications:

- Serapiglia, D., *Uno sport per tutti. Storia sociale della pallavolo italiana*, Clueb, Bologna 2018. ISBN: 978-88-491-5564-8
- Serapiglia, D., *La via portoghese al corporativismo*, Carocci, Roma 2011. ISBN: 978-88-430-5471-8
- Accornero, A. Gori, D. Serapiglia (edited by), *Percorsi. Scienze sociali tra Italia e Portogallo*, Quaderni di «Storicamente» 9, BraDypUS, Roma 2017. ISBN: 978-88-983-9253-7, ISSN: 2420-9139
- Serapiglia, D. (Introduction and edited by), *Tempo libero sport e fascismo*, Quaderni di «Storicamente» 7, BraDypUS, Roma 2016. ISBN: 978-88-983-9238-4, ISSN: 2420-9139
- Serapiglia, D. (Introduction and edited by), *Il fascismo portoghese. Le interviste di Ferro a Salazar*, Pendragon, Bologna 2014. ISBN: 978-88-659-838-74

Étienne Pénard

When France declared war on Germany in September 1939, the Jewish medical and philanthropic association, Oeuvre de secours aux enfants (OSE), and France's Scout association, Eclaireurs israélites de France (EIF), evacuated Jewish children from the Paris region to the South of France to protect them from the Nazi menace. Each association opened four children's homes responsible for the care of several hundreds of young people, mostly sons and daughters of immigrant parents who were destitute, persecuted or imprisoned in French camps and had no way of ensuring their children's safety or evacuation abroad.

After the Armistice, the number of children in these homes increased dramatically. In 1940, the OSE opened seven new homes for roughly 1,600 Jewish children aged between four and fourteen, while the EIF took in 853 of them. Following the Liberation, certain homes remained open for the orphans and survivors of the camps. In 1945, the OSE took care, in particular, of 1,355 young Jews divided among 27 centres. In these homes, sport played a decisive role in several respects: it allowed children who often arrived in poor health to maintain a healthy body, while providing some relief from mental suffering through the essential mission of safeguarding their souls. In this regard, the sports competitions held in the homes became effective remedies and each home was responsible for creating its own sports club. Instructors set up training sessions and inter-home sports championships with athletic, health, and pedagogical objectives. The competitions were intended to shape young men and women who were not only strong both physically and mentally, but were also altruistic, united, honest, and disciplined. In the singular contexts of the Occupation and then the Liberation, the recreational and educational importance of youth competition was fully redefined in relation to its stakes and modalities.

The aim of this paper is to analyze these competitions so as to measure their actual impact. Research is based on the study of the OSE and EIF archives stored at the Holocaust Memorial, Memorial de la Shoah, and on the analysis of community news bulletins and postwar testimonies.



Etienne Pénard is Associate Professor at the Institut de Formation en Education Physique et Sportive (IFEPSA-UCO) in Angers, France, in Physical Activity, Body, Sport and Health (APCoSS) laboratory; and Research Associate at Values, Innovation, Politics, Socialization and Sports (VIPS2, EA4636), in the University of Rennes 2, France. His research focuses mainly on the cultural history of sport, more specifically on sport and the Jewish communities of France in the 20th century.

Publications :

- Pénard Etienne, Doriane Gomet et Michaël Attali, « Les activités physiques et sportives dans les institutions juives françaises durant l'Entre-deux-guerres (1918–1939) : un éclectisme de pratiques et d'objectifs », *Sport History Review*, vol. 52, no 1, 2021, p. 90-108.
- Pénard Etienne, « L'engagement des Juifs de France dans les activités sportives (1900-1940) : entre héritage religieux et nécessités sociales », *Sciences sociales et sport*, vol. 17, no 1, 2021, p. 37-55.
- Doriane Gomet, Etienne Pénard, « Entre biographie et biofiction : la Shoah et le sport à travers le roman graphique *Der Boxer* (2012) », *Lendemains*, vol. 1, no 178-179, 2021, p. 136-151.

The history of the Jewish sports in Cluj between the two world wars

András-Péter Killyéni, Alexandru-Virgil Voicu, Andrei Zador

The Jewish minority from Transylvania added an important cultural and sport value to the local society between the two world wars. Almost in the same time with the signing of the treaty of Trianon the first Jewish sport club was founded in Transylvania with the name Haggibor.

One of the main goals of the Zionist movement was to develop a new and vigorous generation of Jews. This process formally started after the Sixth Zionist Congress in Basel (1903) and all Transylvanian activities came as an alignment to a process taking place globally. In Haggibor several sports sections developed rapidly, such as tennis, fencing, gymnastics, table tennis, boxing, swimming and water polo. Although the club was successfully present on Romanian national sport events, the Jewish sport movement was important from social perspective as well, around the club several cultural events, dance parties and other meetings have happened which supported the social connection of the Jewish minority in Cluj.

Unfortunately, after second world war has started the rights of Jewish sportsman to use the sport facilities has been forbidden, soon after the club has been closed and a high number of the club members have been deported and died in ghettos. Majority of those who have survived to the Holocaust have chosen the emigration, and the Haggibor was never re-founded.



András-Péter Killyéni is a sports historian with a PhD offered by the Semmelweis University (Hungary) in 2011. From 2007 to 2017 worked for the Babeş-Bolyai University where he taught sports history and sports journalism. His book 'The dream of the Olympiad in Rodnei Mountains', published in 2015 at the Magyar Napló Publishing House won the prize 'Sulița de argint' at the literature section and it was published in English, French, German and Polish. Since 2021 he is a member of the Magyar Olympic Academy council.

Publications:

- Killyéni András: István Somodi - High jumper, Innovator of Hungarian Athletics. International Journal of the History of Sport, 28 (14), 1968 - 1986. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09523367.2011.604824#.Ui4ledJ0xv43> .
- Killyéni András: Olimpiai álom a Radnai-havasokban (The dream of the Olympiad in Rodnei Mountains). Budapest, Magyar Napló, 2015, 112 p.
- Killyéni András: Földszint, 39-es terem (Ground floor, Room 39). Budapest, Magyar Napló, 2019, 144p.



Alexandru Virgil Voicu is collaborating at the Babeş-Bolyai University, UNEFS and Sapientia University. He is a doctoral supervisor in Law & Physical education and sports. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the International Public Organization "International Association for the Protection of the Rights of Athletes" and a honorary member of the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee.

Publications:

- Voicu, A.V., Sztranyiczki, S., „Drept civil român. Dreptul familiei” (Romanian civil right. Family right), Forum Iuris, Cluj-Napoca, 2021, ISBN 978-606-9061-35-0;
- Voicu, A. V., Kis Reka, „Relevant Aspects Concerning the Legal Protection of Sports Creations in the European Union”, in Kee-Young YEUN (ed.), Sport Law. Present and Future, New Problems in Sport Law, Chaek Yearn Publishing House, Seoul, Republic of Korea, p. 467-476, 2018.
- Voicu, A. V., Kis Reka, „Arguments for Promoting the Right to Practice Sports as a Fundamental Right” in „New Prospects of Sport Law”, YR Publishing CO, Seoul, Korea, 2013.
- Voicu, A. V., „Romania”, in “Players' Agents World Wide - Legal Aspects”, T.M.C. ASSER Press distributed exclusively by Cambridge University Press, 2007, pp. 429-446;
- Voicu, A.V., „Managementul organizațiilor și activităților sportive” (The management of sports organizations and sport activities), Risoprint, Cluj-Napoca, 1998.



Andrei Zador is a sports writer and former table tennis player.

Publications:

- Andrei Zador, Demonstene Șofron (2018), Monografia tenisului de masă clujean (1927-2018)/ A monography of table tennis in Cluj, Publisher: Editura Mega, 171 pages.
- Andrei Zador (2017), Personalități marcante ale evreimii clujene/Important figures of Jewish minority in Cluj, Publisher: Editura Mega, 153 pages

Episodes of anti-Semitic violence in Romanian stadiums after World War II (1945-1948)

Diego Ciobotaru

Starting in 1922, in Romania, the fascist youth began to undertake actions of intimidation and annihilation of Jews and those accused of supporting them, through the use of physical and verbal violence, manifestations that subsequently continued and radicalized from year to year. The sport and its places of practice were among the spaces where Romanian anti-Semitism could take place.

The systemic spread of anti-Semitic ideology has led to an increase in the number of such episodes. Since the 1930s, the foundations of the anti-Jewish legislation of the Antonescu regime have been laid, and the war of the far-right formations against Jews and Judaism was total and concerned all aspects of life, including sports. Step by step, athletes and officials of Jewish origin were removed from the phenomenon, and the Maccabi association, as well as other Jewish associations in this field were excluded from all official competitions of the Romanian state, a situation that persisted for four years, until to the removal of the Antonescu regime.

Jewish associations were categorized by police and military authorities as camouflage for communist activity. Not only in Romania, but also in other countries, persecution and discrimination continued after the end of World War II, stadiums in Bucharest and the province witnessing reprehensible events against Jewish footballers and sports clubs from other athletes, especially from the audience.



Diego Ciobotaru is a PhD student at the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest. He graduated the Faculty of History and of the Master's program "History of Communism in Romania" of the University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iași. In January 2013 he won the first place at the National Archives of Romania Awards - 3rd edition and the title of "Student of the Year 2012", for his contributions in the field of the valorization of documents in the custody of the institution. Areas of interest: interwar communism, the role of physical education and sport in totalitarian systems.

Publications :

- "The attitude of the Communist authorities in Iași towards the Mass Sports Movement, reflected in the 1945 Party documents", in vol. Daily Life, Family, Food and Population in the 18th-21st Centuries, coord. Crucița-Loredana Baciú, Anamaria Macavei and Roxana Dorina Pop, Cluj University Press, 2011, pp. 160-173;
- "The athlete and the subversive: physical education in the image strategies of the Romanian Communist Party in the 1921-1947 period", in vol. The 20th Century in Cultural History, coord. Andi Mihalache and Adrian Cioflâncă, Iași, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University Publishing House, 2013, pp. 677-700;
- "Communication of sport. The Case of the «Ready for Work and Defense» Complex", in Adrian Cioflâncă, Luciana Jînga (coord.), Repression and social control in communist Romania, Yearbook of the Institute for the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism and the Memory of the Romanian Exile (IICCMER), vol. V-VI, Iași, Polirom Publishing House, 2012, p. 249-265;
- "Romanian sport between deviant temptations and regimentation tendencies (1944-1948)", in Ștefan Bosomitu, Luciana M. Jînga (coord.), Marginalities, peripheries and symbolic borders. Communist society and its identity dilemmas. IICCMER Yearbook, vol. IX (2014), Polirom Publishing House, Iași, 2015, pp. 113-141.

KEYNOTE 3

23 September 2022, Time: 11:35-12:35, Room Amphitheatre:

'The referee was generous enough to limit the ordeal': Some reflections on the development of women's football in Scotland, 1880-1939

Fiona Skillen

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

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

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



Fiona Skillen is a Senior Lecturer in History at Glasgow Caledonian University in Scotland. Her research interests concern aspects of sport, gender and popular culture during the 19th and twentieth centuries in Britain. She is particularly interested in women's sport during this period and has published extensively in this area.

She has also worked on projects concerning the Commonwealth Games in Scotland, sporting heritage and most recently as PI on a large EU-funded project VolPower, which explored the uses of sport and arts volunteering in inculcating a sense of belonging

amongst immigrants and their new communities.

Fiona Skillen regularly contributes to radio and television programmes on the history of sport. She is a former Chair of British Society of Sport History, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy and an editor of the International Journal of the History of Sport.

23 September 2022, Time: 13:30 – 15:00, Room F1:

The interwar period

Chair: Daphné Bolz



Daphné Bolz is a professor of sports history at the University of Rouen Normandy (CETAPS UR 3832), France. She is particularly interested in the history of sports policies, sport architecture, and Olympism from a transnational perspective. She is the president of the European Committee for Sports History (CESH).

Publications:

- BOLZ D., KRÜGER M. (eds), *European Sports History in 100 Objects*, Hildesheim, Arete, in print 2022.
- BOLZ D., SAINT-MARTIN J., 'Physical education and bodily strengthening on either side of the Rhine: A transnational history of the French bill on Physical Education and its German reception (1920-1921)', *Sport in History*, (first print 2021), DOI:10.1080/17460263.2021.2019823
- BOLZ D., 'Reversing the influence: Anglo-German relations and British fitness policies in the 1930s', *Sport in History*, Vol. 34, No. 4, December 2014, 569-594. doi: 10.1080/17460263.2014.952325
- BOLZ D., CARPENTIER F. (dir.), *Stadion*, Vol. 38/39 (2012-2013), special issue '*Olympism and International Relations*'.
- BOLZ D., *Les Arènes totalitaires. Fascisme, nazisme et propagande sportive*, Paris, Cnrs Éditions, 2008.

Vasile-Teodor Burnar, Vlad I. Roșca

The interwar period brought a remarkable boom to Romanian football. The birth of Greater Romania in 1918 provided a favorable context for the development of football, but also fertile ground for the birth of sporting and regional rivalries that came to define this period.

Two of the most significant football teams of the inter-war era in Romanian football were Rapid Bucuresti and Ripensia Timisoara, who shared both glory and intense rivalry. Founded just five years apart (Rapid - 1923, initially as CFR Bucuresti; Ripensia - 1928, the first Romanian professional club), they dominated the football landscape, winning 4 Championships and 9 Romanian Cups between them.

The 1930s were years of intense competition, in which meetings between the two clubs were true national derbies, often held with the trophy on the table. Several elements contributed to the development of the rivalry between Ripensia and Rapid: the pride of Transylvania, which had just united with Romania, versus the claims to superiority of the capital city, the creation of Division A in 1932 and the Romanian Cup in 1933, the title won more swiftly by the team from Timisoara (within 5 years after its foundation, in 1933), the frequent disputes for supremacy, the quality of both teams.

Last but not least, the contest for bragging rights also took on a European dimension: from 1937, both Rapid and Ripensia took part in the Central European Cup, where the former achieved better results, reaching the final in 1940. The emulation aroused by the Rapid - Ripensia competition had many facets, involving fans and club presidents, players and coaches. An analysis of the context in which Rapid and Ripensia established themselves and competed against each other in the interwar period can provide an interesting picture of one of the most beautiful sporting rivalries in Romania.



Teodor Burnar is PhD Candidate at the Faculty of History, University of Bucharest, preparing to defend his thesis on Romanian sporting heroization in the 2000s (spring 2023). He holds an MA in Ancient History (2014). He made his debut as a sports journalist in summer 2006, going on to write for several important national magazines and newspapers. In 2019 he was awarded a prize by the Union of Professional Journalists in Romania (UZPR). An avid Juventus fan, he also published two poetry books, in 2020 and most recently in 2022. His main interests in research concern Sporting Heroization, Sporting Mythology and the Sociology of Football.



Vlad I. Roșca, Teaching Assistant at the UNESCO Chair for Business Administration within the Bucharest University of Economic Studies. PhD in Marketing (2014) with a thesis on Branding in Football, graduate of the Romanian-Canadian MBA (cohort of 2019-2021), MSc in International Business (2012) and in Business Administration (2011), BSc in Marketing (2010) and in Business Administration (2009). He delivers lectures in Customer Relationship Management, Digital Business Transformation, Market Analysis, Online Business, and Communications and Mass Media, in German and English at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. His main interests in research concern Sports Marketing and Sports Business

Administration. Author of „Branding în fotbal” (Editura ASE, 2018) and „Kurt Lewin: His life and his approach to change management” (Editura ASE, 2020).

Competition, Spectacle, Propaganda and Subversion. The Function of Sport during National Socialist Rule in Austria

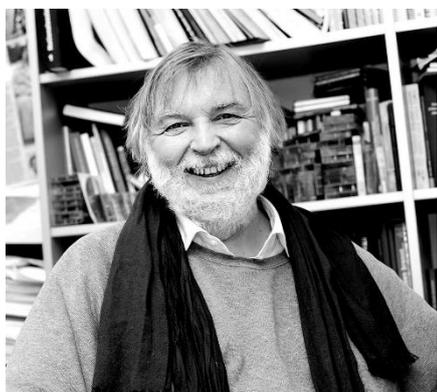
Michael John

In Austria, which became part of the German Reich in 1938, immediately after the annexation many sport clubs and sport umbrella organizations got under control of the new, National Socialist regime. They began to remove 'non-Aryan and un-German elements' from the world of sports. Jewish clubs were closed, for several months famous Vienna Prater stadium was used as internment camp for Jews.

At that time sport was used as platform for National Socialist propaganda, too. But especially during the years of Second World War sport clubs and sport activities represented in some aspects also a not directly politicised space for sporty competition as well as for entertainment and recreation. Several cases are as well known, when sport activities could be even described as subversive acts or as acts of resistance.

The aim of the presentation is to discuss the function of sport during National Socialist rule in Austria. Sometimes it was difficult to discuss the topic. For example when Austrian soccer fans during a match attacked a Gauleiter, who originated from Germany and tried to destroy his car. Can this only be described as hooliganism, as the Nazis did, or did this action have a subversive character - anti-German and anti-Nazi, too?

At a certain time, games between specific Austrian and German teams were so 'hot', that the regime did not allow to let them stage in Vienna. One has to characterize many matches as spectacle but as tough competition, too. The proposed presentation is based on archival material, memoirs and interviews with elderly interviewees, and film footage. It is planned as single oral presentation (power point).



Michael John, historian, professor of social and economic history, University of Linz, Austria, Institute of Social and Economic History, retired; lecturer and exhibition curator. Research and specializations (selection): urban social history, history of sports and popular culture, migration and minorities.

Publications:

- Michael John/Franz Steinmaßl (ed.), „...wenn der Rasen brennt. 100 Jahre Fußball in Oberösterreich, Grünbach 2008.
- Michael John, “Tears running down my face” – Soccer and Identity, in: The Power of Oral History: Memory, Healing and Development. XIIIth Oral History Conference, Proceedings, Volume 1, Pietermaritzburg/South Africa 2002, pp.305-316.
- Michael John, A Cultural Code? Aggressive Anti-Semitism in Inter-War Austria, in: Michael Brenner/Gideon Reuveni (ed.), Emancipation Through Muscles: Jews and Sports in Europe, Lincoln/Nebraska 2006, pp. 119-141.
- Michael John, Dislocation, Trauma and Selective Memory. Recollections of Jewish Displaced Persons, in: Holocaust and Genocide Studies. A Journal of Culture and History (ed. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C.), Vol. 19 (2014), No. 3, pp. 73–104.
- Michael John, Wirklichkeit, Nische und Resistenz. Fußball – Funktion und Identität im Kontext der NS-Zeit, in: Siegfried Göllner/ Andreas Praher et al. (ed), Zwischenräume. Macht, Ausgrenzung und Inklusion, Bielefeld 2019, pp. 80–96.

The Two Sporting Systems of Fascist Italy: a Competitive Collaboration

Erminio Fonzo

The main peculiarity of Italian sport during the Fascist Ventennio was the co-existence of two sporting systems. On the one side there was the 'official' sport, based on 'independent' sporting societies and federations (put under the control of the political authorities, but not completely fascistised). On the other side, the 'fascist' sport, composed of the organizations of the regime (Opera nazionale Dopolavoro, Opera nazionale Balilla, Gruppi universitari Fascisti, etc), which spent huge resources and efforts to promote sport. The two systems had close relations, but the respective competences were not clearly established. Therefore, their relations were often strained, giving rise to a sort of 'competitive collaboration'

Over the years, the role of the fascist organizations in the promotion of sporting activities became more and more pervasive, and this caused many problems to the 'independent' societies, subtracting them athletes and funds. The political leaders, and particularly Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist party from 1931 to 1939 and president of the Coni (Italian National Olympic Committee) from 1933 to 1939, tried several times to establish clear rules. The main attempts were the enactment of the "Carta dello sport" (Charter of sport) in 1928, the "Rapporto di Firenze" (a meeting organized by the Fascist party) in 1935, and a reform of 1939, introduced after that Starace had left the leadership of both the Fascist party and the Coni. The regime did not bring the totalitarianisation of sport to the extreme consequences, dismissing completely the independent societies, not even during the 'totalitarian acceleration' of the late Thirties. However, it never succeeded in establishing the competences of the two systems once and for all.

My paper aims at analysing how the relations between the two systems evolved over the years, highlighting the elements of cooperation and those of competition. The paper will pay particular attention to the attempts of establishing clear rules and to the difficulties encountered by the regime in the implementation of its reforms. Main sources are the Historical archive of the Coni (particularly, the minutes of the meetings of the General Council), the holdings of the Archivio centrale dello Stato - State Central Archive (above all, the documents of the Fascist party) and the press of the time.



Erminio Fonzo is PhD on history and research fellow at the University Salerno. He is mainly interested in social and political history, with special regard to Italian fascism, history of sport and public use of history and memory. He is editorial manager of the International Centre for Studies and Research "Mediterranean Knowledge".

Among his recent publications: *Il nuovo goliardo. I Littoriali dello sport l'atletismo universitario nella costruzione del totalitarismo fascista*, Aracne, Roma, 2020; *Sport e migrazioni. Storia dell'Afro-Napoli United*, Aracne, Roma, 2019; *Il mondo antico negli scritti di Antonio Gramsci*, Paguro, Mercato San Severino (Salerno), 2019.

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23 September 2022, Time: 13:30-15:00, Room F3:

Sport diplomacy

Chair: Florence Carpentier



Florence Carpentier is assistant professor in University of Rouen (France) and member of the Centre d'Etudes des Transformations Physiques et Sportives. Her research deal with the history of olympism and gender.

Publications :

- Carpentier Florence, 2022, Les premiers Jeux olympiques féminins (Paris, 1922). Internationalisme et droit de courir, *Revue d'histoire culturelle*. <http://revues.mshparisnord.fr/rhc/index.php?id=1934>
- Carpentier Florence, 2019, Alice Milliat et le premier "sport féminin" dans l'Entre-deux-guerres. 20 & 21. *Revue d'histoire*, 2 (142) pp. 93-107.
- Carpentier Florence, 2018, Henri de Baillet-Latour: Globalising the Olympic Movement, in *Global Sport Leaders. A Biographical Analysis of International Sport Management*, Emmanuel Bayle and Patrick Clastres, pp. 107-124.
- Carpentier Florence, 2014, Les cultures corporelles et sportives des femmes au pouvoir, de Golda Meir à Angela Merkel, *Histoire@Politique*. <https://www.histoire-politique.fr/index.php?numero=23&rub=dossier&item=220>

Bogdan Popa

The Inter-Allied Games held in Paris in June-July 1919 were one of the most interesting competitions of the 20th Century. The games, involving several states and territories fighting for the Entente, were suggested by YMCA, fully paid for and logistically supported by the American Expeditionary Forces. The Inter Allied Games were seen by historians, foremostly by Thierry Terret, as an attempt to assess American supremacy within the winning coalition of the First World War.

This conclusion was only strengthened by the organisation of the event at the same time the peace treaty with Germany as well as the Covenant of the League of Nations were due to be signed. This paper is part of my wider research on the development of sport in Romania during the late 19th Century and the first half of the 20th Century.

The Inter-Allied Games are an interesting case-study for the ways and means sport developed in Romania before and during the Great War. My thesis is that the 1919 Games should be studied as an impromptu diplomatic move within the wider context of Romania's decision to join the First World War, the defeats of 1916 and recovery of 1917-1918, last but not least in correlation with the strong propaganda orchestrated during the Paris Peace Conference.

In order to do so, I shall investigate the following points: 1) The development of sport in Romania before the First World War, pointing out towards the rather atypical attempts of the social elite to disseminate different disciplines within the population. 2) The marginal role of sports in the Romanian army during the First World War. 3) The modalities in which a delegation was assembled and sent to participate in the Inter-Allied Games. This was, to all intents and purposes, a political decision, with diplomatic and propaganda purposes in sight. 4) The outcome of the participation in the Inter-Allied Games. 5) The fact that the Games were largely ignored at home and never become part of the national as well as internal identity of the sports movement.



Bogdan Popa is researcher at the “Nicolae Iorga” Institute in Bucharest (Romania). He defended his PhD in 2009, with a thesis on the social perception of sport during the interwar in Romania. His present research explores sport as a modernisation tool at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Publications:

- Bogdan Popa, *Educație fizică, sport și societate în România interbelică*, Cluj-Napoca, Eikon, 2013.
- Never Just a Game: Football National Team Matches as a Binational Rivalry Game – the Case of Romania-Hungary, în Roland Benedikter, Dariusz Wojtaszyn (eds.), *Football Politics in Central and Eastern Europe. A Study on the Geopolitical Area's Tribal, Imaginal, and Contextual Politics*, Lanham, Boulder, New York, London, Lexington Books, 2020, p. 101-122.
- Strong Periphery, Weak Centre: The Paradox of Sport in Early Twentieth Century Romania, în „The International Journal of the History of Sport”, Volume 34, Issue 10, 2017, Special Issue: Sport in the Peripheries, p. 880-888; <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2017.1408586>.
- “Peasant-Citizen-Soldier”: Body Culture, War, and Prejudice in 1913 Romania, în „Revista Istorică”, tom XXVI, nr. 1-2, 2015, p. 141-153.

Southeast Asia and GANEFO: Exploring the Regional Dimensions of a Global Event

Charles Little

After being relatively neglected by sports historians, the Games of the Newly Emerging Forces (GANEFO) are now receiving a welcome historical reassessment. Over the past ten years a number of important new studies have emerged, particularly focusing on the perspectives of the host nation, Indonesia, and their primary sponsor, the People's Republic of China.

Other studies have explored the event's impact on a wider canvas, including India, Japan and Africa. However, there remains a need to examine the impact of GANEFO on the wider Southeast Asian region, a context to this event that has remained largely neglected.

This is an unfortunate historical oversight, for, as this paper will show, the Games certainly had an important regional impact, both in the sporting and political realms. Through an examination of three case studies, the Philippines, North Vietnam, and Burma, this paper will explore the complicated responses of regional governments to GANEFO. The inclusion of these regional Southeast Asian perspectives allows for a much more nuanced appreciation of GANEFO than has henceforth been available.

Although traditionally viewed through either a communist/anti-communist or colonialist/anti-colonialist lens, this paper will reveal that GANEFO was much more complicated than is often assumed. States engaged with, or shied away from, the event for a wide number of, often very localised, reasons, with bilateral relationships and perspectives often proving to be more significant than more global geo-political forces.



Dr. Charles Little is a Senior Lecturer in Sports Management at St Mary's University, Twickenham. He completed his PhD at the University of New South Wales, and has published on a wide range of topics including the politics of international sporting contacts, rugby league, sport in South East Asia, and sport and identity in New Zealand.

Publications:

- Little, C. and Fujak, H. (2020) 'Rugby League', In J. Nauright and S. Zipp (eds.) *Routledge Handbook of Global Sport*, Abingdon: Routledge, pp. 82-92.
- Little, C. (2017) 'Football, Place and Community in a New Zealand Mining Town, 1877-1939', *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 34.10, pp. 915-934.
- Little, C. (2013) "'Hamlet without the Prince": Understanding Singapore-Malaysian Relations through Football', *Soccer and Society*, 14.5, pp. 635-651.
- Little, C. (2012) 'Sports History, Culture and Practice in Asia', in J. Nauright and C. Parrish (eds.) *Sports Around the World: History Culture and Practice*, ABC-Clío: Santa Barbara pp.173-184.
- Little, C. (2009) 'South East Asia', in S. Pope and J. Nauright (eds.) *Routledge Companion to Sports History*, Oxford: Routledge, pp. 587-598.

Elizaveta Zhuk

In 2014 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) adopted the Olympic Agenda 2020. Cornerstones of the Agenda 2020 are maximum use of existing facilities, reduction of costs for bidding and possibility of co-hosting (IOC, 2014).

In this study co-hosting is understood as a situation when two or more countries host sports event together sharing related benefits and risks. Such events are also sometimes referred to as 'polycentric'. Co-hosting is a relatively new concept and has not received a lot of academic attention yet. At the moment, there were no co-hosted Olympic Games in the full sense of this word in history.

However, sailing events during the 1920 Olympics and equestrian events of the 1956 Olympics were held outside of hosting countries. Surfing competitions of the 2024 Olympics hosted by Paris will take place in Tahiti, almost 10,000 miles away from the French capital. Hence, throughout the history of the Olympic Games some of them contained co-hosting elements, though their polycentric nature is not obvious and rarely mentioned.

Most famous cases of polycentric sports mega-events relate to football championships. The FIFA World Cup 2002 and 2026 as well as the UEFA European Football Championships 2000, 2008, 2012 and 2020/21 are polycentric being co-hosted by at least two countries. However, if UEFA's attitude to cohosting has never changed dramatically, FIFA banned it for almost two decades after the first co-hosted 2002 World Cup which was recognised as very challenging.

The purpose of this study is to examine the history of co-hosting in sport, identify and analyse past polycentric sports events, scrutinise the upcoming co-hosted sports events and examine the potential which co-hosting has for the countries and international sports organisations.

Elizaveta Zhuk is a Doctoral student in sport management at University of Paris-Saclay, France. She has Master's degrees in Law from Lomonosov Moscow State University and in Sport management from Russian International Olympic University. She is the author of academic articles on human rights and gender issues in sport. Elizaveta was a speaker at international sport conferences in the UK, Denmark, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary, Turkey, etc. Main areas of Elizaveta's academic interests are: sports mega-events, sport management, sport marketing, sports law, gender issues in sport, racism and hooliganism in football.

Publications:

1. Zhuk, E., & Desbordes, M. (In print). Co-hosting sports mega-events in a fast-paced environment. In B. Basu, M. Desbordes, & S. Sarkar (Eds.). *Sports Management in an Uncertain Environment*. Springer.
2. Zhuk, E. (2019). Controversies of gender testing in sport. In K. Georgiadis (Ed.). *Olympic studies: 25th international seminar on Olympic studies for postgraduate students*. (p. 341-347). International Olympic Academy.
3. Zhuk, E. (2013). The role of the European Union in the fight against racism in football: a brief overview. *Birmingham Journal for Europe*, (3).
4. Zhuk, E. (2012). The history of gender verification in sport. *Medical law journal*, (6), 28-31.

SESSION 18

23 September 2022, Time: 15:10-16:40, Room Amphitheatre:

Workshop 'Sports historiography perspectives'

Speakers: Daphné Bolz, Erica Munkwitz, Fiona Skillen, Alejandro Viuda Serrano, Arnd Kruger, Mike Huggins, Richard Mills, Bogdan Popa, Gerald Gems.