

## **Evangelos Albanidis**

### **Athletics of the Greek minority in Smyrna from the end of 19th century up to 1922**

The purpose of this study was the collection and processing of information about the athletic activity and physical education of the Greek minority in Smyrna from the end of 19th century up to 1922. Magazines and newspapers of that time, as well as constitutions and club archives were used as sources. The examination of this data showed that the athletic activity of the Greek minority in Smyrna was remarkable and pioneering. More than 20 clubs were founded from 1890 to 1922 in Smyrna. The clubs of the time condensed educational, musical and athletic activities in one. The oldest Greek athletic club of Smyrna was Orpheus which was founded in 1890, however the most famous was Panionios Gymnastic Club founded in 1898. Athletics acted as a means to cultivate the national identity and as a connecting link between the Greeks. The athletic clubs of Smyrna organized annual games and international meetings winning many distinctions. The Panionios Gymnastic Club of Smyrna established the Panionia Games in 1896, in which Greek athletes from Constantinople, other cities of Asia Minor and from all over the Greek world took part. The above club founded also the annual "School games" which held at the end of each academic year until 1922. The first athletic successes of the Greek athletes of Smyrna are traced as early as the Zappas Olympics in 1859 and after that in the first Olympic Games in 1896 as well as in Intercalated Olympic Games in 1906. The destruction of Asia Minor in 1922 was a terrible blow to Hellenism. This was the end for the athletic activity in Smyrna because Greek natives of the region were forced to leave Asia Minor leaving behind the places where they were born and their property. After their coming in Greece, the refugees from Smyrna transferred their athletic habits in the new home town, Athens, founding athletic clubs (Panionios, Apollon e.t.c.) and developing again remarkable activity.

## **Sagien Bardis, Evagelia Vouzanidou**

### **The athletic activity of the Armenians and Jews in Thessaloniki during the 20th century**

The aim of the study was the collection and processing of data about the athletic activity of the Armenians and Jews in Thessaloniki during the twentieth century. The research was based on archives of the sports clubs, newspapers, magazines and books. Data processing revealed that the athletic activity of both minorities was interesting until 1940. Between 1919 and 1923 a great number of Armenian refugees fled to Thessaloniki from Eastern Thrace, Kilicia and especially Ionia. They established the Armenian Community and in 1928 they founded a sports club by the name Homenetmen (General Armenian Union of Physical Education). The club included track and field, football, basketball, volleyball and cycling. A great athletic event was the organizing of the Olympic Games in 1934. The aim of the sports club was not only the vivid interest for the sports but the moral education of the Armenian youth and the maintenance of their national identity as well. In the beginning of the twentieth century the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki had more than 80000 members. The Jews played an active role on the athletic life of the city, either as members and athletes of sports clubs or as founders of pure Jewish sports clubs (Maccabi, 1908), while at the same time their main aim was the spread of the Jewish ideas among the Jews of Thessaloniki. Both Armenians and Jews had a noticeable presence in the athletic life of the city until 1940. Then, the sports clubs stopped their activities for a long time due to Second World War. After 1945, despite the diminishing of the number of the Armenians left in Greece, Homenetmen continued its activities. The Holocaust, that ruined the Jewish people, influenced the sports clubs which stopped the activity for a long time. Nowadays, both minorities, heir of a long term history

and an ancient civilization, through the athletic activation, have a main aim: the maintenance of the national identity and the entertainment of the youths.

### **Jutta Braun**

#### **Athletes between East and West – “Republikflucht” in divided Germany**

During the Cold War serious sport belonged to the main battlefields in the fierce rivalry between the two ideologically opposed parts of Germany – the FRG and the GDR. Consequently athletes were not only expected to show excellent sporting performances, but simultaneously were regarded as representatives of their respective political and social systems. Especially East German athletes were put under high pressure to demonstrate publicly the “superiority” of the socialist system; also in private they had to live up to the standards of the socialist ideal. Yet hundreds of them could not cope with this burden and decided to defect to the west. The circumstances of these escapes were often adventurous, like in the case of the swimmer Axel Mitbauer, who in a summer night of the year 1969 swam 22 kilometers through the Baltic, from Boltenhagen (GDR) to Lübeck (FRG). For the first time this paper wants to analyze some characteristics of this phenomenon: What were the motives for these often dangerous getaways, how did the communist regime react to these – in its view – acts of “treason”? Was it possible for athletes who had defected to the West to start a successful new “second life”, in sports and privately? Finally the question shall be posed to what extent West German sport organizations were actively involved in encouraging and organizing these escapes.

### **Alina Doroch**

#### **Scottish Highland Games and Gatherings and other Scottish pastimes as a source of historical research and literary inspiration for Scottish writers until the beginning of the 19th century**

The paper shows an analysis of selected examples of Highland Games and Gatherings and other Scottish sports and kinds of entertainment occurring in the history of the Scottish nation, presented from the point of view of a detached non-native observer, thus not burdened with national heritage. In the article the author discussed the history of traditional sports and their continuation at present times. The description of the Scottish pastimes was conducted with reference to their principles, where some of them were based on their Irish predecessors and their mythology. Furthermore, the issue of the social receipt of Highland games and other sports, finding its reflection in literature throughout ages until the end of the 18th century, was raised as well.

### **Teresa Drozdek- Małolepsza**

#### **Women’s Sport among National Minorities in Poland in the Years 1919 – 1939**

The purpose of the work is presentation of women’s sports among the national minorities in Poland in the years from 1919 until 1939. In Poland, national minorities constituted 31% of the total population. The most numerous group were the Ukrainians

(14.2%), then came Jews (7.8%), Byelorussians, (3.9%), Germans (3.8%). There were also other minorities residing in Poland: Czech, Slovak, Lithuanian and others (1.3%).

Within different fields of everyday life, the national minorities developed their sports activities. German, Ukrainian and Jewish communities were quite active in this respect. In Poland, in the interwar period, there were independent women's sports clubs and sections representing national minorities. Women practiced gymnastics, sports games, athletics, swimming, table tennis and tennis, rowing and other disciplines. Very often, they represented very high sporting level, e.g. in swimming. This pertains mainly to women representing German and Jewish minorities. They won the titles of Polish champions and represented Poland at international events.

### **Christodoulos Faniopoulos, Pelagia Liandi**

#### **Motion and physical activities as a health factor in the Greek Enlighteners texts**

The present paper refers to the points of view of the Greek Enlighteners on motion and physical exercise, which aimed at individuals keeping fit and promotion of health. On a time scale, it starts in mid 18th century up to the initiation of the Greek War of Independence. Research has been conducted in the archives, which included original works of the Enlighteners, their correspondence, as well as their articles published in Greek pre-war journals. The present paper quotes the points of view (on the above mentioned issue) of Adamantios Korais, Konstantinos Koumas, as well as their other contemporary Greek intellectuals, who were columnists in the pre-war journals among others - Ermis o Loghios (Wien, 1811-1821) and Melissa (Paris, 1819-1821). Most of them had studied in universities of Western Europe and were experts in ancient Greek language and literature. An even more significant number of them had a bachelor in medicine. Generally, the prevailing point of view among the Greek Enlighteners was that frequent and systematic mild exercise maintains and promoted health while it shapes robust and handsome bodies. Finally, there was the conviction that physicians were the most competent people to suggest the proper physical exercise each time.

### **Noemí García**

#### **After-school Championship Program in Madrid: Sport as an intercultural opportunity for young immigrants**

The idea of considering sport as a privileged tool for intercultural relationship of young immigrant population has been broadly discussed. The current government of the Community of Madrid is aware of the potential benefits of sport, and educational and sport policies are conducted with this goal. An specific example of these policies is the program called After-school Championships, where high schools teams are represented by their own students aged 12-18, and a high percentage of participants are from other countries. Concretely, in the last edition of this program, around a quarter of the participants were immigrants from 74 different nationalities. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the level of integration of these immigrants in their respective teams compared to their Physical Education class. Different types of questionnaires have been generally used for observing integration and cohesion in a group, but they do not show the way individuals relate to each other, how they are accepted or rejected, or if subgroups are formed. In the present study, sociograms have

been chosen as the suitable tool for studying these relationships. The sample was taken in a city in the south of Madrid, where the percentage of immigrants supposes around 15% of the population. Twenty-two players of three male indoor soccer teams answered four questions regarding the cohesion degree and internal structure of the group through the displays of attraction or rejection of their members.

**Teresa Gonzales Aja**

### **Sport prowess in Franco's political system**

One of the major problems that Franco's political system had to deal with was the relationship with other nations. His image was far away to be accepted by other countries. Franco's dictatorial system used sport trying to give a better image.

For the inside or outside consume, sportsmen became social idols, their biographies, full of suffering in their way to the top, were taken to films, to comics, or definitively to popular legends,

Spain welcomes Di Stefano, Puskas and Kubala, as their fatherland. Santana and Blume, are national heroes. All of them incarnate the ideals proposed by Franco's political system.

In this article we will try to define the masculine model, which image was intended to transmit outside and inculcate inside Spain, where everybody could find their home, from the most humble to the political exiled.

This is the legend that was intended to transmit, using all the regime power, legislation, propaganda, in conclusion all the institutional activities. And these will be the sources used in this text, to bring out this legend, define a model, and contrast the reality.

**Dzintra Grundmane**

### **Development of students sport in context of Baltic States**

In the Baltic States students sports is closely involving with organization of SELL Games. The first students' sports contest from Finland (Soumi), Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia started in Dorpat (Tartu) 1923. After 75 years the XXIV SELL Games started in Otaniemi-Espoo (Finland) 22.-25.05.2008, where gathered 1 700 participants from 14 countries to participate in 13 different sports. More than 70 universities and academies were represented in the event which was organized by the Technology Students' Sport Club and the Student Union of Helsinki University of Technology. Competitions will be organized in 13 sports: athletics, badminton, basketball, chess, floorball, judo, mini-football, orienteering, swimming, tennis, ultimate and volleyball. The aim of research is to evaluate how develop nowadays students sport and what will be a future of SELL Games.

**Mike Huggins**

### **Sport, Gambling, Anti-Semitism and British Jewry 1800-1939**

Much of the recent published material on Jewish sport in Britain has presented this immigrant group as a special category, stressing the descriptive rather than the analytical, and assimilation rather than on opposition and resistance. Such studies need to make more of the substantial differences of class, gender, the extent of religious observance, the countries of origin, Sephardi or Ashkenazi ethnic origin, or place of British settlement, which all made a

difference to the sports they took up and the ways they became involved. Much work too has stressed themes of amateur sport and respectability. This paper begins an exploration of the different attitudes to supposedly less-respectable horse race and other sports gambling amongst different sections of Jewish society in Britain during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the Talmut, and in Jewish religious teaching, gambling was not looked upon with favour, and some Jews believed it lowered Jewish standing in the eyes of non-Jews. Gambling was to be avoided. Yet upper-class Jews such as the Rothschilds took part in horse racing, while in East End London and Manchester, Jews played a leading role as in the betting markets of the nineteenth century, though in the face of continued anti-Semitism in parts of British society through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries several changed their names and/or sought to hide their religion. Some East End Jews were prominent in the racecourse gangs of the inter-war period, in bookmaking or in the new greyhound stadia built from the 1920s onward. The reasons for their involvement varied greatly, and are worthy of further exploration.

**Janusz Iskra**

### **World's 110-m hurdle run in XIX and XX century – study of the event progress in supranational aspect**

Sprint hurdle run (110-m) was the XIX century English field idea, adapted later to tracks all over the world. In history of 110-m hurdle race we observed English traditions and Black American stream of records and medals in international championships.

In review of 150 years history of “high” hurdles (= 110-m hurdle run) we looked over results of Olympic Games (OG) (1896-2004), World Championships (WCH) (1983-2007) and a list of records' progress (1843-2006).

Among 26 winners of OG in a distance of 110-m hurdle there were 19 Americans, representatives of Canada (2), South Africa, Cuba, China (world record holder Liu Xiang in 2004) and only two Europeans (Guy Drut from France in 1976 and Thomas Munkelt from East Germany in 1980 in Moscow).

The rivalry between Negro Americans (Milburn, Nehemiah, Kingdom) and “the rest of the world” (Colin Jackson from Great Britain and Liu Xiang from China) took place on the world records' progression list over the last 30 years.

The results of World Championships proved that the area of 110-m hurdle is still expanding. In the final runs participated hurdlers from Haiti, Brazil and Latvia, too.

**Małgorzata Jacko**

### **The continuation of the ideas and tradition of the FICEP in the Catholic Sport Association of the Republic of Poland (KSS RP)**

During the 56th FICEP Congress in Luzern, The Catholic Sport Association of the Republic of Poland has become a member of the FICEP. The congress took place in April, 17 1993. The Italian sport organization Centro Sportivo Italiano (CSI) has been one of the founders of the FICEP. The statute of the Centro Sportivo Italiano has been the pattern for the statute of the KSS RP. The KSS RP collaborates with the members of the FICEP. The FICEP promotes sport initiatives inspired by catholic ethics. The local administrative units of the KSS RP are parish sport clubs. Usually they exist at parishes.

## **Rafał Jung**

### **Celtic vs. Rangers. The anatomy of conflict.**

Derby is a meeting between two sport teams from the same city or region, belonging to the same league division. It has always arisen special kind of emotions, especially between football supporters. Milan (Milan-Inter), Turin (Juventus-Torino), Rome (Roma-Lazio), Madrid (Real-Atletico), and London (Arsenal-Tottenham Hotspur) are definitely confirming examples. Clearly visible aversion or even hostility between members and supporters of competing clubs, can be explained by cultural, historical and/or social criteria.

In case of the competition between two great clubs from Scottish Glasgow Celtic FC and Rangers FC, called 'Old Firms', apart from the criteria mentioned below, the ethnological, political, religious or even supernatural aspects are visible, although not widely known.

The Glasgow Ranger's supporters regard themselves as successors of 'King Billy', what is William II of Orange called, who in 1688 overthrew catholic monarchy in Scotland. This 'orange', protestant ethos of fans from Ibrox Park, has its leverage on political preferences. They are opponents to Scottish independence and its succession from the United Kingdom's structures.

On the other side, there are Celtic supporters, who in majority are descendants of Irish refugees from the 19th century, who were not able to afford to go to Boston or New York. In Glasgow they cultivated their traditional catholicism and became the source of specific re-Catholicisation of Scotland. With time they advocated full sovereignty of their new home country.

It is symptomatic that both of these great clubs have even more zealous supporters in neighbouring Northern Ireland. In more and more cosmopolitan Glasgow this rigoristic division between Catholics - 'The Bhoys' and protestants - 'Rangers' is gradually losing its importance. It is visibly reflected in employing footballers of different religious backgrounds in the clubs. In Belfast and surroundings however, the diversity is still significant and plays a crucial role. Ulster in view of weakness of local clubs has taken over this 'tribal' structure of Scottish football supporters. It is mostly because of over hundreds, often fierce arguments between the confessors of both religions, which has become a background for the football conflict between catholics and protestants.

## **Tomasz Jurek**

### **The Great Migration of 1918-1922 and the Beginnings of Sports Among National Minorities in Poland.**

The years of 1918-1922 were extremely important in the modern history of Poland. In the wake of WW1 Poland regained independence in 1918 and became a newly-established state inhabited by a number of nationalities: Poles, Ukrainians, Jews, Belarussians, Germans, and others. Over 30% of Poland's population who were not Polish tried to uphold their own national traditions. An important element in doing so were sports practiced in national sports clubs. Immediately after Poland regained independence, between 1918 and 1922, sports developed in extremely difficult conditions because of such adverse circumstances as the Polish-Soviet war, the uprisings in Silesia, and the on-going struggle for borders with Germany, the Czech Republic, and Lithuania, all of which caused massive migration, especially of the German part of Poland's population. On the other hand, sports at the time

provided a common ground for cooperation and agreement for Poland's nations that were otherwise heavily at odds with one another and this was what the Polish authorities tried to achieve in order to be able to show Poland as a democratic country adhering to European values in line with the international law.

## **Ewa Kalamacka**

### **The Polish YMCA and Sport for all**

Among the many cultural and educational organizations of the period between the World Wars in Poland, the Christian Youth Association "Polish YMCA" (Związek Młodzieży Chrześcijańskiej Polska YMCA) occupied an important position. The Association, established on 8 December 1923, aimed to promote harmonious human development on the moral, intellectual and physical planes. Its program envisaged, among other things, numerous activities in the field of physical education.

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the historical development of the Polish YMCA concept of Sport for all.

## **Magdalena Krawczyk**

### **International carrier of Ringo - the sport for everybody (1993 - 2001)**

Ringo raised in year 1959 in Warsaw, when the creator of ringo, Włodzimierz Strzyżewski, Captain of Polish national team for Academic World Championship in Turino – was not given a leave for training camp. This situation made him to create the system that allows him to keep and increase the level of good form, without coach and sparing partners. It may be said that Ringo is a sports discipline, established because of necessity and by accident, and supposed to be the panacea to complete the training shortage in terms of speed, reflex, and overall efficiency of player.

In this article the author presents development of ringo on international arena. The game, that in 40 years becomes sport discipline practice in numerous countries of Europe and the world. The article covers the years of 1993-2001, so the time since Europe Championship was organized and International Ringo Federation established till the moment of this discipline creator, the redactor Włodzimierz Strzyżewski pass away.

## **Arnd Krueger**

### **The Polish Basis for Modern Elite Sport in West Germany.**

#### **Tomasz Lempart and the Transfer of Knowledge Across the Iron Curtain**

Tomasz Lempart (1915 - 2005) had been one of the leading elite sports administrators in Poland after World War II, coordinating the efforts that led to Poland's rise in the Olympic medal table from no. 26 in London 1948 to no. 6 in Tokyo 1964. But Lempart was Jewish, one of the lucky survivors of the holocaust. In 1968 an important conflict developed within the Polish Communist Party, as a result of which an anti-Semitic faction took over and caused an exodus of many surviving Jews from Poland. Lempart's services were in high demand internationally as he had been the successful Polish representative of the Eastern Bloc coordinating meetings of Elite sports. After leaving Poland he decided for the (West)German

Sports Federation (rather than Italy or Canada) in 1969, where he became the Director for Coaching (later for Planning) in the newly reformed Elite sports section. Many of the features of West German elite sports which were put into operation then and helped West Germany to recuperate from a poor showing in 1968 are the basis of this knowledge transfer. The paper is based on archival sources and interviews and stresses the transnational aspects of elite sports.

## **Paweł Kukła**

### **About holiday camps**

Contemporary physical education conceptions were born in the 19th century. At that time the dynamic of medical and natural science contributed to the interest in physical activities especially concerning children and teenagers. At the same time the idea of the first holiday camps was born. The holiday camps initiatives were initiated by the society aiming to provide children with the conditions necessary for their psychophysical growth by breaking out of the stuffy and overpopulated cities. Following the West European countries' example the idea of holiday camps became popular also on Polish land under partitions.

The article aims to present the history of the first holiday camps and holiday camps societies in Europe and on Polish land at the turn of the XIX and XX-th century.

## **Wojciech Lipoński**

### **The Role of Sport in European History**

Sport as an important factor in European history and culture is usually undervalued or quite frequently entirely ignored in general histories of the Old Continent. Most historians, if they see any role for sport at all in more universal history, treat it as a secondary even trivial element, occasionally added rather as supplementary color to their writing than as an element of the "real" streams of history. Also, non-sporting historians rarely invite to their working teams or conferences those scholars who do research on sport history. It is an extremely easy task to provide numerous examples of general histories of European civilization where sport is entirely ignored. Simultaneously sports historians work in their ivory tower, neglecting participation in wider historic activities. It is rather difficult to envisage systematic cooperation between these two classes of historians. This paper will oppose and criticize such a state of affairs and stress the importance of sport in different areas and epochs of European history. For instance it will accentuate the role of sport in ancient Greek city-states, in the imperial politics of Great Britain, the building of German and Slavic nationalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the usage of sport in totalitarian ideologies, or in creating the modern ethnic identities of almost all European nations. It will mention more recent cultural processes of European integration and regionalization and, finally, the role of sport in European art and culture, including painting, literature, and mass-media, and so on. Excessive westernization of the history of sport at the expense of other European areas will be briefly examined and criticized. Due to the wide range of such phenomena they will rather be signaled than decisively evaluated, synthesized or summarized. The word "sport", which was indirectly borrowed from post-Roman languages into Middle and then Modern English, will be used conventionally, pertaining also to the different historic forms of physical competition or of improving the body which went under different names in different times and countries, such as ancient Greek *athletis*, medieval games and tournaments, or Scandinavian *idrott*, *idraet* or

*idrett* (Swedish, Danish and Norwegian words meaning the same respectively). A historical definition of sport will be proposed due to the fact that so far sports historians have used mostly its definitions borrowed from other sports sciences which neglect the historical elements inherent to sport and its character.

**Maciej Łuczak**

### **Influence of the theoretical and practical conception of Hungarian trainers on the triumphs of Polish fencing**

The sports fencing in Polish land was developed under the influence of the Polish, German, French, Italian and Hungarian swordsmanship schools. In the interwar Poland, till 1928, the sabre fencing was trained mostly according to the Italian method, but modified by the French fashion. Considerable merits had in this time - till 1925 – Leopold Targler, the fencing master of the Viennese Fencing Academy Wiener-Neustadt. (since 1922 teacher in Central Military School of Gymnastics and Sports in Poznań). But when – in 1928 – the Hungarian fencing master Bela Szombately (also participant of Wiener-Neustadt Academy), arrived to Poland, the Hungarian method became prevailing. The fleche was used more and more frequently. For the first time the attack with unknown ending was introduced. The attack velocity and ripost technique became improved. Major mobility was recommended. The actions of appreciable simplicity and practical sense contributed to the success of Polish fencers. In 1938, under the influence of the Hungarian sabre fencers, trained by fencing coach Borsody, the training in Poland began to be patterned after his method. This occurred owing to the collaboration of Kazimierz Laskowski with Borsody and arrival of Janos Kevey to Poland. In the time of II Republic the contacts with Austrian, Hungarian, Italian and French fencers brought a significant influence on the alterations in technique and tactics of Polish fencing. After the II world war, in 1947, the fencing master, major Janos Kevey, after his arrival to Poland, was able to convince the group of talented young people of his method. To attain this aim he took advantage of various sciences. In a short time he taught his pupils to execute perfectly some fencing actions. He laid strong emphasis on the mobility. The competitors executed most actions by fleche. On defense they made leap back and just after the fleche attack, with maximal speed. The Janos Kevey system, besides many advantages, had also some faults, e.g. excessive technics simplifying and - in consequence thereof – tactics impoverishment (this facilitated to recognize the tactic assumptions of our fencers by more experienced adversaries). However, in spite of the deficiencies of the Janos Kevey system, his merits for the development of the fencing sport in Poland are to be appreciated very high. Many Polish trainers adapted and improved the Janos Kevey sabre system. The successes of Polish fencers on the international sports arena, peculiarly in sabre, ensue from the considerable contribution of the Hungarian trainers - Bella Szombately and Janos Kevey – to the development of the fencing sport in our country - for ten years before and ten years after the II world war. The sign thereof was the gaining – among others – four Olympic medals in sabre - the Polish national arms.

**Agata Maćków**

**Re-discovering English sport history - ethnology of English sport seen from a Polish perspective**

It is common that writing objectively about our own national cultures is a challenge. Scholars usually have their visions of national achievements and it takes courage to point to national faults. Sometimes they overlook people and events which would explain certain historical phenomena or would shed some more light on the already known research. The study of sport is not excluded – moreover, it seems that this discipline, so fully described when it comes to the history of English sport, fails to study those characters who, for an outsider, are crucial to understand the British attitudes to sport. And this is then the role of a foreign scholar to point to those forgotten personalities and by doing that to add objectivity to the research and also to eliminate any prejudices people might have concerning particular nations.

**Eligiusz Małolepszy**

### **Sports Done by National Minorities in the North-eastern Borderlands of the 2nd Republic of Poland**

The purpose of the paper is presentation of sports movement of national minorities in the North-eastern borderlands of the 2nd Republic of Poland. The territorial range of the paper includes three provinces of the 2nd Republic of Poland: the province of Polesie, the province of Nowogródek, and the province of Vilnius. As for the national minorities, the area was then inhabited by Byelorussian and Jewish minorities as well as by the Lithuanian and Ukrainian minorities.

Sports movement of the national minorities in the North-eastern borderlands of the 2nd Republic of Poland was best developed among the Jewish population. The Jewish population had sports clubs in each of the provinces mentioned, in such places as: Baranowicze, Brest-Litovsk, Nowogródek, Pińsk, Słonim, Vilnius. The most popular sports disciplines were boxing, ice hockey, athletics, football, volleyball, swimming and table tennis. Sports club sections established by Jewish minority were registered in Polish Sports Associations.

The other national minorities were less active in the field of sports. The most visible was the activity of Lithuanian minority in the province of Vilnius.

**Leonard Nowak**

### **European Systems of Physical Education and their influence on the development of Physical Education and Sports in schools in Poland until the year 1939**

This paper seeks to present the most characteristic transformations within the European systems of physical education, their upgrading and interrelations. It also aims at presenting the way these systems affected the development of physical education in Poland, and making a clear-cut distinction between external influences and the genuine Polish contribution.

The paper covers the period when the framework of modern physical education was in the making, followed by a thorough modernisation of the original concepts and of the applied means of physical education, that is until 1939.

The paper aims to outline the history of the development of physical education in its theoretical and practical aspects and three underlying systems formulated in Sweden, Germany and Britain. One of the systems, made most renowned because of continuous contacts by Polish representatives, was the Swedish one, which in time became common across all Scandinavia, Denmark including.

**Marek, Ordyłowski, Leonard Szymański**

### **Political aspects of Physical Education and sport development in Europe within the 19th and 20th century**

The mutual relationship of sport and physical education with politics has been observed for centuries, for example in the countries of the Orient or in ancient Greece. In the process of sport and PE development, the political aspects became significantly visible in Europe at the turn of the XVIIIth and the XIXth century, and have been accompanying it since then. At the very beginning it was mainly connected with the situation of a particular country being at war and the education of different social groups about the eventual risk within physical education training offered at schools. Then, politics entwined with the sports movement. After the Second World War political aspects of sport were closely related to political propaganda manifested by the two systems i.e. communism and capitalism. What is more, the tendency for nationalistic viewpoints in sport were also observed in political systems of newly formed, mainly African countries. It stimulated national integration and their promotion in the international, political arena. However, it needs to be strongly emphasized that all slogans proclaiming apolitical character of sport have always been political in a sense.

**Małgorzata Orlewicz-Musiał**

### **Influence of the World Diving Organizations on the Development of Amateur Diving Movement in Poland**

Purpose of the analysis is to show Polish divers as a member of international organisation CMAS (Confederation Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques). This is a history of the connection with underwater activities: of the Tourist and Hiking Society (PTTK) and paramilitary organisation - the League of the Country Defence (LOK) was presented. It shows why Polish divers have the possibility to make foreign expeditions in the times of the Polish People's Republic.

**Lorenz Peiffer**

### **'Today it is a matter of opening our doors to all Jewish gymnasts and athletes who have become homeless.' The self-organization of Jewish sports in Nazi Germany**

German gymnastics and sports clubs began to exclude Jewish members almost immediately after the National Socialists' seizure of power on 30 January 1933. Falling spontaneously into line, the racist anti-Semitism of the Nazis was willingly matched by clubs and societies across society with their 'Aryan rules'. This form of discrimination and exclusion led Jews to form their own clubs and competitions. Until the seizure of power, only 20,000 (i.e. 3-4 percent) of Jews were members of Jewish sports clubs (such as Makkabi, the clubs of Jewish soldiers from the front and the Association of Jewish-Neutral Sports and Gymnastics Clubs of West

Germany). The exclusions, however, led to a rapid growth both in the number of members within existing Jewish clubs and indeed the establishment of new Jewish clubs across Germany. Engagement in these cultural and social organisations was an essential element of the Jewish community's self-identity and daily struggle for survival in Nazi Germany. In this period of discrimination and persecution, the many new clubs represented more than just a location for sports and leisure. They were places where – albeit limited – freedom was offered for self-development and solidarity. From autumn 1933, physical exercise formed an important part of the preparation for emigration to Palestine. This aspect of Jewish cultural life between 1933-1938 has been largely ignored in scholarship. This paper will examine this phenomenon on the basis of contemporary reports from Jewish newspapers and community newsletters.

## **Aldona Pocętek**

### **The subject of the lecture: genesis and development of luge on the tracks up to 1964**

The purpose of this elaboration is to present the origin and development of luge on the tracks up to 1964 when this discipline was introduced to Olympic Games program in Innsbruck. The first part of the paper presents utilitarian and recreational forms of luge as well as the beginning of sport use of sled which was related to natural forms of competitiveness that were developed at the moment of luge invention. International Sled Sport Federation established in 1913, made an attempt to formulate various rules of competitiveness and sled constructions in standardized regulations. For its initiative I European Championship was held in 1914. In 1935 at International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation founded a "Section de Luge" which the chairman was a Polish man – Roman Loteczko, the initiator of tobogganing discipline separation. The next part of paper shows the conditions of tobogganing development in the world and in Poland up to 1964 as well as organizational and sport achievement. Moreover, it presents the origin and activity of following international and Polish associations dealing with ice tobogganing.

## **Mirosław Ponczek**

### **The Roman Catholic Church and sport in the 20th century (in the light of popes' views)**

In his *Rerum Novarum* encyclical (on capital and labour, promulgated in 1891) pope Leon XIII (1878 - 1903) demanded ensuring repose for all categories of workers (particularly for factory employees). Pope Pius X (1903 - 1914) met baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1905. During the audience the subject of the 1908 Olympic Games planned to be organized in Rome was discussed (finally the event was held in London). Pius XI (1922 - 1939) showed his support for sport during the opening ceremony of the European Catholic Gymnastics Games (1922). In his *Divini illius magistri* encyclical (on Christian education, 1929) he used expression 'physical culture'. He placed the phenomenon along with "liturgy, art, amusement and godliness" as components of Catholic education. The pope, who had been a well-known Italian mountaineer in his young days, pointed some signs of crisis present in the modern sports movement as well. Pius XII (1939 - 1958), John XXIII (1958 - 1963) and Paul VI (1963 - 1978) expressed their opinions concerning sports sporadically. It was only John Paul II (1978 - 2005), who meaningfully added some axiological values to that category of human doings. He understood sport very well because he had been a keen sportsman in his young

days. He practiced sports even after his Holy Orders. John Paul II took part in the opening ceremony of the Olympic Stadium in Rome in 1990 (before the soccer World Cup finals). He stated on that occasion, that the Church could not be neutral towards sport as it was strictly connected to her teaching of common brotherhood. On October 29, 2000 the pope touched the subject of sport in the Angelus speech. He described sport as "a form of the human activity that leads to a complex development of a man and creates strong social links. [ ... ] Competitive sports tournaments are amusement events only. Sport should give pleasure and bring joy". The source analysis, deduction, induction and comparison were methods used to prepare the paper. The necessary papal (and other) documents were found in the archdiocese archives and university libraries in Cracow, Poznań and Katowice.

Key words: Roman Catholic Church, Sport, Popes of the 20th century (Leon XIII, Pius X, Pius XI, Pius XII, John XXIII, Paul VI, John Paul II).

## **Leon Rak**

### **The European ski experts contribution to development of Polish skiing to 1939**

Skiing has been known in the Polish lands for 120 years. Polish ski pioneers learned skiing by themselves using method of trying and making mistakes. In the next period of development of Polish skiing, famous ski instructors Mathias Zdarsky (Lwów 1906) and George Bilgerii (Lwów 1914) were invited by Polish skiers to teach them downhill ski technique. After the Polish Ski Association was founded (1919), the Polish ski team begun take part in a lot of international meetings. Because of lack of Polish coaches, management of the Polish Ski Association employed foreign experts in each year from 1920 to 1939. First the role of the experts attended well known Scandinavian amateur competitors. Then Austrian and German experts were employed too. In conclusion, the amateur and professional experts from Western Europe played significant role in development of Polish skiing.

## **James Riordan**

### **Transformation of Soviet state socialist to Russian state capitalist sport against the background of the Olympic Games**

Since its debut at the 1952 Olympics the USSR dominated the Games, summer and winter. This success had a far-reaching impact on elite sport throughout the world, and on the Olympics themselves (not least of all opening them up to professionals). When the USSR disintegrated into 15 independent states in 1991, support for Olympic sport radically changed. In Russia, during the Yeltsin years (1991-1999), Olympic sports were initially ignored, as being unprofitable to the 'robber barons' who took control of the country. They were also discredited as having been a tool to demonstrate communist superiority. Top athletes, coaches and medics were auctioned off to the highest foreign bidder and wealthy Russians invested in foreign sports. Under President Putin (1999-2008), the country has moved swiftly from oligarchical mayhem to state capitalism directed by the Kremlin. Once again, Russian patriotism is on the agenda, and Olympic and other sports are increasingly supported by the state. Russian oligarchs who had invested in foreign football clubs are now being 'persuaded' to divert their fabulous wealth into Russian sport, and much of the old state socialist system of sports preparation is being restored.

## **Maria Rotkiewicz**

### **The European influence on women's sport in Poland (till 1939)**

Women's sport in Poland was steadily following the evoking women's sport movement in Europe and played an important role in the participation and successes of Polish women in different sports, as well as in the development of women's sport associations.

As in other European countries the beginnings of women's sport in Poland fall upon the end of the 19th century and were connected with women emancipation movement in Europe. The development of Polish women's sport was influenced by the following:

the English system of games and sports (badminton, croquet, lawn-tennis, field hockey, basketball - brought to England from the USA, cycling, riding track and field, rowing) and the models set by YMCA and YWCA; the Swedish gymnastic system, whose reform of women's gymnastics was affected by Finnish and Danish models; the German gymnastic system (Turnen); the Czech "Sokol" movement, which gave the beginning to the mass Sokol gymnastic shows during rallies and originated The Gymnastics Association "Sokol" (Falcon); women's handball called "hazena" was introduced to Poland from Czechoslovakia in the 1920s. The models of European sports were transformed to Poland through writing, sports events and visits or university studies of Polish men and women abroad.

## **Joachim K. Ruehl**

### **English Football Terminology in Early 20th-century German Vocabulary**

After various forms of football had emerged in England the Football Association adopted a set of laws on 8 December 1863, which were mainly based on the old Cambridge rules, so that teams could play against each other on the basis of the same regulations. Many new items had to be added in the years to come to form the game we know now. In Germany Konrad Koch propagated the game, published rules for students of a football club at his grammar-school in 1875, went to England himself in 1895, but still in 1897 he was strictly against the adoption of the English terminology and of any mimicry of English manners by the Germans. Everything which was not German should be eliminated. In 1904 he had the Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein publish a list of English and German football terms the discussion of which will be the object of this paper.

## **Tatiana Skoblikova**

### **The history of Kursk judo, the foundation of the Physical Culture School of the Olympic Reserve for Children and Youths, sport achievements of Kursk judoists.**

The article is devoted to the development of judo in Kursk and Kursk region.

In 1976 on the basis of Kursk sport society "Dinamo" there was created the Training Centre for the Olympic Games. Such coaches as M. Skrypov, Yu. Karpov, V. Snegovoy made an important contribution to the development of judo. Their students became champions and medalists of Europe and World Cups. In 1980 the Regional School of High Sportsmanship with the department specializing in judo was opened. In 1988 the sport centre "Dinamo" was set in operation. The pupils of the honoured coach M. Skrypov namely L. Eremin, Yu. Karpov, V. Gubanov, Yu. Fedorov, Z. Kurasbediani, V. Sheldunov, Yu. Shulgin are working successfully in Kursk. In the towns of Kurchtov and Zheleznogorsk the branches of the Physical Culture School of the Olympic Reserve for Children and Youths and of the Regional School of High Sportsmanship were created. The regional federation of judo has

been working actively and successfully. More than 64 sportsmen from Zheleznogorsk has become Masters of Sports and World-class athletes.

**Anatol Skrypko, Piotr Żurek**

### **Historical Aspects of Applying Sports Antropotechnics**

Literature contains numerous references to the fact that our ancestors living in ancient Greece, ancient Rome, China, India, and North America successfully used a variety of tools and devices to, for instance, fight with or shoot arrows with. In time, some countries developed unique national systems of physical education that made use of gymnastic equipment. In Germany, for example, Guts-Muts created the wooden pendular horse, the swing, the climbing line, the parallel bars, and the regular bars. In Sweden, P. Ling was the precursor of applying the so-called Swedish bench, the climbing wall, and the climbing lines. In 1893 alone, as many as ten devices were constructed to help develop the strength and to rehabilitate a variety of muscle groups (Leipzig, 1893). A Frenchman, Abbat San Pierre, in 1734, made the vibratory chair. Vibrations which the chair generated increased muscle tonus and affected the proper functioning of the circulatory system. In Russia and Poland, at the beginning of the 20th century, A. E. Szczerbak tested the influence of vibratory massage on the human body. He found that gentle vibrations improved tissue alimentation and sped up the healing of wounds. At the beginning of the 20th century, vibro-therapy was applied to treat a number of illnesses but there were no scientific methods or scientific evidence to support its further application. In some cases, to make the matters worse, it even led to producing adverse effects so that vibro-therapy was ultimately excluded from medical procedures.

**M. Soares, L. Carmen, M. E. Amgarten Quitzau**

### **Sport Club Germania in the city of São Paulo (Brazil) in the 20's: physical culture in a transnational context**

A large number of the German immigrants, who arrived in Brazil with the migration waves of the second half of the 19th century, was settled in the southern and southeastern regions. Struggling to preserve their habits and culture, those immigrants founded several recreational and educational societies. In the city of São Paulo, it was observed the arising of institutions with educational purposes and others dedicated to assist the immigrants of that nationality, such as: the Deutsche Schule (1879) and the Deutsche Hilfsverein (1863), and sportive associations as the Deutscher Turnverein (1888), the Turnerschaft (1890) and the Sport Club Germania (1899). This research aims to analyze the physical culture brought by the German immigrants, preserved and developed by the Sport Club Germania, which keeps singular and profound aspects of the German physical culture in that city. The practice of rowing and swimming was constant, since the Club was located by Pinheiros River and offered a pleasant site for aquatic practices. The artistic gymnastics, tennis, fencing, and football were also present and widely practiced. In 1903, Germania already had departments of Rowing, Swimming, Football, Track and Field. Fencing and "Games and Gymnastics for the Youth". In order to develop this research, the following documental sources were analyzed: a) Sport Club Germania Magazine, b) the statute of the Club, c) minutes of the Club meetings and d) Club's publications on the Deutsche Zeitung, a newspaper from São Paulos's German immigrants. Those documents are gathered in the following archives of the city of São Paulo:

Public Archive of São Paulo State, Hans Nobiling Memory Center and Martius-Staden Institute.

### **Iwona Tabaczek-Bejster**

#### **The Water Voluntary Rescue Service (Wodne Ochotnicze Pogotowie Ratunkowe WOPR) in the international organizational structures of water rescue**

In the article one presented the beginnings of organized water rescue all over the world and in Europe [came into being in 1767 in Amsterdam „Matschappy Tot Redding von Drenkelingen zu Amsterdam” (Association of Drowned Men Rescue)] as well as the genesis of Fédération Internationale de Sauvetage et de Sports Utilitaires (International Rescue Federation and Practical Sports) – FIS, where Poland has been a member since 1971. There is also presented an activity and initiatives of WOPR representatives like: W. Płóciennik, M. Witkowski, in the international structures of water rescue.

### **Rajmund Tomik**

#### **Polish school sport organization against the European Union background**

In recent years, the term ‘school sport’ has been frequently encountered both in research literature and state and local government programmes. However, its meaning has not been specified, and its use has been unrestricted for years now. In several European countries, the term school sport is used alongside physical education to complete the meaning of the latter or even as its synonym. In France a term ‘education physique et sportive’ is used, and in England ‘physical education and school sport’. A lesson of physical education in Germany is referred to as ‘sportunterricht’; in Denmark and Sweden the name of the school subject also comprises the word sport. The purpose of the present paper is to compare school sport strategies in Poland with those observed in selected countries of the European Union. Results of a diagnostic questionnaire will be presented as well as information obtained through an analysis of literature on the organization of school sport in the countries. The Polish model of school sport has been discussed against the European background.

### **Jerzy Urniaż**

#### **Sports Development Around the Polish-Russian Border**

The fifty-year period of coexistence of Warmia and Mazury and the neighboring Kaliningrad District may be considered as significant on the history of both these regions. The sporting events which were organized as a shared initiative of these two regions added greatly to the cooperation of the two countries. Between 1956 and 1989 competitions were held in various sports disciplines. The rivalry was supposed to support local initiative, unite sport environments, arouse interest among spectators and strengthen Polish-Russian friendship. After the political transformations in Poland after 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union, county and district governments attempted anew to form sports relations between the Warmian-Mazurian Voivodeship and the Kaliningrad Oblast. At the next level, over the years formal agreements have been made and signed between specific cities and their governments. Thanks to this sport has been included in the development strategies of towns and cities.

## **Stephan Wassong**

### **The development of a sport-orientated concept of recreation in the Weimar Republic and post World War II Germany**

According to various definitions recreation is usually considered as the antithesis of work and can be applied to various activities, including camping, singing, photography, dancing, taking part in a play and sport. A central characteristic of recreation is that a person participates in a chosen recreational activity by a lack of compulsion, restriction and pressure from outside.

In the lecture we analyze how sport was promoted as a tool of recreation in the Weimar Republic and the post World War II period. By researching this, special attention will be given to the fact that in these periods of time the sport orientated recreational scene in the USA served as a model for the one in Germany. It is one central aim of the lecture to examine why the US-American recreation movement became a model for one in Germany. Another aim should be to introduce the persons who demanded the German orientation on infrastructural and organisational patterns of organised recreation in the USA. In this context considerations will be given to the impressions which German sport leaders such as C. Diem, L. Diem, H. Sorg and J. Palm brought back from their study trips in the USA.

## **Bernard Woltmann**

### **Organizational Development of the ‘Sokol’ Movement in Poland between 1887 and 1939**

Towards the end of the 19th century a gymnastics movement began to develop in Polish communities abroad patterned after the original Polish ‘Sokol’ sports movement. The first ‘Sokol’ or Falcon’s ‘nests’ or clubs on foreign soil were set up in Chicago, USA, in 1887, and in Europe (Odessa in 1888, Berlin in 1889). By 1914 the ‘Sokol’ movement had developed in 12 different countries, with the most widespread organizations operating in Germany and the United States. After WW1 the ‘Sokol’ movement abroad never fully regained its former popularity although it was successfully initiated in several new countries, often among indigenous communities. In total, the movement involved several dozen thousand individuals. Apart from the all-Poland associations established earlier on, the Polish ‘Sokol’ Association established for France, Belgium, and Holland proved to be particularly active.

## **Ying Wushanley**

### **‘Holding Up More than Half the Sky’’: State Intervention and the Rise of Chinese Women in Olympic Sports**

The recent achievements of Chinese women at the Olympic Games have been one of the most remarkable phenomena in the Games history. After re-joining the Olympic movement in 1979, China first competed at the 1980 Lake Placid Winter Games but returned home “medal-less.” Four years later at the Los Angeles Summer Games, the Chinese shock the world by winning a total of 32 medals and placing forth in gold medal counts among 140 participating nations. Nearly 70% of China’s medals at the 1984 Games were won by men. Since 1988, however, that trend has been reversed. Chinese women have dominated China’s performance at every Olympic Games in the past two decades, capturing more than 60% of China’s total

Olympic medals. The ascending trend in Chinese women's Olympic performance is extraordinary. However, there is a lack of comprehensive scholarship on what contributed to the phenomenon, especially regarding the impact of state legislation and government intervention. This paper examines the relationship between China's laws and policies on gender equality and women's participation in sports in China during the past quarter-century. It addresses three interrelated questions: (1) How did government policies affect the opportunity for women to participate in competitive sports; (2) How did such opportunity contribute to women's performance at international competitions, especially at the Olympic Games; and (3) How did the change of opportunities affect women's leadership role in women's sport.

**Stanisław Zaborniak**

### **Polish-Ukrainian frontier in physical culture (1919–1939)**

The end of the World War I led to a new establishment of European borders which persisted in the 20-year interwar period (1919-1939). As a result of new territorial organization, the Polish borders embraced 5 million Ukrainians, together with Polish people and national minorities: Belorussian, Lithuanian, German, and Jewish. The activists of Ukrainian physical culture organizations accused Poland of intentions to break the organized national sport movement. In spite of this, in management of Ukrainian sport organizations between 1921–1939, the Ukrainians managed to establish and to run sport clubs in all cities of the voivodeships of: Lvov, Stanisławów, Tarnopol, and Wołyń.