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The Oral Presentation Abstract Book



Taiwan Society of Sport Sociology



國立體育大學
NATIONAL TAIWAN SPORT UNIVERSITY



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Oral Presentation (I)-1: Sport, Media & Society, Nov. 9th (Sat.) 09:00-10:30

Analysis on Media Cultural Production of Chinese “Women’s Volleyball Spirit”

Zhiyang Zhang

Graduate Institute of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University

Abstract Content

In 1981, when Chinese women’s volleyball team won the championship of the third World Cup volleyball match, the term “women’s volleyball spirit” came into being. For the past several decades, this spirit has passed down through generations. Having become a brand of Chinese sports standing in the international sporting world, it brought together every part of the society and cheered people up. Towards such phenomenon, many academic studies tended to focus on the analysis of underlying reasons by interpreting Chinese women’s volleyball spirit from the perspective of cultural connotation, value and influence. For example, Zhao Ni (2017), Wang Junwei (2017), Wang Min (2016), Ge Chunlin (2016), Xue Wenting (2012), Yan Wuer (2017) have done the researches from the angle of symbol interaction, cultural service and identity construction. Diana Crane once mentioned in her book *the Production of Culture* that we cannot understand such cultural forms apart from the contexts in which they are produced and consumed. This viewpoint pays attention to the process how media shapes and constructs culture, the meaning and ideology that goes with it and the changing pattern of the ideology.

Based on the perspective of media culture production, this thesis will analyze the media statements about “women’s volleyball spirit” on the People’s Daily and in the CCTV5 interviews with critical discourse approach, in order to illustrate its moulding process, aiming at revealing the underlying cultural meaning and time consciousness as well as interpreting inner motives of its changing media pictures. It turns out that the media culture production of “women’s volleyball spirit” features concentric circles. Its cultural connotation is built under the influence of Chinese people’s national sense of belonging, honor, loyalty and dream. “Women’s volleyball spirit” very well demonstrates people’s identification with their country.

Keyword: culture production; women’s volleyball spirit; critical discourse



Diving Attachment to an Erotic World

Thomas Ching-chung Wang

Taiwan Society of Sport Sociology

Abstract Content

When a pair of men and women scuba divers get along well and spend a lot of time together, they sometimes end up looking and acting like a couple of Mandarin ducks, which is a symbol of loving couples in Chinese traditional culture. What can you say? Falling in love. Or, perhaps we may call it an escape from everyday reality into an erotic reality. Sociologists are merely called upon to understand things that happen in our world. The term “sociation” provides a frame for viewing attraction between these people who experience diving as a jump into a coupling process. How do dyads pair off and does this sociation take any particular form? These questions are sociological concerns.

Methodologically speaking, researchers who try to investigate this kind of becoming process are working with private matters. The difficulty of collecting reliable data is a problem, because we have to be careful not to invade privacy. Who wants to tell you their secrets, especially about infidelity? But we are lucky to be living in the digital age, when communications are so convenient. Millions of Taiwanese users spend hours using instant messaging apps like “Line” and “WeChat.” This can be valuable because it is possible to use message threads as data to check the details of how romantic relationships occur between diving partners. I firmly believe models from sexologists, such as Dr. Ira Reiss’s work, still function well and can be verified again. However, variables such as initiator/follower roles, flirting, and gazing should be given a new operational meaning in the context of digital communications. Which types of gazes can be identified? And who set up the first dates afterward? Where did they meet again after diving? All these follow-up actions are just like any other romantic encounter. In the real world, romantic encounters are seeking a new partner. Scuba diving is a group-oriented outdoor adventure or leisure activity which is generally dominated by male instructors. But, when female divers rapidly increase in number and get involved in all kinds of diving, what will happen? What are they looking for? When people become detached from their familiar routines, romantic expectations naturally increase. When a handsome guy gives necessary guidance and provides protection, dependency upon a muscular coach naturally increases. News about diving instructors having affairs and ending up divorced is not news anymore. The Taiwan government releases excellent data on annual fatal diving accidents. But data on diving-related divorces are underreported. More work needs to be done. We need to invite researchers with different specialties, such as experts in flirting behavior or divorce, to take part. We need more cases to illuminate uncoupling in the diving community. Sociologist Diane

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Vaughan (1986) asserted that uncoupling begins with a secret. This statement could be changed to another one: “Uncoupling begins with diving.” This is especially true for some professional divers.

Keyword: scuba diving, erotic realities, detachment



A Study on Professional Competence of Sports Journalists

Jeremy Chiang

National Taiwan Sport University

Abstract Content

With the improvement of economic standard and the quality of life requirement changes, sports has become one of the important information for Taiwanese people. Even the mass media also convey the sports information to the audience in different ways. However, many people are skeptical about the "news orthodoxy" and "sports journalists' professionalism". The purpose of this study was to understand the job responsibilities of sports journalists and the professional competencies that should be provided. This study implemented qualitative research interview with three sports experts and ten sports journalists who have over three years of experiences. With the experiences of experts, a questionnaire was developed and a questionnaire survey was conducted on 40 sports journalists. The results will provide the hiring indicators for media industry; will provide information for students who are interested in becoming a sports journalist; for college or university to develop related curriculum.

Keyword: sports journalist, professional competence



Exploring Elementary Physical Education Classes Using Screen Touch Technology and Object Recognition Technology

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²Department of Sport Pedagogy, Korea National University of Education, Korea

Abstract Content

(Introduction)

In Korea, VR sports rooms are set up in 600 elementary schools, which account for 10% of elementary schools in Korea, for indoor physical education classes in fine dust, yellow dust, and bad weather. However, the school uses it as a form of simple entertainment. The purpose of this study is to explore the educational application methods in school physical education classes and to derive development methods by analyzing the technologies (screen touch technology, object recognition technology) mainly used in VR sports room.

(Method)

For this study, FGI was conducted with a group of elementary school physical education specialists (three Ph.D. and one professor in elementary physical education) centering on the cases of screen touch technology based VR sports room operation school and object recognition technology based VR sports room operation school.

(Result)

The results of this study are as follows. First, Screen touch technology, the core technology of VR sports room, works by touching a screen directly. Therefore, while physical activity using the locomotor movement of FMS (Fundamental, Movement Skills) is possible, screen touch accuracy is relatively low, and it is difficult to evaluate the trajectory, speed, and distance of the ball. In Korea's physical education curriculum, simple target challenges and basic competitive activities were possible. Second, the object recognition technology is capable of physical activity utilizing the manipulative skills of the FMS, such as throwing, kicking or hitting a ball. The three cameras analyze the movement of the object for high accuracy and can measure the trajectory, speed and distance of the ball. However, physical activity using mobility movements is limited to manipulation movements. The Korean physical education curriculum provided speed, distance, target challenge and basic skills training for various sports competition activities. Third, future development plans include: 1) Developing motion recognition technology to guide movement challenges, martial arts challenges, and expressive activities. 2) Develop a health care system by building a mobile health care system using motion tracking technology.

(Conclusion)

This study is meaningful in that it provides the basic data for educational

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contextualization of future high-tech technologies by examining the current status of physical education classes utilizing new technologies in the 4th Industrial Revolution and exploring development methods. At present, physical education using technology is inferior to the development of technology, which presents many tasks for us. Further convergence studies of technology and physical education will complement the problems of physical education with technology.

Keyword: Elementary Physical Education Classes Using Technologies, Screen Touch Technology, Object Recognition Technology



Oral Presentation (I)-2: Sport, Physical Education & Citizenship, Nov. 9th (Sat.) 09:00-10:30

Environmental factors affecting the behavior of good citizenship in the digital age of student at Phuket Rajabhat University

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Abstract Content

Nowadays, the world is in an era where technology is changing rapidly by various technologies to create a style or way of life for the new generation. We call this group of people "Digital citizens" that have different lifestyles and beliefs. Therefore, we need to study and analyze to design learning suitable for this group of people in accordance with Thai society. The present Thai society often encounters problems due to inappropriate acts especially teenagers' act such as quarrel on social media and etc. Teenagers are the age to step into changing the status from being a youth to adult. When teenagers enter the university, they must control themselves under the new rules of society. Thai society expects students to be responsible for themselves and society.

For the above reasons, the life of students at the university is important. Currently, students use social media in both education and personal life. Sometimes students may show inappropriate behaviors in social media that affect students later on. Therefore, the researchers are interested in research on the environmental factors affecting the behavior of good citizenship in the digital age.

The objectives of this pilot study were as followings: 1) To study the level of environmental factors to students and behaviors regarding good citizenship in the digital era and 2) To study the environmental factors affecting behaviors regarding good citizenship in the digital era. The respondents were 190 under-graduated students of management sciences' faculty, Phuket Rajabhat University. Sampling was done by purposive sampling to third and fourth-year undergraduate students. The research instrument was a questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using statistical methods; including descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression. The results had concluded as followings: firstly, the level of environmental factors to student and behaviors regarding good citizenship in the digital era are at the medium level. Second, there are three types of factors (social factors, recreation factors or e-sports type, and social media factors) of students affecting behaviors regarding good citizenship in the digital era with the statistical significance level of .05. The result can help administrators of Phuket Rajabhat University to find guidelines to improve students' behavior regarding good citizenship in the digital age.

Keyword: University, Digital age, Citizenship



Factors of student activities affecting the enhancement of good citizenship of Students at Phuket Rajabhat University

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¹Lecturer at Phuket Rajabhat University, ²Lecturer at Phuket Rajabhat University

Abstract Content

The enhancement of good citizenship has been given importance by Thailand's Ministry of education via learning system since elementary school and via life-long learning. Universities which are the part of the learning system prior to citizens' working lives have been organizing courses and student activities to enhance the good citizenship characteristics. In general various types of students' activities have been carefully planned and carried out by Student development division and student organizations of each university in Thailand. Different types of student activities should have different levels of impact on enhancing good citizenship characteristics. The objectives of this pilot study were as followings: 1) to study the level of availability of facility for students' activities, level of student activities, and level of good citizenship characteristics of students and 2) to study factors of student activities affecting the enhancement of good citizenship characteristics of students. The respondents were 190 under-graduated students at Phuket Rajabhat University. Sampling was done by purposive sampling to third and fourth-year undergraduate students at Faculty of management sciences, which have been experiencing various student activities. The instrument for the research was a questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using statistical methods; including descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression. The results had concluded as followings: firstly, level of facility availability for students' activities was at medium level. Secondly, the level of students' activities was at the medium level. Thirdly, the level of good citizenship was at the medium level. Multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the collected data. There were two factors of student activities affecting the enhancement of good citizenship characteristics with the statistical significance level of .05. The results showed a significant relationship between two types of student activities, such as activities in promoting art and culture activities and activities regarding promoting desirable graduate characteristics respectively, to the dependent factor (good citizenship characteristics). The results can help administrators of Phuket Rajabhat University to understand the benefit of student activities enhancing good citizenship and adjust unrelated student activities in order to enhance good citizenship characteristics.

Keyword: Citizenship, University, Student activities



Consideration about the potential function of intentional rule violation -Focusing on violation of the second rule-

Shibata Ryota

Tokyo Gakugei University Graduate School

Abstract Content

Rules always exist in sports, which create the fun of sports and ensure the safety of athletes. H.L.A. Hart (1961) states that rules can be divided into two rules: the first rule and the second rule. The first rule is a rule concerning the behavior of an individual, and the second rule is related to the approval and the judgment of the rule. When this is replaced with the sports scene, the first rule is a structural rule that establishes the sport, and the second rule is thought to be the one like manners which should be observed when participating in the sport. It is the duty of the athlete to observe these rules, and the importance of these rules must be emphasized at all times. However, in real sports situations, the act of violating the rules occurs frequently, and dozens of violations of the rules may occur in a game depending on the event. With regard to such violations of the rules, Shimazaki (1990) divides the intentional violation of the law from the intentional side of the players into a violation of the rule and a deliberate rule violation, and divides the violation of the rule intentionally into the act of avoiding prosecution and the act of being prepared to be caught.

In this study, It will focus on the violation of the intentional rule of the decision to catch the second rule related to the approval and the judgment of the rule, and examine the potential function which lurks in the violation of the intentional rule by taking up a concrete case and considering it newly.

Keyword: rule violation, potential functions



Oral Presentation (II): Sport, Physical Education & Policy, Nov. 9th (Sat.) 15:30-17:00

**Aesthetics of Body Movement - On the Significance of Cultural
Consumption in Sports Performance**

Ya-Yuan Lo

National Taiwan Sport University

Abstract Content

The Sports Dictionary (1986) interprets sports performances as a way to show sports activities or various sports techniques to a fixed or non-fixed audience in an open manner, called sports performances. This study uses the performances of sports performances as texts, discussing the meaning of cultural consumption in this activity from the perspective of body culture. The full text is divided into four parts, which are respectively the multiple performances of sports culture, the pure aesthetics of sports performances, physical expressions, how does cultural consumption serve as a communication and the display of cultural consumption in sports performances. The sports performance is an institutionalization of aesthetic gaze and culture. When we walk to the auditorium to watch the performances, the sports of these exhibitions lost the original competitive function (except for the current operation of the performer). As being put on the stage of the sports performance, it becomes an aesthetic expression of the body and becomes a pure display. The distinguished effect is that it produces "an ontological improvement of a transubstantiation", and it is institutionalized, which has produced an ideology of taste aesthetics. Sports provide a major place to showcase the body in public. The celebration and communication skills of sports are prominent in many ceremonies or dramatic sports performances. These performances make sports performances a medium for cultural consumption. The limitations and identities give the body movements a delicate arrangement and the setting of the surrounding environment (light, stage, music, etc.) to the public. We are happy in the self-constructed imagination experience. These happy pursuers use the the material in the memory to make the unknown imagination the key to the cultural consumption pattern.

Keyword: sports performance, cultural consumption, body culture.



The Reproduction of Mothering: The effect of adolescents with autism on participation in sports

Ching Chi Shih

Chang Gung University

Abstract Content

Bourdieu believes that the class difference in parenting style stems from the intergenerational transmission of capital, taste, and nature, and also promotes the reproduction of class relations. Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital helps us examine the structural situation and interrelationships of different class groups. The multiple components of capital (economic, cultural, social, and symbolic capital) and mutual transformation not only explain the middle school's parenting strategies and advantages, but also describe how vulnerable parents are under the structural constraints of resources.

In recent years, there have been quite a lot of researches on the maternal status of disabled people in Taiwan. In addition to a small number of studies that touch on how the stigma of a person with disability affects the appearance of the mother or the mother's initiative in the process of raising the child, most literatures still see the obstacle as a purely negative crisis or a stressful event. Thus, they focus on the parental adaptation process and care load of the mother as a child caregiver.

In the framework of Eccles' expectancy-value model of achievement, the cultural environment, the characteristics of other people in society, and the children's past achievements are the main influencing factors of individuals in choosing activities. Among them, especially parents, have huge influence on children. However, if we look at the gender division of labor in the family, whether men share the work of caring for children is also very important for the reproduction mode of mothers.

This article discusses the attempt to get rid of the pathological point of view, and, instead, from the social practice of the mother's position as a confrontational obstacle discrimination, and the post-reproduction mother's job as an important social media for the child, to analyze the mothers of autistic adolescents in the process of raising children with disabilities. The inner journey of guiding children to participate in sports. Finally, in the sports environment, the personal beliefs, attitudes, personality formation, skill development and self-concepts of adolescents with autism can be gradually cultivated in the learning process, and the values and skills learned during sports participation can be Move to other social situations to help them adapt to real social situations.

Keyword: cultural capital, expectancy-value theory, autism, sports participation



Revisiting Effects of Movement Direction on Memory Performance

Hong-Yee Shih¹, Pei-Shu Tsai²

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Abstract Content

Previous research has concluded that body movements during mnemonic process could have positive effects on memory performance. For example, by walking backward, watching video clips of movement in reverse order, or imagining walking backward, participants had better mnemonic performance as compared to the control groups. In this study, we attempted to replicate the effects of body movement on memory performance by testing speakers of another language, Chinese, as compared with the effects reported in the English research.

In the experimental procedure, participants firstly saw a list of 15 words that they should try to memorize. Each word was presented on the screen for 2 seconds with a 2-second interval. Afterwards, participants were asked to play a video game for 5 minutes as interference between the memory stage and the testing stage. During the testing stage, participants were divided into 3 groups, and each group was asked to perform a different movement, which was either one of forward motion, backward motion, or no-motion. Finally, participants were requested to write down as many words as they could remember in any order within 3 minutes.

70 participants took part in the experiment (57 males, 23 females, mean age = 19.54, SD = 1.97). All participants were native Mandarin speakers. Each participant took 3 tests in a random order (forward motion, backward motion, and no-motion). In total, participants completed 240 trials in the experiment. The dependent variable was the mean number of recalled words.

In terms of the results, no effect of demographic variables was observed. Moreover, a repeated measures ANOVA was used to compare the groups' memory performance, and no significant results of movement direction were found. In other words, the connection between the execution of backward movement and improved mnemonic performance remains uncertain. For participants who speak Mandarin Chinese, the effects of motion direction was not observed. This topic is still subject to further studies, and a more thorough investigation is needed to see how acute exercises affect human cognition.

Keyword: Cognition, Acute exercise, Walking backward, Mnemonic performance



The Development of Sport Policy and Physical Education Practice in Post-war Taiwan

Yi Ou-Yang, Meng-Yu Chen, Ping-Chao Lee

National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Abstract Content

This study through historical analysis research aims to examine the related international and domestic factors that influenced the development of sport policy and practice in Taiwan after the retreat in 1949. According to the different purposes, the process was divided into four distinct periods in which there were the main sport organizations: Council of Physical Education of Ministry of Education (1949-1972), Department of Physical Education of Ministry of Education (1973-1997), Sport Affairs Council of Executive Yuan and Department of Physical Education of Ministry of Education (1997-2012), and Sport Administration of Ministry of Education (2013 to present). From 1949 to 1972, the government aimed to strengthen the national military preparedness by developing physical education and relevant sport activities in schools. The Council of Physical Education was in charge of emphasizing the physical training and health focusing on the importance of sport for releasing the pressure among students who prepared for school entrance exams. The government issued regulations about the required hours to assure the opportunities to take physical education classes. Besides, the attempt to cultivate the national spirits and political consciousness was also obvious then. After the ROC government withdrew its representation of China from the United Nations in 1971, Taiwan lost the evident global supports and its international status declined. From 1973 to 1986, in order to improve the international identity, the government shifted the original orientation to cultivate talented athletes, related international competitions and diplomatic activities. In the late 1980s, with the progress of democracy and rapid development of economy, militaristic purpose against China was no longer the major cause and has transformed to promote 'Sport for All' and leisure activities that the Department of Physical Education (DPE) was in charge of. After the lifting of martial law in 1987, Taiwan has gradually become a multi-party government that encouraged more sport participation at all levels than before, including the school system and leisure activities, especially faced with the failure in 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. Since 1997, the new organization the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sport (renamed the Sport Affairs Council in 2007) took responsibility for the development of sport for all and elite sport while DPE returned to emphasize school fitness. Private firms were encouraged to invest in sport facilities and the government also aggressively sought opportunities to host international sport events to intensify the impression on the international community. Due to serious conflicts among the domestic governmental sport organizations and the disappointing performance of the

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2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, the Sport Affairs Council officially merged with the Ministry of Education and was renamed the Sports Administration after the government structurally reformed in 2013. In this period, sport industry became another central target while grant subsidies and tax deductions were provided as advantages. However, the interference from China has undeniably challenged the international participation of Taiwan until now. As a conclusion, this study may explain the complex causes about sport-policy making in Taiwan since 1949 and it may provide reference for the future plan.

Keyword: physical education, sport policy, Taiwan



The Development of Sport Policy and Physical Education Practice in Post-war Taiwan

Yi Ou-Yang, Meng-Yu Chen, Ping-Chao Lee

National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Abstract Content

This study through historical analysis research aims to examine the related international and domestic factors that influenced the development of sport policy and practice in Taiwan after the retreat in 1949. According to the different purposes, the process was divided into four distinct periods in which there were the main sport organizations: Council of Physical Education of Ministry of Education (1949-1972), Department of Physical Education of Ministry of Education (1973-1997), Sport Affairs Council of Executive Yuan and Department of Physical Education of Ministry of Education (1997-2012), and Sport Administration of Ministry of Education (2013 to present). From 1949 to 1972, the government aimed to strengthen the national military preparedness by developing physical education and relevant sport activities in schools. The Council of Physical Education was in charge of emphasizing the physical training and health focusing on the importance of sport for releasing the pressure among students who prepared for school entrance exams. The government issued regulations about the required hours to assure the opportunities to take physical education classes. Besides, the attempt to cultivate the national spirits and political consciousness was also obvious then. After the ROC government withdrew its representation of China from the United Nations in 1971, Taiwan lost the evident global supports and its international status declined. From 1973 to 1986, in order to improve the international identity, the government shifted the original orientation to cultivate talented athletes, related international competitions and diplomatic activities. In the late 1980s, with the progress of democracy and rapid development of economy, militaristic purpose against China was no longer the major cause and has transformed to promote 'Sport for All' and leisure activities that the Department of Physical Education (DPE) was in charge of. After the lifting of martial law in 1987, Taiwan has gradually become a multi-party government that encouraged more sport participation at all levels than before, including the school system and leisure activities, especially faced with the failure in 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. Since 1997, the new organization the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sport (renamed the Sport Affairs Council in 2007) took responsibility for the development of sport for all and elite sport while DPE returned to emphasize school fitness. Private firms were encouraged to invest in sport facilities and the government also aggressively sought opportunities to host international sport events to intensify the impression on the international community. Due to serious conflicts among the domestic governmental sport organizations and the disappointing performance of the

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Keyword: physical education, sport policy, Taiwan



Oral Presentation (III): Sport in China, Nov. 10th (Sat.) 09:00-10:30

**Evolution and Hot Spots Analysis of Physical culture Research Since
the Reform and Opening in China**

Luo Dai

Institute of P.E., National Taiwan Sport University

Abstract Content

Physical culture is a part of the whole social culture and is considered as the upper concept of Sports culture. It has been paid special attention by Chinese academia since the Reform and Opening. Its connotation and extension are rich. On the one hand, the related research contents are quite diverse, covering many disciplines such as sports, art, literature, etc., makes the physical culture research complicated and messy. On the other hand, the current academic circles lack a systematic review of the hot topics, current situation, theme changes, research directions and evolution trends of physical culture research. In this study, 713 journal documents with the theme of "physical culture" collected in CNKI database from January 1978 to May 2019 are used as data sources, and CiteSpaceV software is used as research tools to visually analyze the research status of major published publications, highly cited papers, scientific research institutions, authors and their cooperation networks, etc., so as to form a knowledge map of the research status of physical culture in China. Based on the theories of historical sociology and according to the social reality since China's reform and opening up, the 40 years can be divided into four stages. On the basis of physical culture research change, find out the hot spots and themes of physical culture research. Through analyzing and sorting out the research situation of physical culture, the overall grasp is formed, and it is pointed out that the future research direction and focus should be "technology" which based on the current "material" and "cultural" research.

Keyword: physical culture, hot spots, evolution, reform and opening up, historical sociology, mapping knowledge



Chinese Taipei, Republic of China or Taiwan? The Dilemma of Taiwanese Identity in Sports

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Abstract Content

Introduction: Taiwan (or Republic of China, ROC) had suffered from identity dilemma since the People's Republic of China (PRC) was recognized as the official "China" in the United Nations. Along with the rise of PRC in the world, the influence of ROC had diminished in all diplomatic aspects. Fortunately, ROC still managed to hang on their participation in the International Olympic Committee as Chinese Taipei, which also helped to pave way into APEC and WTO. This signifies the importance of "Chinese Taipei" as an identity for Taiwan's participation in global governance. However in 2018, a referendum on team "Taiwan" was held along with the local elections, in which Taiwan were to participate in the Tokyo 2020 Olympics as "Taiwan" instead of "Chinese Taipei." Although the referendum failed narrowly, it gained the attention of IOC and affiliated sport organizations, as it affects the current "One-China Principle" within IOC and its members. Moreover, it was speculated that the first East Asian Youth Games which was supposed to be hosted by Taichung City was cancelled due to the referendum. It is evident that identity politics played a role for Taiwan's participation in international sports. Therefore, this paper will study the importance of identity politics in sports, with respect to Taiwan (or Chinese Taipei) and its effect on participation in IOC and international sports.

Method: This topic is focused in the identity politics of Taiwan and international relations, it will be conducted through literature review and document analysis on the origins of Chinese Taipei and subsequent effects on Taiwan's participation in international sports. Moreover, the effect of PRC government attitude towards Taiwan in international sports will also be reviewed in a qualitative manner.

Results and Discussion: It was found that identity politics played a role in Taiwan's participation in international sports. First, Taiwanese are pragmatic when it comes to participation in international sports. Although Taiwanese are not satisfied with the name "Chinese Taipei," they opted to hold on to it in order to have continuous participation in international sports. Second, PRC had different preferences on the governing party in Taiwan, as they will support the hosting of international sport events in Taiwan if the government is friendly towards PRC and vice versa. Third, IOC is politically neutral towards any government of Taiwan, as long as Taiwan's government holds on to "Chinese Taipei" and respect the 1981 Lausanne Agreement.

Conclusion: Although Taiwanese was not satisfied with the use of "Chinese Taipei" as representation in international sports, it had allowed continuous international

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participation in the sports arena, and had been a successful model for participation of other international organizations. It was also noted that cross-strait relations also had beneficial or adverse effect on Taiwan's international participation in sports, with respect to hosting of international sport events. In conclusion, Taiwanese should uphold the use of "Chinese Taipei" to guarantee their participation in international sports and presence, as well as maintaining stable cross-strait relations.

Keyword: Chinese Taipei, Identity Politics, Cross-strait relations



Research on the Historical Development and Characteristics of Athletes' Naturalization in Mainland China (1949-2019)

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Abstract Content

It is a practice in many countries and regions in recent years to upgrade the level of sports in a particular project by naturalizing non-national athletes. This study uses the literature method to study the phenomenon of athletes' naturalization in mainland China between 1949 and 2019, aiming to analyze the historical development and uniqueness of Chinese athletes' naturalization. The study believes that the development of athletes' naturalization in China can be divided into two stages: the first stage is the early stage of the founding of the People's Republic of China (1949-1959), mainly with Chinese from Hong Kong, Macao, East Asia and Southeast Asia. The athletes of the pedigree are mainly involved in swimming, badminton, baseball, softball and football. The second stage is the comprehensive reform of "reform and opening up". After the initial establishment of professional sports, naturalized athletes are from outside the East Asian and Southeast Asian Chinese communities. The athletes and Chinese people living in Europe and the United States mainly focus on football, horse riding, ice and snow and other projects. The history of athletes' naturalization in China shows the following three characteristics: First, the naturalization affairs are initially led by the will of the state. Since then, the right to speak of professional clubs and sports groups has gradually increased. Second, the main limitation on the naturalization of athletes come from the law; Third, the society's recognition for naturalized athletes is more based on cultural traditions than on blood, race, and religion. In order to better adapt the naturalization athletes' affairs to the international trend and play an active role, the study believes that, first, a reasonable system should be established to deal with the conflict between nationalism and value rationality in the process of athletes' naturalization, and coordinate the sports ' Political interests, economic interests and athletes' rights; secondly, appropriate adjustments should be made to laws and regulations, and some legal contents that are not suitable for the trend of sports globalization should be adjusted; thirdly, the cultural concepts and national concepts of naturalized personnel should be emphasized, which it helpful to establish an image as "countrymen" for the public. It has positive significance for the individual social integration and the public relationship of their country and the club.

Keyword: athletes' naturalization; athletes' citizenship; historical development



Who is Chinese? - The representation of ethnic minorities and naturalized players in PR China's national football team

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Abstract Content

This paper aims to discuss the emergent and dominant politics that have shaped the understanding of Chinese representation in sports. At the same time, it tries to identify possibilities for the future accommodation of ethnic minorities and naturalized players within China's so-called football dream. The exploration of this topic consists of two parts: The first section will discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with the systematic integration of China's multi-ethnic sporting landscape, both by offering a historical perspective and by analyzing recent cases involving ethnic minority or mixed-ethnic athletes. By doing so, the discussion will also touch on the prevailing ideology of Han-ethnocentrism, and the body myth surrounding ethnic communities such as Uyghurs. The second part will shift the focus to the geopolitically complex "Greater China" region, that may provide the necessary resources to rethink possibilities of naturalization. In particular, it exposes a different approach taken by Hong Kong despite operating under the same Nationality Law as the PRC. In conclusion, this paper will lay out the possibilities of alternative pathways that may facilitate a Chinese national football team of multi-ethnic origin.

Keyword: national identity, naturalization, Chinese football, Han-Chineseness



The Olympic Movement in Taiwan: From “Two Chinas” to “Chinese Taipei”

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Abstract Content

The aim of this study is to analyze the development of the Olympic movement in Taiwan (ROC) and to understand the influence of utilizing the name ‘Chinese Taipei’ through historical analysis. Chinese involvement in the Olympics has its origins in the 1920s, when China’s National Amateur Athletic Federation (CNAAF) was recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as the Chinese Olympic Committee. After Chiang Kai-Shek, the leader of ROC, retreated from mainland China to Taiwan in 1949, the issue of ‘Two Chinas’ appeared. While Chiang Kai-Shek re-established CNAAF in Taiwan, People’s Republic of China (PRC) renamed CNAAF in mainland China as All-China Sports Federation (ACSF). Both sides claimed its authority to participate in all Chinese Olympic activities. The two-China issue had lasted until the Canadian government adopted one-China policy and acknowledged the PRC government as the only representative of all Chinese in the 1970s. At the Nagoya meeting of the IOC, China’s National Olympic Committee (NOC) was ratified as ‘Chinese Olympic Committee’, while Taiwan’s NOC had changed its name into ‘Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee’, with a different anthem, flag and emblem. From then on, Taiwan took part in the future Olympic Games under the name ‘Chinese Taipei’. The ‘Olympic Formula’ developed by the IOC has become an acceptable solution to the cross-strait conflict regarding names, which helps both China and Taiwan participate in the Olympic Games. However, Taiwan was still opposed by the PRC on several international occasions. The last part of this research is devoted to understanding if the name ‘Chinese Taipei’ is able to meet the requirements of both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Keyword: Olympic Movement, Chinese Taipei, Taiwan
