

Abstracts

Norbert Elias: An Essay on Sport and Violence

Fox hunting provides an interesting case-study for a model which is often referred to as the civilizing process. The rules of fox hunting developed from the 18th century in a way that restricted the use of violence. For example, the hunters, since the eighteenth century, were unarmed and were not allowed to kill foxes directly, only by the hounds, their proxies. The development of these less violent forms of hunting took place in accordance with the parliamentarization of political conflicts. As the violence, which characterized the English society in the 17th century began to decrease, a more civilized ruling class began to emerge. This ruling class developed less violent ways of behavior both in aspects of politics and of leisure. The essay also claims that through sport and leisure activities we can feel pleasurable tension-excitement that balances the boredom of life.

László András Magyar: The Physiognomy of Physiognomy

By outlining the European history of the physiognomy, the article attempts to define the main types and forms of this special science. Physiognomy evolved in the Renaissance from a merely empirical and simple science into a sophisticated structure built upon the principles of ancient Greek natural philosophy and of medical characterology. In spite of its philosophical-theological consequences and its determinism, physiognomy in the Middle Ages survived and was maintained as independent from Christian theology. From the 14th–15th century, as a result of the renewal of antique sciences, astrological and characterological physiognomy became to flourish, and even contemporary art and literature were deeply influenced by physiognomical theories. From the end of the 18th century, physiognomy was ramified into three different branches: the medical, constitutional or psychosomatic physiognomy of Antoine-Joseph Pernety, which was followed by Gall, Baumgaertner, Carus, and later by the racial hygienists; the psychological physiognomy of Johann Caspar Lavater surviving today in the so-called *Ausdruckspsychologie*; the popular physiognomies printed and widely distributed during the last centuries. This study tries to prove that physiognomy was always influenced and determined by two different ways of thinking, by magical thinking based on sympathies-antipathies, correlations, analogies and, at the same time, by an empirical-rational way of thinking based on etiology and teleology. The essay emphasizes that physiognomy actually never constituted a homogeneous system: its shapes, forms, aims and meanings were showing marked differences in the course of time. So we cannot speak about a single “physiognomy”, but only about a series of different ones. The study concludes that the astonishing vital force of this science could be explained by its mixed nature and its close connections with the ancient but stubbornly surviving magical-analogical way of thinking influenced by our desires and instincts.

Ilona Bodnár: The Beginnings of the Professionalization of the Coaching Occupation in Hungary

The paper, using Gutmann's theory, examines the professionalization of the coaching occupation over a period of fifty years starting by the end of the 19th century. Through a review and analysis of authentic literature of this epoch, the purpose of this article is to explain how the coaching profession was formulated, and to identify the sociological connections that characterized the professionalization of coaches in Hungary, a country outside of Anglo-Saxon cultural and linguistic boundaries, but one that exhibited significant sporting power in the past. Since sport during the 20th century became increasingly globalized, this review of the coaching profession will also consider trends in other countries, especially those related to the formulation of the profession in a way that transcended particular territories and boundaries. Accordingly, this study has an international focus.

Gábor Papp: Törekvés, Egyetértés, Testvériség. An Attempt to Analyze the Relationship Between Sport and Power

The essay attempts to demonstrate the mechanisms of the relationship between sport and power through a case-study, the genealogy of the railway sports clubs in Hungary. First, it focuses on the determining circumstances of the birth of the railway sport during the last turn of the 19th century. On the one hand, it takes into consideration those structures that determined and made the given formation of the railway sport possible. On the other hand, it focuses on the techniques which made control and subjection for the individuals acceptable. According to our model, the railway sport in the first half of the 20th century evolved from the interactions of the macrostrategies of the dual power (political and railway management) willing to control and influence the employers and the microstrategies of those workers who wanted to do sports. In the beginning, the railway sports clubs were established by workers and gradually they became the means of power, as it was the railway management which first recognized and exploited the opportunity to create healthy and loyal employers. After 1920 the high politics did the same in arranging home-defense and leisure time activities. By surveying the microstrategies, the analysis reveals that the primary aim of the railway workers was to spend their free time sporting in an enjoyable way. Later sport was more often used as a means of promotion and getting higher wages.

Miklós Hadas: Olympic Games and Globalization

The article tries to formulate statements about the tendencies of change of a globalizing world on the basis of the 120 years history of modern Olympic games. Surmising that international sport contests not only represent social changes, but also generate them. According to this line of argument, the results of Olympic games signify (i.e. generate) the long term process in which the exclusivity of Western discourses and representations are, along with the dominant position of the Western world itself, questioned. First, on the basis of the distribution of Olympic gold medals, three phases can be discerned in the history of changes in the international

field of sport power. With the help of three examples, the article examines how successes in sport can serve as a tool for symbolic overinvestment (that is the so-called David-effect) for nations or groups of nations. Furthermore, emphasizing the attitudes during sporting, this study elaborates on the major elements of women's participation in Olympic games. The analysis also outlines the major consequence of the institutionalization of the working of spectacular sports internationally, the process of hybridization and relativization of globalizing relations and meaning.

Péter Szegedi: Field of Football. An Attempt to Model the Hungarian Football before 1945 from Historical and Sociological Aspects

As a team sport, football provides a great opportunity to experience collective identities. Adopting Bourdieu's field theory, the essay claims that the soaring popularity of football in Hungary towards the end of the 19th century was due to the symbolic content the game offered. As the bases of the sports clubs were clearly identifiable social groups, therefore, their conflicts depicted social oppositions. The study depicts the organization of the field of football, the characteristic features and types of the conflicts, and the changes of them as well.

Miklós Zeidler: Book of Hundreds. Hungary's Most Popular Athletes in 1927

The study is based on the research of a previously never examined source, one of the earliest public opinion researches in Hungary. In 1927 the newspaper *Nemzeti Sport* launched a popularity contest about athletes, then – in the next three weeks – published the readers' votes. Finally, they published the *Book of Hundreds* containing the short biographies of the most popular athletes. The study presents the social conditions (place of birth, sex, occupation, sports club membership), the national and international achievements in sports of the winning athletes, and in addition, the ranking of the sport clubs and the different sports according to the voting. The paper also discusses the reasons of popularity, the interaction of the prestige of sport clubs, athletes and different kinds of sport, and provides a description of the behavior of the sport-loving people taking part in the voting, as well as that of the organized fans.

Daniel Wildmann: There are no "Aryans" without "Jews". The Construction of the Desirable Male Body in the Third Reich

Which body was desirable in the Third Reich and which one is not? How is the desired body constructed and depicted? The essay surveys the answers to these questions on the basis of visual and written sources of the era. Leni Riefenstahl's film, *Olympia* and the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games stand in the centre of the essay. The study offers an account on the ways of presenting the male Aryan body as ideal. It also recounts how it was constructed around an image that was – although invisible in *Olympia* – present in its absence: namely, the image of the Jewish body.

György Majtényi: Czibor, Bozsik, Puskás. Football and Social Legitimization in the 1950s

The relations of contemporary elite to the masses is well illustrated by the symbiosis between party leaders and football players. Every regime has the elemental interest to become acceptable for the people. Thus, even dictatorial regimes seek some sort of legitimization. Politicians rising to power strive to justify their authority with peculiar tools, in order to gain public support for themselves. As sports – and football in particular – was a national issue in Hungary since the beginning of the 20th century, communist party-leaders attempted to gain support through the patronage of football clubs and players. This essay argues that the paternalistic exchange between political decision-makers and sportsmen served as a model for the ideal relationship between the elite and the masses in the communist mindset of the 1950s.

Péter Fodor: Replay. The Literary Memory of Bern Final

The paper seeks to find out how Hungarian literary texts are related to the extended web of texts which recount the story, and thus preserve the memory, of the Golden Team, the West German team and the 1954 World Cup. Among other pieces, the poem of Lőrinc Szabó, *Vereség után* is analyzed, focusing on the sense-relations attributed to this key event of Hungarian football, through the poesy. Besides this post-modern piece, which actualizes the topic of romantics, the paper also surveys the Bern-apocrypha of Péter Esterházy and László Darvasi, which trick the reader by a retro-active rewriting of then events.

Tibor Takács: Is There a Reason for Panicking? The Fradi, the Secret Police and the Media at the Beginning of the 1960s

The paper tries to answer whether the riots following a football match in 1964 caused moral panic. According to the article, the secret police tried to depict the events as the peak of a serious political and social problem of football fields, which was typical of FTC-matches, and therefore, portray the behavior of Fradi-fans as a threat to the accepted set of values of the society. The incitement of moral panicking, however, was not followed by a phase of social answer and “problem-oriented” countermeasures from the controlling institutions of society. For the media and the institutions executing direct control over the media did not consent to panic mongering. The Kádár system, which strove to depoliticize society, apparently did not wish to launch such a campaign. Therefore, the question remained a problem of police and sport organizing.

Áron Nagy-Csere: Offside in Historical Reading. Guide for Historians with Answer Key

This study presents the process of interpretation of a perplexing document which reports about a football match played in the lowest class of the Hungarian league in Sztálinváros in 1955. The purpose of this essay is to demonstrate the practice which

is likely known and used by every historian but none of them reveals: how does the incomprehensible become comprehensible, how does a text become a source, how does the remains of the past become history. It attempts to make an account of the different ways and methods used by historians, which help to interpret the text narrating the clash between the Sztálinvárosi Dózsa and the Technikum, and he finally comes up with the interpretation of the “average historian”.