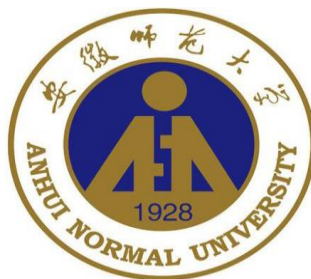




The INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE

History of
Sport



PRIFYSGOL
BANGOR
UNIVERSITY

2017 国际体育历史与文化学术大会

2017 International Conference on Sports History and Culture

全球化与民族化: 亚洲民族传统体育文化的传承与发展

Globalization and Nationalization:

Inheritance and Development of Indigenous Sports Culture in Asia

Proceedings

会议 手 册

主办单位: 国际体育史期刊/劳特利奇出版集团

Organizer: The International Journal of the History of Sport/Routledge

承办单位: 安徽师范大学

Sponsor: Anhui Normal University

协办单位: 英国班戈大学

Co-organizer: Bangor University, UK

20-22 October 2017

Anhui Normal University, China

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Welcome Messages 欢迎辞

安徽师范大学校长张庆亮欢迎词

女士们、先生们：

金风送爽、丹桂飘香。在这美好的季节，我们相聚在具有“徽风皖韵、千湖之城”美誉的中国国家级开放城市——安徽芜湖，共同迎来“2017 国际体育历史与文化学术大会”的隆重召开。在此，我谨代表安徽师范大学，向莅临大会的各位领导和嘉宾表示诚挚的欢迎！向国际体育史期刊社、Routledge 出版集团以及关心支持我校体育事业发展的各位领导、嘉宾及专家们表示衷心的感谢！

安徽师范大学始建于 1928 年，是安徽建校最早的高等学府，刘文典、朱光潜、单粹民、吴锐、黄叔寅、项南、许杰等一大批知名学者、社会贤达曾在这里传道授业、弘文励教，累计培养全日制高等专门人才 20 余万名。近 90 年的办学历程中，学校始终秉承优良的办学传统、坚持先进的办学理念，现已发展成为安徽省办学规模最大、学科门类最为齐全的省属重点大学，先后成功入选安徽省人民政府与教育部共建高校、国家“中西部高校基础能力建设工程”项目建设高校和安徽省“地方高水平大学”项目建设高校。形成了博士、硕士、学士等 3 个教育层次，全日制、成人、留学生等 3 个教育类型的人才培养体系，拥有 11 个学科门类，5 个博士学位授权一级学科，45 个博士学位授权二级学科，25 个硕士学位授权一级学科，128 个硕士学位授权二级学科，12 个专业学位授权点，88 个本科专业，建有一批国家级和省级重点研究基地、重点实验室、工程技术研究中心和各类培训基地。学校是全国首批获准招收公费留学生的高校之一，也是国家华文教育基地、安徽省汉语国际推广中心。先后与境外的 40 多所高等院校、科研机构建立了长期合作交流关系，并与澳大利亚查尔斯·达尔文大学共建了孔子学院，与乌克兰扎波罗热国立大学共建了孔子课堂。

“体育是社会发展和人类进步的重要标志，是综合国力和国家软实力的重要体现。”，体育在经济社会发展中具有越来越重要的地位。”2017 国际体育历史与文化学术大会”邀请了中西方研究民族传统体育文化的著名专家、学者围绕“全球化与民族化：亚洲民族传统体育文化的传承与发展”的主题开展探讨，具有重要的理论与现实意义，必将进一步促进国际体育历史与文化的学术交流、推进亚洲地区民族传统体育发展。我校也一直高度重视体育事业的发展，学校的体育学科已经有 60 年的办学历史，建有国家社会体育指导员培训基地、安徽省体育产业研究基地等一批平台，为国家和社会培养了一大批优秀的运动员和体育教育人才，成为安徽省体育教育的龙头。在此，我也真诚地希望各位专家对我校体育学科建设与科研工作多提宝贵意见，希望学校中青年体育工作者珍惜机会、虚心学习，不断提高我校体育学科的建设发展水平。

最后，祝“2017 国际体育历史与文化学术大会”圆满成功！祝各位专家身体健康、工作顺利！也祝大家在芜湖度过美好的时光。

张庆亮 博士、教授

安徽师范大学校长

Welcome Address from the President of Anhui Normal University

Ladies and gentlemen:

At this wonderful October, We come together in Anhui Wuhu--a Chinese national open city which is representing the Hui Culture--to join in the 2017 International Academic Conference on Sports History and Culture. On behalf of Anhui Normal University, I would like to give our warmest welcome to all the invited sports experts and scholars here. I would like to express our hearty thanks to the International Journal of History of Sport, Routledge and the leaders, guests and experts who are interested in supporting the development of sport in our university!

I would like to take this opportunity to briefly introduce our university. Anhui Normal University was founded in 1928, the earliest university in Anhui province. Many well-known scholars and experts, such as Liu Wendian, Zhu Guangqian, Wu Rui, Huang Shuyin, Xiang Nan, Xu Jie, had taught here. More than 200,000 full-time students graduated here. In the running of 89 years of our university, we keep the fine tradition of the advanced educational philosophy, and have already developed into one of the best provincial key universities with the largest and most complete disciplines. It has been successfully supported by Anhui provincial government and China's Ministry of Education. It is also financially supported by China's National Midwestern University Foundation Construction Project and Anhui Local High Level University Construction Project. We have full-time students at PhD, master, bachelor's levels and also three-types of educational system: full-time students, adult students and foreign students. Anhui Normal University has 11 faculties, five doctorate authorization first-level disciplines, 45 doctorate authorization secondary disciplines, 25 master's degree authorization first-level disciplines, 128 master's degree authorization secondary disciplines, and 12 professional degree authorization centers. There are 88 undergraduate majors, with many national and provincial key research bases, key laboratories, engineering technology research centers and various professional training bases. Our university is one of the first universities in China to accept foreign students. It is also the national education base and the center for the international promotion of Chinese in Anhui province. Our university has successively established collaboration with more than 40 overseas colleges, universities, and scientific research institutions. We have also cooperated with Charles Darwin University in the establishing of the Confucius Institute and also cooperated with National University of Ukraine Zaporozhye to build Confucius Classrooms abroad.

“Sport is an important symbol of social development and human progress, also an important manifestation of comprehensive national strength and national soft power.” Sport plays an increasingly important role in economic and social development. In the 2017 International Conference on Sports History and Culture, we have invited the Chinese and Western famous experts and scholars to discuss this theme: globalization and nationalization: Inheritance and Development of Indigenous Sports Culture in Asia. The conference will be of important theoretical and practical significance, also further promote international sports history and culture of academic communication, and promote the development of national traditional sports in Asia. Our university has always been attaching great importance to the development of physical culture and sports. The year 2017 is the 60 anniversary for our College of Physical Education. We also have a national social sports instructor training base, the Anhui province sports industry research center and a number of research and training platforms. We have trained a large number of excellent elite athletes and PE teachers for the state and society. In its long run, College of Physical Education has been the leader of sports education in Anhui province. Please kindly share your precious ideas and comments with us in terms of disciplinary development and scientific research in our future development. I also hope that staffs and young scholars in our school cherish this great opportunity, learn from you, and keep improving the construction level of sports discipline development in our university.

Distinguished guests, dear experts, at last, wish every success of this wonderful gathering. Wish you all well with your respective projects and careers and wish you all have an unforgettable and prefect experience here.

Prof. Dr. Zhang Qingliang

President

Anhui Normal University

英国班戈大学校长约翰·休斯欢迎词

亲爱的朋友们：

班戈大学很荣幸与国际体育史期刊社、劳特利奇出版集团和安徽师范大学一起举办2017届国际体育历史与文化学术大会：全球化与民族化：亚洲民族传统体育文化的传承与发展。我和我的同事们认为这是一次非常权威的学术盛会，它吸引了来自中国，韩国，日本，台湾，马来西亚，菲律宾，新加坡，英国，德国，以色列，爱尔兰，美国和澳大利亚等13多个国家和地区超过300位学者参加会议和提交论文。

作为一个体育迷，我期待着与来自不同群体的人们对话，交流我们对体育的认识和理解，以及在全球化环境下促进体育与民族，国家形象之间密不可分的联系。无论是传统体育还是现代体育，都在全世界数以百万计人的生活中起着巨大的作用，并且对于我们了解政治、经济、社会和文化内涵也具有深远影响。

作为班戈大学的校长，我也非常高兴地告诉大家，体育科学是班戈大学最强的学科之一。我们在运动生理学和心理学等领域的研究都是世界级的，我们与许多国际体育机构正在进行科研方面的密切合作。此行，我非常荣幸，即将与安徽师范大学张庆亮校长签订合作谅解备忘录，并期待两校在今后的体育科研与教学中有更进一步的合作。

最后，希望你们在芜湖度过美好的时光，并祝大会圆满成功。

休斯博士、教授

英国班戈大学校长

Welcome Address from the President of Bangor University

Dear Friends,

I am delighted that Bangor University has been invited to convene the 2017 International Conference on Sports History and Culture: Globalization and Nationalization: Inheritance and Development of Indigenous Sports Culture in Asia; and to be doing it in association with the *International Journal of the History of Sport* / Routledge and Anhui Normal University. This conference has attracted over 300 attendees and submissions for presentations from over 13 countries and regions. My colleagues and I consider it a great privilege to be welcoming academics and scholars from China, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, UK, Germany, Israel, Ireland, the US and Australia.

As a sports fan myself, I look forward to engaging with a diverse group of delegates and further developing our knowledge of how we can all contribute to the discussion of the inextricable relationship between sport, nationalism and national identity in the context of globalization. Sport, no matter whether it is traditional or modern, plays a huge role in the lives of millions of people around the world and it is important that we understand the historical, sociological, economical, political and cultural implications of sport.

As the President of Bangor University I am pleased to say that Sports Science is one of our strongest areas in the university. We conduct world-class research in areas such as the physiology and psychology of sport and we work closely with a wide range of national and international sports bodies. I am delighted to say that during my time here I will be signing a Memorandum of Understanding with President Zhang Qingliang of Anhui Normal University, which will see our two universities collaborating in Sports Science in both teaching and research.

I hope you will enjoy your time in Wuhu and wish every success at the conference.

Prof. Dr. John G. Hughes

President/Vice Chancellor

Bangor University, UK

劳特利奇出版集团体育期刊部欢迎词

尊敬的朋友们，同事们：

我们谨代表《国际体育史期刊》，欢迎大家参加 2017 国际体育历史与文化学术大会：全球化与民族化：亚洲民族传统体育文化的传承与发展。

《国际体育史期刊》及其出版机构劳特利奇出版集团多年来一直在全球范围组织相关的学术研讨会。近年来，我们已经分别在洛杉矶，多哈，布里斯班，里昂，洛桑，南昌，美努斯，巴黎，上海召开过会议。今天，我们把这个学术盛宴带到芜湖来，与大家分享。

《国际体育史期刊》是体育史研究领域世界一流学术期刊。我们将从本次会议的录取稿件中选取优秀论文，在 2018 年的正刊上发表，让芜湖会议的成果与全世界分享。

我们借此机会感谢安徽师范大学和班戈大学联合举办这次大会。我们同时感谢大会组委会，学术委员会和秘书处的成员们为大会的顺利召开所付出的辛勤劳动。感谢来自中国，亚洲和其他国家的学者及期刊出版社参与会议。

亚历珊德拉·利奇努内兹

编辑主任，劳特利奇出版集团（泰勒弗朗西斯集团）

凡红博士、教授

《国际体育史期刊》主编，英国班戈大学教授

Welcome Address from Routledge Sports Journal Editors

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

It is our pleasure as the Managing Editor for Routledge, Taylor & Francis, and Academic Editor of the *International Journal of the History of Sport*, to welcome you to the 2017 *International Conference on Sports History and Culture*. The theme this year is Globalization and Nationalization: Inheritance and Development of Indigenous Sports Culture in Asia.

From our instigation some years ago, Routledge, as publishers of the *International Journal of the History of Sport*, began to promote and sponsor academic workshops and conferences across the globe. In recent years we have been involved in academic gatherings in Los Angeles, Doha, Brisbane, Lyon, Lausanne, Nanchang, Maynooth, Paris, Shanghai and now Wuhu.

The *International Journal of the History of Sport* is the world's leading sports history journal. We intend to publish the most informative papers from this conference in a special issue next year. Therefore, academics around the world will be able to share the fruits of the Wuhu Conference.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Anhui Normal University (AHNU) and Bangor University for jointly hosting the conference; the Dean of the College of Sport of AHNU and all the members of the Organizing Committee, Academic Committee and Secretaries of the Executive Committee of the conference, for your wonderful work to ensure the smooth running of the conference; the Journals Publisher for China and all the scholars from China, Asia and other countries for your participation in the conference.

Miss Alejandra Leach-Nunez

Managing Editor, Routledge, Taylor & Francis

Prof. Dr. Fan Hong

IJHS Academic Editor

Professor in Asian Studies, Bangor University

Conference Information 大会简介

Conference Title and Theme

Globalization and Nationalization: Inheritance and Development of Indigenous Sports Culture in Asia

会议名称和主题

全球化与民族化：亚洲民族传统体育文化的传承与发展

Language

English and Chinese

会议语言

英语和中文

Organizer

The International Journal of the History of Sport, Routledge

会议主办方

国际体育史期刊，劳特利奇出版集团

Sponsor

Anhui Normal University

会议承办方

安徽师范大学

Co-Organizer

Bangor University, UK

会议协办方

英国班戈大学

Date

20 – 22 October 2017

会议时间

2017 年 10 月 20-22 日

Venue

Anhui Normal University, 189 South Jiuhua Road, Wuhu, Anhui, China

会议地点

安徽省芜湖市九华南路 189 号安徽师范大学花津校区

Organizing Committee 大会组委会

Chairmen of the Conference 大会主席

Prof. Dr. Zhang Qingliang

President of Anhui Normal University

张庆亮博士、教授

安徽师范大学校长

Prof. Dr. John Hughes

President/Vice Chancellor of Bangor University, UK

休斯博士、教授

英国班戈大学校长

Chairman of the Academic Committee 学术委员会主席

Prof. Dr. Fan Hong

Professor in Asian Studies; Deputy Dean of Bangor College China; Special Assistant to the President of Bangor University; Academic Editor of *the International Journal of the History of Sport*

凡红博士、教授

亚洲研究首席教授、中英班戈学院英方院长、英国班戈大学校长助理、《国际体育史期刊》主编

Members of the Academic Committee 学术委员会成员

Prof. Peter Horton 霍顿教授

Prof. James Dorsey 多尔西教授

Prof. Gao Sheng 高升教授

Prof. Xiong Huan 熊欢教授

Prof. Peter Herrmann 赫尔曼教授

Prof. Xi Yubao 席玉宝教授

Prof. Zheng Guohua 郑国华教授

Prof. Lu Zhouxiang 吕洲翔教授

Chairmen of Executive Committee 大会执行主席

Prof. Xi Yubao

Dean of College of Sports and Physical Education, Anhui Normal University

席玉宝 教授

安徽师范大学体育学院院长

The Executive Committee 大会执行秘书处

General Secretary 秘书长

Prof. Dr. Gao Sheng

Deputy-Dean of College of Sports and Physical Education, Anhui Normal University

高升 博士、教授

安徽师范大学体育学院副院长

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Conference Programme 会议日程

Friday 20 October 2017

2017 年 10 月 20 日 星期五

Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
9:00—22:00	Registration 大会报到	Lobby, 1 st Floor, Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼大厅
18:00—19:30	Dinner 晚餐	LaiKe Hall, 1 st Floor , Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼莱客厅
19:30—20:30	IJHS Board Meeting 《国际体育史期刊》编委会 Participants: IJHS board members (仅编委参加)	JingBo Hall, 3rd Floor, Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店三楼锦波厅

Saturday 21 October 2017

2017 年 10 月 21 日 星期六

Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
7:00-8:00	Breakfast 早餐	LaiKe Hall, 1st Floor , Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼莱客厅
8:30—9:30	Opening Ceremony 大会开幕式	Conference Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 学术报告厅
	Welcoming Remarks: Prof. Zhang Qingliang: President, Anhui Normal University 安徽师范大学张庆亮校长致欢迎辞	
	Opening Speeches: Prof. John. Hughes President, Bangor University 班戈大学校长约翰·休斯致辞 Ms Alejandra Leach-Nunez Sports and Leisure Journals Managing Editor, Routledge 劳特利奇出版集团体育期刊部负责人亚历珊德拉·利奇努内兹致辞	

	Signing Ceremony of MoU between BU & AHNU 班戈大学与安徽师范大学合作办学协议签署仪式	
	Appointment Awards to Prof. John Hughes as Visiting Professor at AHNU 班戈大学休斯教授任安徽师范大学客座教授聘任仪式	
9:30—10:00	Group Photography and Break 集体合影/休息	The East Gate of Jingwen Library 敬文图书馆东大门
10:00—11:35	Keynote Lecture Session I Chair: Prof. John Hughes 大会主报告（一） 主席：休斯教授	Conference Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 学术报告厅
10:00-10:15	Prof. Dr. Peter Horton Indigenous Games as Victims, Casualties or Beneficiaries of Imperialism, Globalization or Sportization	
10:15-10:30	Prof. Lu Yuanzhen 卢元镇教授 Snow Mountain Confrontation: Olympic Culture and Oriental Fitness Culture Stand Shoulder to Shoulder	
10:30-10:45	Prof. Dr. Peter Lorge Nationalism, Tradition and Modern Martial Arts	
10:45-11:00	Prof. Dr. Myung-Hwan Yang The Present Status and the Future of Korean Traditional Martial Arts	
11:00-11:15	Prof. Tan Hua 谭华教授 Research on Sports History: Values and Prospects	
11:15-11:35	Q & A 提问	
11:35-13:00	Lunch Break 午餐	LaiKe Hall, 1 st Floor , Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼莱客厅
13:30-15:20	Keynote Lecture Session II Chair: Prof. Xue Lan 大会主报告（二） 主席:薛岚教授	Conference Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 学术报告厅
13:30-13:45	Prof. Xiong Xiaozheng 熊晓正教授 Challenges and Opportunities: Review of Chinese National Sport Development	
13:45-14:00	Prof. Hao Qin 郝勤教授 Transcending Time and Space: Sports Communication History under the Relics Witness	
14:00-14:15	Dr. Daniel Jaquet Martial Arts Forms East and West: Circulation of Martial Arts Knowledge in 15th and 16th Centuries Fight Books	
14:15-14:30	Dr. Sixt Wetzler Martial Arts: An Asian Phenomenon?	

14:30-14:45	Prof. Dr. Dai Guobin 戴国斌教授 A Probe into the Concept of “Wushu”: the Family Resemblance among Taolu, Sanda, and Gongfa	
14:45-15:00	Prof. Dr. Ping-Chao Lee 李炳昭教授 The Development of Chinese Martial Arts in Taiwan since 1949	
15:00-15:20	Q & A 提问	
15:20-15:30	Break 休息	
15:30-17:20	Keynote Lecture Session III Chair: Prof. Peter Herrmann 大会主报告（三） 主席:赫尔曼教授	Conference Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 学术报告厅
15:30-15:45	Prof. Dr. Fan Hong 凡红教授 The Highland Games and the Formation of the Scottish Identity: A Tradition or An Invented Tradition?	
15:45-16:00	Prof. Dr. Lim Peng Han From Sepak Raga to Sepak Takraw: The Introduction and Institutionalization an Indigenous Game into the South East Asian Peninsular (SEAP) Games, South East Asian (SEA) Games and Asian Games, 1965 – 1991	
16:00-16:15	Prof. Dr. Zheng Guohua 郑国华教授 Modernity Survival of Folk Sports Cultural Heritage in China: A Case Study of Ping Village and Zhong Village	
16:15-16:30	Prof. Dr. Gwang Ok Folk Festivals in Contemporary South Korea: Preserving and Promoting Traditional Religious Ideas, Rituals and Ceremonies	
16:30-16:45	Dr. Guy Podoler Diplomacy and Politics through Indigenous Sports Events: Israel’s Relations with South Korea and Malaysia	
16:45-17:00	Prof. Dr. Pan Dong 潘冬教授 The Comparative Study on the Modern Transformation of the National Traditional Sports in China and Japan: from the Cultural Perspective	
17:00-17:20	Q & A 提问	
17:20-17:30	Break 休息	

17:30-18:30	Routledge Workshop 劳特利奇出版集团讲习班/研讨会	Conference Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 学术报告厅
17:30-18:00	Session 1: Author Services 第一部分：作者服务 Participants: All the conference participants （参会人员：全体参会专家与学者） Chair: Prof. Fan Hong 主席：凡红教授	
17:30-17:50	Alejiandra Leach-Nunez: Managing Editor, Sport and Leisure Journals, Routledge Introduction to Routledge sport and leisure journals, books and related information	
17:50-17:55	Prof. Dr. Fan Hong, Academic Editor of the IJHS Writing your journal article for IJHS: issues of academic writing, submission, peer review, revision and publishing	
17:55-18:00	Q & A 提问	
18:00-18:30	Session 2 Round Table Forum 第二部分：圆桌论坛 （参会人员：期刊编委会成员和特邀专家） Participants: Alejiandra Leach-Nunez, IJHS board members and invited senior academics Chair: Prof. Fan Hong 主席：凡红教授	Tea Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 大益爱心茶室
18:00-18:30	Procedure and requirement of peer review / Standard for peer review	
	Requirement for the peer reviewers / Recommendation for the referee pool	
	Topics and research areas for future IJHS issues	
	Hosts for future IJHS annual conferences	
	Suggestions for future improvement of IJHS publications	
18:00-19:30	Dinner 晚餐	LaiKe Hall, 1 st Floor , Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼莱客厅

Sunday 22 October 2017

2017 年 10 月 22 日星期日

Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
7:00-8:00	Breakfast 早餐	LaiKe Hall, 1st Floor , Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼莱客厅
8:00-9:50	Keynote Lecture Session IV Chair: Prof. Fang Qianhua 大会主报告（四） 主席：方千华教授	Conference Room, AHNU 安师大敬文图书馆 学术报告厅
8:00-8:15	Prof. Dr. Luo Shiming 罗时铭教授 A Study on the Revitalization of China’s Ancient Archery from the Perspective of Cultural Globalization	
8:15-8:30	Prof. Cao Shouhe 曹守和教授 Some Problems Needing Attention in Inheriting and Developing Chinese Traditional Sports Culture	
8:30-8:45	Prof. Dr. Shi Bing 史兵教授 Environmental Adaptation and Sports Culture Selection: A Study on the Sports Culture of the Bonan Minority’	
8:45-9:00	Prof. Dr. Xiong Huan 熊欢教授 From Exclusion to Inclusion: The Change of Women’s Role in Chinese Folk Sports and Physical Culture in the Modern Era	
9:00-9:15	Prof. Dr. Lu Zhouxiang 吕洲翔教授 Shaolin, Kung Fu Movies and National Identity	
9:15-9:30	Prof. Dr. Peter Herrmann The Particular and the Universal: Indigenous Sports for the Integrity of the Global Village	
9:30-9:50	Q&A 提问	
9:50-10:10	Break 休息	

Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 1: Globalization and National Folk Sports Culture in Asia Chair: Prof. Lu Yuanzhen, Prof. Tien-Chin Tan 专题 1:全球化和亚洲民族传统体育文化 主席:卢元镇教授、汤添进教授	外院教学楼 1 号会场
Prof. Tan Tien-Chin 湯添進 教授	Responder or Promoter? Investigating the Role of Nation-State in Globalization: the Case of China’s Wushu Policy	
Prof. Dr. Chen Ning, Dr. Chen Xi 陈宁 博士、教授, 陈曦 博士	A Further Study on Traditional Ethnic Sports	
Dr. Sun Chenchen 孙晨晨 博士	Globalization and Nationalization: Reflections on the Cross Cultural Communication of Chinese Traditional Sports	
Dr. Gao Zhaoyu 高照钰 博士	Commercialization and Globalization of Indigenous Sports in China	
Dr. Lu An 卢安 博士	Body · Experience ·Imagination: The Collective Memory of Chinese Martial Arts	
Li Xiang, Prof. Dr. Dong Chuansheng 李响, 董传升 博士、教授	Acceptance, Participation and Exportation: The Impact Sports’ Integration Development in Northeast China Had on Chinese Sports Internationalization	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 1: Globalization and National Folk Sports Culture in Asia Chair: Prof. Lu Yuanzhen, Prof. Tien-Chin Tan 专题 1:全球化和亚洲民族传统体育文化 主席:卢元镇教授、汤添进教授	外院教学楼 1 号会场
Prof. Yin Jilin 尹继林 教授	Research on the Popularization of Chinese Traditional Ethnic Sports to ASEAN	
Dr. Xi Yajian 席亚健 博士	Study on Tang Dynasty Sports——Base on Tang Poem	
Wang Lijun 王利军	Research on the Protection and Inheritance of National Traditional Sports in the Background of Globalization	

Yang Hui 杨慧	From the Globalization of Dragon Boat Races to the Chinese Ethos Cultural Identity	
Yu Haijuan 于海娟	Preservation, Inheritance and Globalization of Chinese Folk Sports	
Han Jie 韩杰	Research on the Internationalization of National Traditional Sports	
Liu Yujie 刘玉杰	Study on the Spread of the Internet and National Traditional Sports	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 2: The Protection and Development of National Folk Sports Culture Legacies Chair: Prof. Tan Hua, Prof. Lim Peng Han 专题 2: 民族传统体育文化遗产保护与发展 主席: 谭华教授, 林教授	外院教学楼 2 号会场
Prof. Dr. Chen Wei 陈威 博士、教授	Study on the Inheritance of Traditional Sports Culture in Northern Anhui of China under the Background of Urbanization	
Prof.Dr.Shen Jianfeng 沈建峰 博士、教授	Research on the Protection and Development of Traditional Sports Culture in Nation	
Rachelle U. Peneyra	Promoting Mag-Indi Ayta Culture and Identity through Games and Sportsfests	
Prof. Lin Qiuju, Prof. Lv Liping 林秋菊 教授, 吕利平 教授	A Study on Playing Football on the Cold Food Festival (hanshi cuju), a Festive Customs in Ancient China	
Prof. Liang Huawei 梁华伟 教授	Research on Inheritance and Protection of Manchu Traditional Sports Culture in Liaoning Based on Culture Place Theory	
Dr. Cao Leyi 曹乐意 博士	A Study on the Cultural Origins and Sustainable Development of Tibetan “Colorful Sacred Arrow” in Jianzha, Qinghai	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 2: The Protection and Development of National Folk Sports Culture Legacies Chair: Prof. Tan Hua, Prof. Lim Peng Han 专题 2: 民族传统体育文化遗产保护与发展 主席: 谭华教授, 林教授	外院教学楼 2 号会场
Dr. Lei Yuanyuan 雷园园 博士	Study on Protection and Inheritance of Meihuaquan in Leijia village of Henan Qingfeng	

Dr. Wu Xiaohua 吴晓华 博士	Speculation on Origin of Skiing– Reflection from Altay Prehistoric Rock Carving	
Dr. Liu Feng 刘锋 博士	A Study on the Traditional Sports Eagle Dance Culture of Tajik Nationality in Xinjiang	
Tang Xiafang 唐夏芳	Migration and Heritage: The Critical Choice of Yao Traditional Sports	
Zhao Xiaojiang 赵效江	The SWOT Analysis of the Development of Anhui Flower-drum Lantern Sports Culture under the Health China Strategy	
Chen Mei, Tian Zuguo 陈美, 田祖国	The Comparative Study of Chinese and Korean Radiography in the Perspective of Cultural Inheritance	
Wang Tiantian 王甜甜	The Inner Link of Wushu Culture and Dress Culture	
Wu Fei 伍斐	Modernization of Indigenous Traditional Sports: The Integration of Wushu Elements and Aerobics Elements	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 3: Indigenous Sports and Social Development Chair: Prof. Cheng Shaotong, Dr. Daniel Jaquet 专题 3: 民族传统体育与社会发展 主席:程绍同教授, 杰凯特博士	外院教学楼 3 号会场
Prof. Dr. Huang Cong, Li Jinjin 黄聪 博士、教授, 李金金	A Study of Change and Origination of Chinese Folk Custom Sports Culture of Village in the Process of Modernization	
Prof. Dr. Liu Hui 刘晖 博士、教授	Research on the Survival Predicament of Chinese National Traditional Sports and Its Countermeasures under the Background of Modernization	
Prof. Dr. Lu Yunting, Prof. Dr. Li Tao 路云亭 博士、教授, 李涛 博士、教授	Suppression on the Chinese Sporting Spirit by the Confucian Ethics	
Prof. Dr. Ma Sheng, Li Wei 马晟 教授, 李威	On Chinese Socio-Ideological Changes and the Formation of Modern Wushu Athleticism	
Prof. Li Xianguo 李显国 教授	The Integration of Heroic and Comity:the Evolution and Logic of Liangshan 's Heroic Culture	
Dr. Song Zongpei 宋宗佩 博士	Sports Diplomacy and National Image Moulding	

11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 3: Indigenous Sports and Social Development Chair: Prof. Cheng Shaotong, Dr. Daniel Jaquet 专题 3: 民族传统体育与社会发展 主席:程绍同教授, 杰凯特博士	外院教学楼 3 号会场
Dr. Zhang Jie 张洁 博士	The Study on the Symbolization of Prehistoric Body Movements in Rock Arts	
Liao Shanglan, Dr. Liu Liyun 廖上兰, 刘丽芸 博士	Research on Hakka Martial Culture	
Yu Li 于力	Flexible Inheritance and Innovative Development of Ethnic Sports in Shared Economy	
Jiang Rongrong 姜嵘嵘	The Promotional Relationship between Marathon and Red Cultural Propaganda——A Case Study of Guang'an International Red Marathon	
Hu Hanran, Zheng Xueling 胡汉然, 郑雪玲	Study on the Development of a Vision of Chaoshan Culture Chaoshan Stilt Tiglon	
Wang Yuchuan 王玉川	National Martial Arts Township:Bozhou,How to Carry on the Tradition of Traditional Martial Arts under the Concept of ‘the Healthy City’ is Becoming a New Topic Today	
Fang Lei 方磊	Research on the Application of VR Technology in the Transmission of National Traditional Sports Culture	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 4: The History of Asian Indigenous Sports in Schools Chair: Prof. Xiong Xiaozheng, Dr. Sixt Wetzler 专题 4: 校园民族传统体育的历史 主席: 熊晓正教授, 韦兹勒博士	外院教学楼 4 号会场
Prof. Dr. Hsien-Wei Kuo, Prof. Dr. Chin-Fang Kuo 郭憲偉 博士、教授, 郭金芳 博士、教授	The Process and Meaning of the Implementation of Martial Arts in School Physical Education in Modern China (1937-1945)	

Prof.Dr.Yang Jianying 杨建营 博士、教授	Study on the Historical Formation and Future Development of Wushu Schools	
Prof.Dr.Ma Lianzhen 马廉祯 博士 教授	On Traditional Chinese Archery Culture: A Multi-dimensional Perspective	
Prof. Dr. Guo Chunyang, Prof. Zhang Zhiguo 郭春阳 博士、教授, 张治国 教授	A Study on the Martial Art Education in Henan Province during the Republic of China based on the Historical Perspective	
Prof. Wu Huipeng 巫会朋 教授	An Analysis of the Standard Construction of National Traditional Sports Culture Curriculum in Colleges and Universities of Guangdong Province	
Prof. Zhao Haijun 赵海军 教授	Interpretation and Reflection on Wushu Teaching in International Communication	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 4: The History of Asian Indigenous Sports in Schools Chair: Prof. Xiong Xiaozheng, Dr. Sixt Wetzler 专题 4: 校园民族传统体育的历史 主席: 熊晓正教授, 韦兹勒博士	外院教学楼 4 号会场
Prof. Shang Huaping, Xu Shigao 尚华萍 教授, 许时高	The Dissemination of Chinese Dragon Culture and the Inheritance and Innovation of Dragon Dance in Colleges and Universities	
Dr. Zhang Nan 张楠 博士	A Study of Physical Education in Korea Traditional Education	
Dr. Cen Yixuan 岑艺璇 博士	A Retrospective Study of Culturalist Paradigm in Comparative Physical Education and Sport: From Idea to Implementation	
Dr. Du Gaoshan 杜高山 博士	The Sports Aesthetic Anthropology of Chinese Nationalities ——An Interdisciplinary View of Traditional Ethnic Sports in Southwest China	
Wang Shiyou, Zhang Xia 王世友, 张霞	Feedback, Integration and Innovation:The Exploration of Coupling-Developed Mechanism of Folk Sports and School Physical Education from the Perspective of Sociology	
Zhang Suwen 张素雯	The Exploration of Health Qigong 328 Movement Mode into the Primary and Secondary School's Sports Recess	
Tao Liyu 陶李郁	Chinese Traditional Sports Therapy and Acupuncture Effect of Physical Therapy on Prolapsed of Lumbar Intervertebral Disc Herniation	

Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 5: The Research of ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ and Indigenous Sports Trans-culture Communication Chair: Prof. Gao Sheng, Prof. Ping-Chao Lee 专题 5: “一带一路”战略与民族体育跨文化传播研究 主席: 高升教授, 李炳昭教授	外院教学楼 5 号会场
Prof. Dr. Gao Sheng 高升 博士、教授	Sport Trans-Culture Communication Path between China and Russia under the Belt and Road Strategy	
Prof.Dr.Xue Hongwei 薛红卫 博士、教授	When Generation Z Encounters Internet Plus: The Opportunities and Challenges for Indigenous Sports Culture in China	
Prof. Dr. Han Hongyu 韩红雨 博士、教授	Targeted Communication: A New Horizon on the International Communication of Martial Arts	
Prof. Zhou Fengxiang 周凤祥 教授	Intercultural Communication of Xinjiang Kazak Traditional Sports under the Belt and Road Strategy	
Prof. Chen Hao 陈浩 教授	The Study of the Development of Ecological Sports Culture Tourism Resources in the Background of the Belt and the Road	
Prof. Peng Liqueun 彭立群 教授	The Analysis of Organizational Communication in the Nomads’ Traditional Sports in XinJiang	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 5: The Research of ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ and Indigenous Sports Trans-culture Communication Chair: Prof. Gao Sheng, Prof. Ping-Chao Lee 专题 5: “一带一路”战略与民族体育跨文化传播研究 主席: 高升教授, 李炳昭教授	外院教学楼 5 号会场
Chen Jian 陈剑	Sports Tourism Resources Development and Ecological Environmental Protection Mechanism Innovation Research in China’s World Heritage Sites in Areas along the B&R	
Gao Lingyun 高凌云	An Investigation into Factors that Contribute to the Development of Traditional Chinese Sports in the Northwest Region of China: A Cultural Perspective of Dunhuang	
Luo Hui 罗慧	A Research on the Practical Significance and Development Ideas of China`s National Traditional Sports Tourism Development under the Background of ”The Belt and Road “ Initiative	

Tang Xueli 唐雪立	The Pattern in Intercultural communication of Lion Dance: In the Belt and Road Initiative Background	
Guo Rongrong 郭荣荣	Opportunities and Challenges of Ethnic Sports’ Cross-cultural Communication under the Background of “One Belt And One Road” Initiative	
Liu Yang, Yao Runying 刘阳, 姚润嫒	A Study on Present Situation and Methods of Cross Cultural Communication of Chinese Traditional Sports under the Background of the Belt and Road Initiative	
Yao Huibo 姚辉波	A Study of Motor Quotient and National Traditional Sports	
Bi Yuanyuan 毕圆圆	The Study on the Arrangement of Campus Wushu Stage Performance	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 6: Internet and International Communication of National Folk Sport Chair: Prof. Zheng Guohua Dr. Guy Podoler 专题 6:互联网与民族传统体育国际传播 主席: 郑国华教授, 珀迪勒博士	外院教学楼 6 号会场
Prof. Dr. Xu Jian, Prof. Dr. Cao Yongrong 徐剑 博士、教授, 曹永荣 博士、教授	The Global Image of Chinese Kung Fu in Social Media: Findings from Twitter	
Prof. Yao Lei 姚磊 教授	A Study on Intangible Cultural Heritage of Folk Sports “Huagudeng”: Contents, Evolution, Problems and Development	
Prof. Dr. Deng Xinghua 邓星华 博士、教授	A Study on the Cross-cultural Communication of Chinese Traditional Sports under the Background of ‘Belt and Road’	
Prof. Dr. Wang Jiazhong 王家忠 博士、教授	A Comparative Study of the Chinese Traditional Sports Culture and the Olympic Culture	
Prof. Dr. Bai Zhen 白真 博士、教授	A Research on the Development Pattern and Value Orientation of Chinese Traditional Sports Culture in the Process of Modernization	
Prof.Dr.Wang Xiangfei, Wang Zhenzhen 王相飞 博士、教授, 王真真	The Important Channel:Impact of Internet Communication on the Inheritance and Development of Traditional Chinese Martial Arts	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	

11:10-12:00	<div>Panel 6: Internet and International Communication of National Folk Sport</div> <div>Chair: Prof. Zheng Guohua</div> <div>Dr. Guy Podoler</div> <div>专题 6:互联网与民族传统体育国际传播</div> <div>主席: 郑国华教授, 珀迪勒博士</div>	外院教学楼 6 号会场
Prof. Wang Ping 王平 教授	The Inspiration of Yoga Internationalization to the Spread of Chinese Traditional Wushu	
Prof. Zhuang Changkuan 庄长宽 教授	A Study on the Propagation Mechanism of National Traditional Sports from the Perspective of Internet Communication	
Prof. Cao Shehua 曹社华 教授	A Study on the Internet Public Opinion of Major Sports Event Game Abandoning-A Case Study of the Game Abandoning of China National Table Tennis Men's Team	
Yang Zhidong, Prof. Dr. Sun Jilong 杨志东, 孙继龙 博士、教授	The Traditional Archery Culture under the Background of Internet Communication Research	
Dr. Chen Sheng 陈胜 博士	The Study on the Spread and Development of Chinese Wushu in ASEAN Countries--Based on the Survey Report of Philippine Wushu Gymnasiums and Schools	
Dr. Zhang Min 张敏 博士	Study of the Chinese Traditional Sports Culture Development Patterns Based on Network	
Ren Haiwei 任海巍	Effect of Internet on Promoting the Traditional Chinese Sports	
Li Chen 李臣	The Path of Chinese Wushu's External Communication in the Internet Context	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	<div>Panel 7: Ethnographic Approaches to Indigenous Sports Legacies in Asia</div> <div>Chair: Prof.Hua Jiatao,</div> <div>Dr. Kyoungho Park</div> <div>专题 7: 亚洲民族传统体育文化遗产</div> <div>主席:花家涛教授, 帕克博士</div>	外院教学楼 7 号会场
Prof. Dr. Hua Jiatao 花家涛 博士、教授	The International Communication of Chinese WuShu Culture Values	
Prof. Dr.Zhang Zonghao, Prof.Dr.Zhu Yangtao, Prof.Dr.Yang Ganfeng 张宗豪 博士、教授, 朱扬涛 博士、教授, 杨敢峰 博士、教授	Research on the Jiangnan Ship Fist in the Perspective of Intangible Cultural Heritage	

Prof. Dr. Sun Jian 孙健 博士 教授	The Crisis that Wudang Wushu Is Facing And Its Inheritance and Development	
Prof. An Yanwei 安彦伟 教授	On Protection of Inheritors of Chinese Traditional Sports Cultural Heritage	
Prof. Yue Baozhu 岳保柱 教授	The Optimization of Hefei Throwing Lion from the Perspective of Intangible Cultural Heritage	
Prof. Lian Yuanbin 连远斌 教授	Dilemma and Outlet: Reflection on the Inheritance Path of Sports Cyan Lion in Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 7: Ethnographic Approaches to Indigenous Sports Legacies in Asia Chair: Prof.Hua Jiatao, Dr. Kyoungho Park 专题 7: 亚洲民族传统体育文化遗产 主席:花家涛教授, 帕克博士	外院教学楼 7 号会场
Dr. Xiang Yuhong, Prof. Dr. Ba Yiming 向宇宏 博士, 巴义名 博士、教授	Research on the Development Strategy of Traditional Sports of Ethnic Minorities in Guizhou under the Background of Sports and Leisure Characteristic Town Construction	
Prof. Huang Shoujun 黄寿军 教授	Rule of Law or Rule of Kongfu: The Seclusion of Aggressivity of Traditional Kongfu	
Dr. Zhao Guobing 赵国炳 博士	The Advantages and Position of Local Social Organizations in The Safeguarding of The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Chinese Traditional Sports	
Dr. He Limin 和力民 博士	The Rock Arts with Body Movement Images and the Sports Awareness	
Yang Xudong 杨旭东	A Brief Analysis on Protection and Development of Traditional Sports Cultural Heritage——Take “Jump Lion God” of Qizili Mount Huangshan As an Example	
Shen Weilin 沈卫林	Inherit and Develop National Traditional Sports, Maintain and Create Cultural Diversity	
Wang Yan 王妍	The Promotion and Dissemination of Traditional Sports by Chinese Intellectuals in Modern Times	
Dong Xiaoxuan 董晓璇	The Effect of Health Qigong Ba Duan Jin on Swimming	

Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 8: The Connotations and Values of National Indigenous Culture Chair: Prof. Luo Shiming Ms Alejiandra Leach-Nunez 专题 8:民族传统体育的文化内涵与价值 主席: 罗时铭教授 亚历珊德拉·利奇努内兹女士	外院教学楼 8 号会场
Prof. Dr. Zhu Dong 朱东 博士、教授	Wushu and Its Olympic Dream. Internationalising the Chinese Martial Arts	
Prof. Dr. Wang Hongyu 王红雨 博士、教授	The Influence of Flower-Drum-Lantern Dance on the Quality of Life of Female Elderly	
Prof. Dr. Zhang Xiancheng, Li Qian, Xu Xiufen 张现成 博士、教授, 李倩, 徐秀芬	The Culture Value Evolution and Contemporary Mission of Nude Dragon Boat Festival in PuShi Town	
Prof. Li Yongzhi, Prof. Yin Tenglong 李永智 教授, 阴腾龙 教授	Examining the Value of Social Fitness in the Development of Namo under the Perspective of Taoist and Taoism	
Yang Jianying, Prof.Dr.Yang Jianying 杨建英, 杨建营 博士、教授	Study on Chinese Traditional Philosophy Contained in the Game of Taiji-soft-ball	
Prof. Jiang Delong 蒋德龙 教授	Two Solutions by God and Training: Logic of Athletes Flow——From the Shaman Ecstasy to Muay Thai Athletes Flow	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 8: The Connotations and Values of National Indigenous Culture Chair: Prof. Luo Shiming Ms Alejiandra Leach-Nunez 专题 8:民族传统体育的文化内涵与价值 主席: 罗时铭教授 亚历珊德拉·利奇努内兹女士	外院教学楼 8 号会场
Prof. Dr. Chen Xiaofeng 陈晓峰 博士、教授	General Plans for Developing Wushu Culture: Based on China National Cultural Policies	
Dr. Liu Li 刘利 博士	History, Body Representations and Identity Politics of the National Ethnic Minority Games in China, 1953-2015	

Dr.Yao Xiaofang 姚晓芳 博士	Inheriting Chinese Traditional Culture and Practicing Socialist Core Values-----On the Contemporary Value of Shanxi Merchants Culture and Martial Arts Morality Culture		
Dan Yong 但勇	The Effect of Baduanjin on Spinal Mobility in Chinese College Students		
Xu Congti 徐从体	Taoist Health Theory and Modern Physical Regime		
Wu Haofeng 吴昊峰	Health Qigong: Chinese Traditional Thought and Modern Life		
Zhu Ying 朱颖	The Life Spirit of WudangQuan Practicer from Aesthetic Perspective		
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点	
10:10-11:00	Panel 9: The Generation and Development Regulations of National Indigenous Chair: Prof. Peter Herrmann, Prof. Cao Shouhe 专题 9: 民族传统体育文化的生成与发展规律 主席: 赫尔曼教授, 曹守和教授	外院教学楼 9 号会场	
Prof. Dr. Li Zhiqing 李志清 博士、教授	Ceremony and Folk Beliefs in the Transplantation of Chinese Ritual Sports : A Study on Firecracker-Snatching		
Prof.Dr.Chen Guanghua 陈光华 博士、教授	Interpretation and Exploration on Carved Shooting Symbols be Unearthed in Shuangdun Site		
Prof. Chen Xina 陈惜娜 教授	Discussing on the Different Cultural Forms of Chinese Guidance and Indian Yoga		
Prof. Dr. Wang Xiong 汪雄 博士 教授	The Modern Significance of Traditional Wushu Culture in Chinese Folk Villages: A Fieldwork Based on Zou Jiaquan in Northeastern Yunnan Province		
Zheng Yanhong 郑岩荭	The Study of Brand Build Paths of National Traditional Sports Events		
Zhang Xiaoyu 张晓羽	The Develop History of Japan Judo and Its Internationalization		
11:00-11:10	Break 休息		
11:10-12:00	Panel 9: The Generation and Development Regulations of National Indigenous Chair: Prof. Peter Herrmann, Prof. Cao Shouhe 专题 9: 民族传统体育文化的生成与发展规律 主席: 赫尔曼教授, 曹守和教授	外院教学楼 9 号会场	
Li Jingping 李敬平	The Sword Culture in Tang Poetry		
Li Zhihong 李志红	An Investigation of the Operational Mechanism for Dragon Boat: A Cross-Cultural Perspective		
Liu Tianyang 刘天阳	On Hotspots and Trends of Taijiquan Health Promotion in English Periodicals		
Wu Changbin 吴长斌	Research on the Industrialization and Marketization of National Traditional Sports		

Liu Zhiyuan, Chen Dong 刘志元	A Review of Fangzhongshu by the Function of Physical and Health care in Ancient Chinese	
Qiu Haihong 邱海洪	Exploring Identity Reflection in Hakka “XianXiang (Incense) Dragon” Dance Practice	
Shi Lingshan 石灵珊	How Traditional Sport Adapt to the Times: Taking the Rise of Indian Yoga in China as an Example	
Lin Lixin 林立新	Historical Origins Of Matsu Folk Sports And Its Cultural Characteristics	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 10: The Generation and Development Regulations of National Indigenous Chair: Prof. Shi Bing, Prof. Lu Zhouxiang, 专题 10: 民族传统体育文化的生成与发展规律 主席: 史兵教授, 吕洲翔教授	外院教学楼 10 号会场
Prof. Dr. Li Xianguo 李先国 博士、教授	On the Probe of the Jewish Sports at Shanghai Towards the end of the Qing Dynasty and the Begin of The Republic of China	
Prof. Dr. Qin Likai 秦立凯 博士、教授	Cultural Relics in Liu Zi Huaibei and the Children's Cuju Game in Song Dynasty	
Prof. Dr. Tu Chuanfei 涂传飞 博士、教授	Resistance of the Weak: Exploration of Invention of Dragon Dance Performance in a Chinese Village in Urbanization with Political Anthropology	
Prof. Dr. Gong Maofu 龚茂富 博士 教授	Sick Man, Martialism and Country: Historical Context and Cultural Logic of the 'Chinese Martial Arts Movement' in Modern	
Prof. Wang Xin 王欣 教授	Sumo’s Status as “National Sport”Chinese Ancient Confucianism Culture’s Influence on Japanese Sumo Development	
Prof. Lin Youbiao 林友标 教授	Collection of the Dancing Lion’s Culture during the Republic of China	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 10: The Generation and Development Regulations of National Indigenous Chair: Prof. Shi Bing, Prof. Lu Zhouxiang, 专题 10: 民族传统体育文化的生成与发展规律 主席: 史兵教授,吕洲翔教授	外院教学楼 10 号会场
Prof. Liu Lixing 刘林星 教授	The Driving Force and Coupling Mechanism of Chinese Sports Shows	
Zhang Jinru 张津铷	The Stylish of Wei-Jin、Tang and Song Dynasties——Study on the National Leisure Sports	

Liu Guoping 刘国平	A Summary of Dunhuang Sports Research in Recent Thirty Years	
Cao Yuewei 曹跃巍	The Research into Development of Cuju in Song Dynasty	
Huang Yi 黄逸	Study on Industrialization and Marketization of National Traditional Sports	
Tang Qin 汤琴	The Economic Value of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage and Its Protection and Utilization	
Tang Qiang 唐强	Environmental and Ecological Protection Mechanisms for Cultural Aspects of Traditional Chinese Sports: A field Theory	
Han Xiangyang, Li Huailiang, Si Hongyu,Xu Zhanzheng 韩向阳，李怀亮， 司红玉，徐战争	Exploring the New Paths of National Traditional Sports Culture in China under the “All Long the Way” Strategy	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	Panel 11: The Research of the Martial Arts--History Formation and Future Development Chair: Prof. Peter Horton, Prof. Xiong Huan 专题 11:武术历史形成及未来发展研究 主席：霍顿教授，熊欢教授	外院教学楼 11 号会场
Prof. Dr. Zhang Yinhang, Prof. Dr. Liu Yi 张银行 博士、教授 刘轶 博士、教授	The Research of the thought of Ming and Qing Dynasties and the Development of Wushu	
Prof. Lu Yu 卢玉 教授	Social and Cultural Motivation of the Development of Chinese Huizhou Wushu in the Ming and Qing Dynasties: A Historical Perspective	
Prof. Dr. Guo Xuesong 郭学松 博士、教授	The “Expression of One’s Homesickness by Body Movement” in the Transfer Trajectory: the Social Memory of the Songjiang Array in Taiwan during the Period of Japanese-invasion (1895-1945)	
Prof. Zhang Zhongjie 张忠杰 教授	Ongoing Chinese Martial Arts’ diversification: The Rediscovery and Construction of Traditional Chinese Martial Arts	
Prof. Zhang Shunjiao 章舜娇 教授	Analysis of Tales about Youshan Li	
Prof. Li Naiqiong 李乃琼 教授	A Study on the Historical Formation and Future Development of the Martial Arts and Boxing Types in Southeast Asia	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	

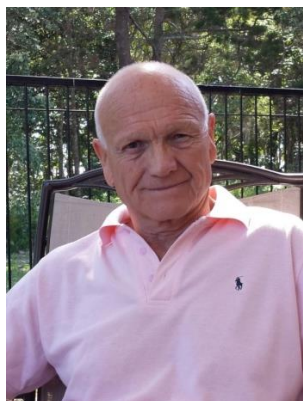
11:10-12:00	<p>Panel 11: The Research of the Martial Arts--History Formation and Future Development</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Peter Horton, Prof. Xiong Huan</p> <p>专题 11:武术历史形成及未来发展研究</p> <p>主席：霍顿教授，熊欢教授</p>	外院教学楼 11 号会场
Dr. Ma Xiujie 马秀杰 博士	Yang Family’s Heroine: Hou Zhuqing and the Heritage and Development of Yang Style Taiji	
Dr. Wang Xiaodong 王晓东 博士	A Study on the Origination and the Inheritance of Martial Art of Huizhou in Ming Dynasty	
Dr. Han Xiaoming 韩晓明 博士	The Cultural Inheritance of Traditional Wushu in the Perspective of Space Production	
Dr. Zhang Gaofeng 张高峰 博士	Historical Formation and Future Development of ZHAOBAO Taijiquan	
Dr. Dong Depeng 董德朋 博士	Differences and Enlightenments about Professionalization of Chinese Wushu and Western sport: Based on the Development Course, Cultural Background and Management System	
Su Wei 苏伟	On the Inheritance and Development of Wushu	
Hu Hongdong 胡宏东	A Study on the Background of Writing of the Martial Arts Monographs “ShouBiLu”	
Li Huailiang, Si Hongyu, Zhang Ke, Han Xiangyang 李怀亮，司红玉，张珂，韩向阳	The Influence of Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism on the Generation of Tai Chi	
Time 时间	Activities 内容	Venue 地点
10:10-11:00	<p>Panel 12: The Fundamental Theory and Inheritance of Martial Arts</p> <p>Chair: Prof. Dai Guobin, Prof. Gwang Ok</p> <p>专题 12: 武术的基本理论和传承</p> <p>主席：戴国斌教授、光教授</p>	外院教学楼 12 号会场
Prof. Dr. Hsien-Wei Kuo, Prof. Dr. Chin-Fang Kuo 郭憲偉 博士、教授，郭金芳 博士、教授	Historical Significance of the Chinese Martial Arts Team in the 1936 Berlin Olympics	
Prof. Dr. Yu Dawei 俞大伟 博士、教授	China’s Wushu Foreign Aid: Historical Development and Cultural Communication	

Prof. Dr. Hu Jiahao 胡家浩 博士、教授	Chinese Immigrants and Transmission of Martial Arts in America	
Men Weiwei, Prof. Dr. Ma Wenyong 门薇薇， 马文友 博士、教授	Research on the Contemporary Development Strategy and Its Realization Path of Traditional Wushu	
Prof. Li Xiu 李秀 教授	A Study on the Inheritance and Development of Overseas Wushu Groups in the Context of All the Way- Taking the 81-year-old Singapore Guangwu Guotou as an example	
Prof. Li yongzhi, Prof. Yin Tenglong 李永智 教授， 阴腾龙 教授	The Research of Information Industry on “Root” Culture of Martial Arts in Central China	
11:00-11:10	Break 休息	
11:10-12:00	Panel 12: The Fundamental Theory and Inheritance of Martial Arts Chair: Prof. Dai Guobin, Prof. Gwang Ok 专题 12: 武术的基本理论和传承 主席: 戴国斌教授、光教授	外院教学楼 12 号会场
Prof. Xue Yuan 薛源 教授	The Elaboration and Speculation of Confucian Orthodoxy’s Theory in the Martial Arts Culture	
Dr. Tang Shaojun 唐韶军 博士	The Cultural Construction of Village Community of “Showing off Wushu, Playing Wushu, Talking about Wushu”—— Based on Field Investigation of Meihuaquan in Qianwei Village of Guangzong County of South Hebei Province	
Xu Yakui 徐亚奎	Research on the Unique Throwing Techniques of Chinese Wushu	
Yu Hai 郁海	The Humanistic Qualities and Manifestation of Traditional WuShu	
Pan Sheng 潘晟	Investigation on Foreign Students’ Cognition towards the Culture of Chinese Martial Arts——Take Foreign Students in Soochow University as an Example	
Feng Xianghong 冯香红	Multiple Analysis of Chinese Wushu Routines with Unique Culture	
Zhang Huijie 张慧婕	Research on the Development and Protection of Nuo Culture Sport Tourism Resources in Southern Anhui	

12:10-12:30	Closing Ceremony 大会闭幕式	Conference Room, 2 nd Floor, School of Foreign Studies 外国语学院二楼报告厅
12:30-13:30	Lunch 午餐	LaiKe Hall, 1 st Floor , Central City Hotel 中央城大酒店一楼莱客 厅
13:30—17:30	Departure/离会	

Keynote Speakers 主讲嘉宾

1 Prof. Dr. Peter Horton (霍顿 博士、教授 Email: peterahorton45@gmail.com)



Professor Peter Horton is a Fellow at the Australian Catholic University, in Brisbane. He has previously taught and/or researched at universities and schools in the UK, USA, Australia, Singapore, China and South Korea and is on the General Editorial Board of *The International Journal of the History of Sport* and of the International Editorial Board of *International Sport Studies*. Current major projects include: Editor/Contributor: *Japanese Imperialism, Politics and Sport in East Asia: Rejection, Resentment, Revanchism* (New York: Palgrave-Macmillan, in print, 2017) and *Manliness and Morality: The Mangan Oeuvre: Global*

Reflections on J.A. Mangan's Studies of Masculinity, Imperialism and Militarism – forthcoming.

2 Prof. Lu Yuanzhen (卢元镇教授 Email: 18611397040@126.com)



Professor Lu Yuanzhen is a retired teacher at the South China Normal University, in Guangzhou. He has previously taught and/or researched at the Beijing Sport University. He has long been engaged in sports sociology and sports culture teaching and research work. He was the editor of the *University of Sports Sociology*. He participated in the development of China's national fitness program outline. He has done a lot of culture work for the Olympic movement to enter China. He also advocates for the revitalization of oriental sports culture in the world of sports culture.

3 Prof. Dr. Peter Lorge (洛格 博士、教授 Email: peter.lorge@Vanderbilt.Edu)



Professor Peter Lorge works in Vanderbilt University. He is a historian of 10th and 11th century China, with particular interest in Chinese military, political and social history. He is author of *The Reunification of China: Peace Through War under the Song Dynasty* (Cambridge, 2015), *Chinese Martial Arts: From Antiquity to the Twenty-First Century* (Cambridge University Press, 2012), *The Asian Military Revolution: From Gunpowder to the Bomb* (Cambridge University Press, 2008), and *War, Politics and Society in Early Modern China* (Routledge, 2005). Lorge is co-editor with Kaushik Roy of *Chinese and Indian Warfare: From the Classical Age to 1870* (Routledge, 2014), and editor of *Debating War in Chinese History* (Brill, 2013), *Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms* (The Chinese University Press, 2011), and *Warfare in China to 1600* (Ashgate, 2005). His book series with Routledge, *Asian States and Empires*, has published thirteen books. Peter Lorge is one of the founders, and executive board members, of the Chinese Military History Society.

4 Prof. Dr. Myung-Hwan Yang (杨 博士、教授 Email: yangmh@jejunu.ac.kr)



Professor Myung-Hwan Yang works in the Department of Kinesiology at Jeju National University in Korea. He has been the Vice-President of Korean Alliance of Martial Arts since 2015 and Vice-President of Korean Coaching Development Center since 2012. He is a member of the Consultative Board of Korean Society of Sport Psychology since 2014. He has published more than 20 journal articles and books in recent five years in the areas of Martial Arts, leisure sports and sports psychology. He is also working on the editorial board member of many national journals.

5 Prof. Tan Hua (谭华 教授 Email: tyxrw@163.com)



Professor Tan Hua is a PhD supervisor and renowned expert at South China Normal University. He is an advisor of the branch of China's Ethnography Association-China's Sports Anthropology. He is a member of many sports academic associations and also a reviewer for many sports peer-reviewed journals. He has been a sports historian for more than 30 years and has written or edited more than 30 books. He also published more than 80 peer-reviewed journal articles. So far, he has already finished conducting and participating in many national and provincial research projects.

6 Prof. Gu Bao (古柏 教授 Email: gubai2007@126.com)



Professor Gu Bai was the director of the Journal Sports Culture Guide, General Administration of China. His research interests are sports theories, sports history and Culture in China. He has published many academic journal articles and book chapters in national folk sports and Olympic Games.

7 Prof. Xiong Xiaozheng (熊晓正 教授 Email: xiong5128@126.com)



Professor Xiong Xiaozheng is PhD supervisor at Beijing Sports University. He was the director of the National Sport Culture and History Department, the secretary of the Northeast Asian Sport History Association, a member of the Asian Sport History Association, a member of the Chinese Sport Science Association, and the standing secretary of the Sport History Branch. He is mainly engaged in the research fields of sport history and culture, cross-cultural comparison of sport, Chinese sports policy and reform. He had undertaken more than 10 national research projects and provincial programs. He published more than 10 books, namely *the Sport History of the People's Republic of China*, *New Chinese Sport in 60 Years*, *Sport Introduction*, *Sport History*, *Development Modes of Chinese Sport Games*, and more than 90 academic papers.

8 Prof. Hao Qin (郝勤 教授 Email: hc99@sina.com)



Professor Hao Qin is Doctoral Supervisor of Chengdu Sport Institute, former Director of the sports history institute of Chengdu Sport Institute, sports museum curator of Chengdu Sport Institute. Research field: sports history, sports cultural relics, sports museum construction and sports cultural communication.

9 Dr. Daniel Jaquet (杰凯特 博士 Email: daniel.jaquet@unige.ch)



Doctor Daniel Jaquet works at University of Geneva / Centre for Renaissance Studies (University of Tours). He is a medievalist, with a background in literary studies and interest in history of science and material culture in the early modern period. He received his PhD. in history at the University of Geneva in 2013. He taught at the University of Geneva and Lausanne (2008-2015) and was a visiting scholar at Max Planck Institute for History of Science (Berlin, 2015-2016). He is the co-editor of *Acta Periodica Duellatorum* (open access, peer-reviewed Journal dedicated to Historical European Martial Arts). His teaching and research specialisations are history of warfare, duelling, ludic practices and martial knowledge circulation. His current research focus on Historical European Martial Arts studies, with specific interest in bodily knowledge transmission and experimentation.

10 Dr. Sixt Wetzler (韦兹勒 博士 Email: S.Wetzler@solingen.de)



Doctor Sixt Wetzler was born 1978 in Freiburg (Germany). From 1999 to 2007, he studied history of religion, medieval history, and Scandinavian studies in Freiburg, Tübingen (Germany), and Reykjavík (Iceland), and finished his studies with distinction. After a time as freelance martial arts teacher, Wetzler started to work on the PhD project “Combat in Saga Literature. Traces of martial arts in medieval Iceland” in Scandinavian studies, and received his doctor’s degree in 2017. Since 2016, Dr. Wetzler has worked as the deputy director of Deutsches Klingenmuseum (the German Blade Museum) in Solingen/Germany, with a research focus on edged weapons and fencing systems. Dr. Wetzler has been an active contributor to the emerging field of martial arts studies over the last years. He is member of the board of spokesmen for the Committee for Martial Arts Studies in the German Association for Sports Science; editorial board member of the Martial Arts Studies Book Series (Rowman & Littlefield int.); scientific committee member of the *Acta Periodica Duellatorum*, a scientific journal on historical European martial arts; and member of the executive committee of SHEMA, the Society for Historical European Martial Arts Studies. Dr. Wetzler has trained in various Eastern and Western martial arts systems since his childhood, and is among the highest ranked European practitioners of Pekiti Tirsia Kali, a Filipino martial art.

11 Prof. Dr. Dai Guobin (戴国斌 博士、教授 Email: daiguobin@sus.edu.cn)



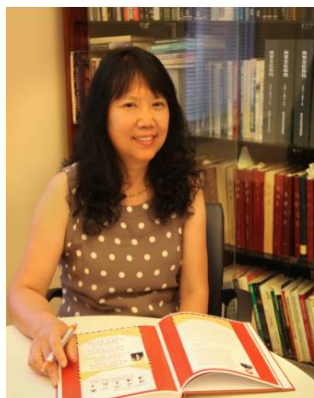
Professor Dai Guobin is Dean of the school of Chinese Martial Arts and a Fellow of Chinese Martial Arts Research Center at Shanghai University of Sport, in Shanghai, China. He once did research as a post doctor at East China Normal University and now works as a leading scholar in the field of folk traditional sports at Shanghai University of Sport. Current major projects include: (1) *Chinese Martial Arts Cultural Heritage Database Construction*; (2) *The Collective Memory of Chinese Martial Arts Development in People's Republic of China: based on oral history*; (3) *Cultural Production of Chinese Martial Arts*; (4) *Martial Arts:*

the Culture of Body.

12 Prof. Dr. Ping-Chao Lee (李炳昭 博士、教授 Email: p.c.lee@ntcu.edu.tw)



Doctor Ping-Chao Lee is a Distinguished Professor of the College of Education at National Taichung University of Education in Taiwan. He has published a couple of papers in the field of sport history and sport sociology. His current research interests include sport politics, sport policy, and the field of the governance of professional baseball in Asia.

13 Prof. Dr. Fan Hong (凡红 博士、教授 Email: h.fan@bangor.ac.uk)

Professor Fan Hong works at Bangor University, UK. She was Professor at De Montfort University, UK (1995-2006); Professor at National University of Ireland Cork (2006-2013); Professor at the University of Western Australia (2013-2016). Visiting Professor at Shanghai University of Sport, Zhejiang Normal University and Chengdu Sport University. Academic Editor of The International Journal of the History of Sport published by Routledge - SSCI journal. Co-editor of the book series Asian Studies – Within and Without published by NOVA in New York. Member and head of the research of the

Education Commission of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) 2001- 2004. Main research interests are in the areas of Sports History and Sociology, Sport Policy and Organizations, Cross-cultural Studies and Asian Studies. She has published more than 20 books and 80 articles in refereed journals. Publications (author and co-author): Foot binding, Feminism and Freedom (1998); Soccer, Women, Sexual Liberation (2004); The Politicization of Sport in Modern China (2014); Developing Olympic and Elite Sport in a Cross Cultural Context (2015); Sport and Nationalism in Asia (2015), The National Games and National Identity in China (2017), Christianity, Physical Education and Sport in China (2017), and more.

14 Prof. Dr. Lim Peng Han (林 博士、教授 Email: penghan12@gmail.com)

Professor Lim Peng Han was a Visiting Research Fellow at the University of Malaya's Sport Centre from 2013 to 2015. He has a PhD in library and information science (2012), MA in mass communications (1994) and MSc in information studies (1998). After graduating with a BA degree in 1980, he held several regional positions in publishing, retailing and sports management covering Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong and India. He has also worked alongside two of the largest sports marketing companies in the world namely ISL Marketing AG and the International Management Group

(IMG). He has a Diploma in Marketing and professional qualifications from the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply, and the Institute of Export, both from the United Kingdom. He was awarded Chartered Marketer status since 1999. From the years 1997 to 2001 he worked as an academic librarian. In the following year, he worked at the Senior Marketing Manager of a champion football club in Singapore. In 2008, he was a Research Fellow at the National Library Board, Singapore. His research interests cover Southeast

Asian Studies, ASEAN economic integration, libraries and librarianship and sports studies. He has published 17 peer review journal articles, 12 conference proceedings and presented more than 30 conference papers. He is presently an independent researcher and hopes to return to the Sport Centre, University of Malaya to continue his research in the history of sport management in the British Straits Settlements in September 2017.

15 Prof. Dr. Zheng Guohua (郑国华 博士、教授 Email: zghchina2008@126.com)



Professor Zheng Guohua is a PhD supervisor at Shanghai University of Sport. He is the director of Center of Sports History and Culture at SUS and a board member of the IJHS. He serves as the vice-secretary of Chinese Sports Anthropology Association. His research interests are sports history, sports culture, national folk sport and social sports service.

16 Prof. Dr. Gwang Ok (光 博士、教授 Email: gwangok47@gmail.com)



Professor Gwang Ok works in the Department of Physical Education at Chungbuk National University in Korea and a visiting Professor at University of Brighton, UK (2014). He is a member of Regional Board Editor of *the International Journal of the History of Sport*. He is also editor of *Asia Pacific Journal of Sport and Social Science* and *Cogent Journal of Social Science*; meanwhile, he is editor in chief of *Korean Journal of Golf Studies* as well as *the Journal of Korean Alliance of Martial Arts*. He has published more than 30 peer-reviewed research papers, chapters and books on sports history and sports culture.

17 Dr. Guy Podoler (珀迪勒 博士 Email: gpodoler@research.haifa.ac.il)



Doctor Guy Podoler is a Senior Lecturer of Korean Studies in the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Haifa. His research interests include collective memory, commemoration, sport diplomacy, and sport nationalism. He is author of *Monuments, Memory, and Identity: Constructing the Colonial Past in South Korea* (Peter Lang, 2011), and his recent publications include “Running in the Sun: The Pyongyang Marathon and its Evolution into a Sport Tourism Event” (*The International Journal of the History of Sport* [accepted]) and “Diplomacy in Play: The Role of Sport in Early Korea-Israel Relations” (in Kwak et al., eds. *Sport in Korea: History, Development, Management*, Routledge, 2017).

18 Prof. Dr. Pan Dong (潘冬 博士、教授 Email: 1146476981@qq.com)



Doctor Pan Dong is a professor at the School of Physical Education in Jinan University. He attained Doctor Degree in South China Normal University, and worked as a Visiting scholar in Waseda University of Japan. Current major projects include: “the sports exchange between China and Japan in modern times (1840-1937) (funded by the Ministry of Education of China) and the overseas guide of Chinese traditional sports and culture (organized by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of The State Council). Main research interest is the comparison of modernization transformation between Chinese and Japanese traditional sports.

19 Prof. Dr. James Dorsey (多尔西 博士、教授 Email:jmdorsey@questfze.com)



into the Maelstrom.

Professor James Dorsey is a senior fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, co-director of the University of Würzburg's Institute for Fan Culture, and the author of the Turbulent World of Middle East Soccer blog, a book with the same title, Comparative Political Transitions between Southeast Asia and the Middle East and North Africa, co-authored with Dr. Teresita Cruz-Del Rosario and three forthcoming books, Shifting Sands, Essays on Sports and Politics in the Middle East and North Africa as well as Creating Frankenstein: The Saudi Export of Ultra-conservatism and China and the Middle East: Venturing

20 Prof. Dr. Luo Shiming (罗时铭 博士、教授 Email: luoshiming@suda.edu.cn)



Sports Diplomacy. He also edited several course books for undergraduate students, such as *Olympics*. He has finished many national and provincial research projects and published more than one hundred peer-reviewed journal articles.

Professor Luo Shiming is a PhD supervisor at Soochow University. He is a board member of the *Congress of Sports History of Northeast Asia* and *Sport History Branch of China's Sport Science Congress*. His research interests are sports history and Olympics. He got his PhD in History. He has been a visiting scholar at University of Kansai and Yokohama National University in Japan and finished several research projects on Japanese sumo and sports culture. He also published more than ten monographs on sports history, including *China's Involvement in the Olympic Games* and *The History of China's*

21 Prof. Cao Shouhe (曹守和 教授 Email: she361@163.com)



Professor Cao Shouhe served as academic leader of Hebei Normal University, director of public physical education department, dean of physical education specialty in the college of Sports and Health, Hangzhou Normal University and director of the master's degree in Sports Humanistic Sociology. The main research direction is Sports History, and current major publications include: *General history of sports in China, seventh volume*, *The history of Chinese sports ideology, modern volume*, *Zhejiang sports history*, etc. Current duty is Teaching Supervision of Hangzhou Normal University. Prof. Cao also holds a concurrent post in Standing Committee Member of Sports history branch of China Sport Science Society and Committee Chairman of Sports History of Zhejiang sports science society.

22 Prof. Dr. Shi Bing (史兵 博士、教授 Email: bingsh888@snnu.edu.cn)



Professor Shi Bing is a PhD supervisor specialized in PE Curriculum and Teaching Theory. His research interests are PE Curriculum and Teaching Theory, Sports Humanistic Sociology. He has published more than 80 peer-reviewed journal articles and books. He is also the dean of College of Physical Education at Shaanxi Normal University.

23 Prof. Dr. Xiong Huan (熊欢 博士、教授 Email: hxiong99@126.com)



Professor Xiong Huan works at School of Physical Education and Sport Science in South China Normal University, in Guangzhou, China. She obtained her BA degree in Sociology in Fudan University and PhD degree at De Montfort University in the U.K. She previously worked at University of College Cork in Ireland and is on the Asian Editorial Board of *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. Her research interests include sociology of sport and body, gender issues and the social changes in contemporary China. She has published books: *Urbanisation and Transformation of Chinese Women's Sport since 1980: Reconstruction, Stratification and Emancipation* (2009); *Body, Society and Sports: Sport under Western Sociological Theories* (2011); *Gender, Body and Society: Theories, Methods and Practice of the Study of Women's Sport* (2016); *Qualitative Research Methods and Applications in Sports Social Science and Humanities* (2017). Her current major project is *Physical Activities and Women's Reproductive body and health*, which is funded by National Social Science Fund.

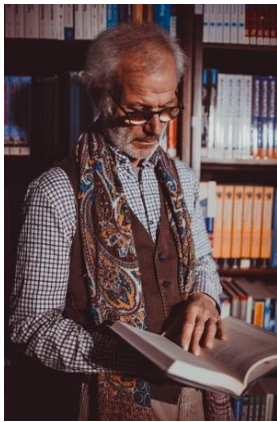
24 Prof. Dr. Lu Zhouxiang (吕洲翔 博士、教授 Email: paullu598@msn.com)



Professor Lu Zhouxiang obtained his PhD at University College Cork, Ireland in 2010. He is the Head of Chinese Studies in the School of Modern Languages, Literatures and Cultures at National University of Ireland Maynooth. His main research interests are Chinese history, nationalism and China's sport policy and practice. Dr. Lu has published 7 books and over 26 book chapters and peer reviewed journal articles. He is an editorial board member of *The International Journal of the History of Sport* (Routledge) and Editor of *Cogent Social Sciences* (Routledge). He is currently working on a new monograph on

Chinese martial arts.

25 Prof. Dr. Peter Herrmann (赫尔曼 博士、教授 Email: herrmann@esosc.eu)



Professor Peter Herrmann studies in Sociology (Bielefeld, Germany - FRG), Economics (Hamburg, Germany - FRG), Political Science (Leipzig, Germany - GDR) and Social Policy and Philosophy (Bremen, Germany - FRG). Currently he works for the Max-Planck-Institute for Social Law and Social Policy [Law-section]. He is also adjunct professor at the University of Eastern Finland (UEF), Department of Social Sciences (Kuopio, Finland), and honorary associate professor at Corvinus University in Budapest, Faculty of Economics, and Department of World Economy. His areas of teaching comprise economics, political science, sociology and law in connection with globalisation.

Abstracts of Papers: Keynote Presentations

大会主报告论文摘要

Indigenous Games as Victims, Casualties or Beneficiaries of Imperialism, Globalization or Sportization

Peter Horton

Australian Catholic University

This cross-disciplinary study delves into the nature and the intensity of the impact of Imperialism, Globalization and Sportization upon indigenous games and competitive sport activities in Mesoamerica, Australia and China. Drawing from the disciplines of anthropology, history, sociology and the sub-discipline of the history of sport a comparative analysis will be undertaken looking at the traditional athletic activities of indigenous peoples whose lands were colonized by an imperial power and how, progressively, these forces eventually impacted upon them. And in many instances sports/games were major components in the process of the cultural imperialism associated with the process of colonization. Recreation, games, sport and active rituals of both the colonizers and the colonized were significant elements of the array of empires both ancient and modern which were triggers for the initial phases of globalization and its parallel extension, sportization. The central elements of imperialism in most contexts were military force, invasion, annexation, subjugation of the colonized people and the suppression or contortion of their cultural practices, religion, language and in some instances, in the ultimate act of genocide, the mass-slaughter of the people of the invaded territories: all case-studies discussed in this study demonstrate this. This comparative analysis will consider how these forces impacted, with differing effects, upon some of the indigenous games and sports inter alia: play; recreational pastimes; games; competitive sporting activities; rituals, religious dances and of groups of some of the original inhabitants of Mesoamerica, Australia and China.

Snow Mountain Confrontation: Olympic Culture and Oriental Fitness Culture Stand Shoulder to Shoulder

Lu Yuanzhen

South China Normal University

Ancient humans formed different races after moving out of the jungle and being far away from Africa. Different geographical and climatic environment formed the origin of cultural communities respectively. Four distinct cultural areas: East Asia, South Asia, West Asia and Europe and the United States, have come into being by the time modern human history arrived. Different types of culture are similarly born with the birth of sports culture, involving fields of games, sports, athletics, fitness, health and military practice. Meanwhile, different types of sports culture form their own systems with respective strengths. There are two kinds of sports culture in the world that are eye-catching. One of them, rooted in the agricultural civilization, is the Oriental Sports and Health Culture whose core is Chinese

civilization. It has formed its distinctive features by taking the conservation of health as the objective and Gong-Cao Martial Arts as the basic means. The other, the competitive culture, is based on the nomadic culture, fishing-trade culture and city-states culture. It is eventually build within the industrial civilization, existing in Europe and America and featuring the Olympic Games sports meeting. These two kinds of sports culture are constantly apart from each other because of geographical distance and traffic blocking, becoming two remarkable world sports culture just like shen (Orion) and shang (Antares) stars in the sky. The modern Olympic Games sports meeting, which is originated from the ancient Olympic Games sports meeting, took only a hundred years to firmly occupy the dominance of the world's sports culture and produced a negative trend towards the simplification of sports culture.

The Oriental Sports and Health Culture, has experienced a long history of development. Although there are still a lot of contents and methods of it relying on theoretical explanations on the basis of experience and metaphysics, it has effectively solved certain problems concerning health and life span of the Chinese nation, and has been on the way to being prevailing. The Chinese sports culture in Han and Tang dynasties have constantly been ignored by the world sports history. The highly prosperous development of sports culture in the Tang Dynasty benefited from the cultural exchange led by the Silk Road, which once again confirms this very view of culture: cultural exchange and blending is the driving force to promote the progress of human history. The fact that oriental and western sports cultures exist respectively is the decision and arrangement of history advancing. The Oriental Sports and Health Culture are fully capable of standing in the near future beside the Olympics, responding to cultural issues regarding human health from different angles. Being able to make this occur, could be viewed as a representation of a great contribution to the world's sports culture made by Chinese sportsmen.

Nationalism, Tradition and Modern Martial Arts

Peter Lorge

Vanderbilt University

Although most Asian martial arts can connect themselves to historical practices of fighting, the forms of fighting currently being practiced were actually created in the 19th and 20th centuries. Modern martial arts like Taekwondo, Judo, and Wushu were created in response to Western or modern sports and physical culture. Despite this, they have become symbols of their respective traditional cultures. Because modernity is defined by the rise of the nation-state, one of the most important questions of modernity is national identity. For non-Western cultures, modernization has meant Westernization and therefore separation from their distinctive cultures. This has also been true of physical culture. Martial arts is one of the few remaining aspects of culture that can claim to be pre-modern (traditional), pre-national, and therefore culturally authentic.

The Present Status and the Future of Korean Traditional Martial Arts

Myung-Hwan Yang

Jeju National University

Korea, which has a history of more than five thousand years, has formed the cultural soil of traditional martial arts as deeply rooted in its long history. However, unlike most countries that have made political, economic, and cultural modernization around the twentieth century, Korea has experienced a disruption of the national culture called Japanese colonial period, and uncontrollable Missing-Link in the history of traditional martial arts. The purpose of this study is to investigate what Korean traditional martial arts, which are facing the new 21st century, have experienced the cultural revolution process to overcome limits of previous era.

In addition, in order to carry out the above research purpose, the research was conducted based on the literature review of first and second data related to the traditional martial arts. As a result, the following conclusions can be drawn. First, when 'Traditional Martial Arts Promotion Law' was established in 2008 by law, it provided a policy ground for systematic traditional martial arts promotion. Second, academic research on Korean traditional martial arts in the 21st century has been steadily carried out by specialized academic journals and academic groups related to physical education such as The Journal of Korean Alliance of Martial Arts (1999~), Journal of Martial Arts (2007~), Taekwondo Journal of Kukkiwon (2010~), Journal of the World Society of Taekwondo Culture (2010~), Journal of the International Association for Taekwondo Research (JIATR) (2010~). Third, as a result of continuing efforts for globalization of traditional martial arts from 2010, the UNESCO International Martial Art Center was established in Cheongju, Korea in 2017 and the Cheongju Martial Art Mastership (2016) was held in September 2016 and the organizational foundation has been strengthened to improve as a hub of traditional martial arts around the world. In order for a lifestyle to evolve into a certain cultural element, a turning point for a long history and leap forward should be premised. In the same context, Korean traditional martial arts, which have drifted through experiencing a tough season against its will, have prepared a social-cultural turning point in the 21st century through repeating policy, academic, and organizational maturity. The footstep of Korean traditional martial arts will be the cornerstone of social-cultural evolution for the re-leap, and this research is also expected to be a basis for maturing the academic soil for its re-leap.

Research on Sports History: Values and Prospects

Tan Hua

South China Normal University

The teaching of the history of sport aims to help students build an insightfully theoretic understanding of the panorama of sports development from past to present. It highlights the training of thinking habit and competence of seeking causality in various social contexts. Historical research in sports domain in China has been for more than a hundred years; however, it did not change from data collection or narration into a systematic data analysis. It has a larger gap comparing with researches in the West. This study points out the main differences in sports historical research between China and the West from the three aspects.

Firstly, scholars in China who have attended the international conferences of sports history or published on the International Journal of history of Sport in the latest 20 years consistently focus on China rather than international sports issues. It leads to the communicational

barriers between scholars in China and the West. Chinese scholars have very less voices in sports history research field internationally. Secondly, the book *A World History of Physical Education: Cultural, Philosophical, Comparative* was edited by Professor DB Van Dalen and published in 1953. This book was organized in an analytical framework from general educational background and objectives to physical educational objectives and methods (in terms of educational philosophy). It helps readers to have a clear clue on sports development in various nation-states in different historical-cultural contexts. In China, however, there are very few desirable sports history books could be comparable even though Chinese sports historians also try to do research on sports in specific regions or time periods in the lens of concepts, institutions and practices in this decade. Thirdly, modern sport was generated from the ancient Greece, Roman and European nations. We also encounter some intractable health issues that could not be explained or solved by modern sports theories in the West. Although China has its own explain on these issues, Chinese sports historians have not built a modern explainable framework on the basis of Chinese indigenous health and physical culture. The result shows that it is a crucial era for Chinese sports historians to improve their academic research qualities to shoulder the responsibility of world sports and Physical Education's future development.

Elite Competitive Sport or Sport for All: Rethinking of National Folk Sport in China **Gu Bai**

General Administration of Sport of China

This article focuses on a critical analysis of elite sport and national folk sport in China. In both the West and the East, sport is part of human life. The primary function of sport is for fitness, leisure and recreation. Competing is mere part of it. To the youth, sport means exciting, winning and competing. In the media lens, sport has been catalyzed, enlarges, strengthened and in some circumstance, misinterpreted. National folk sport, in the context of a relatively closed Chinese society, did not achieve its internationalization. Since China's reform and opening-up in the 1980s, China re-entered the world sports stage to compete at different international sports events. Western sport in China has long been popular due to its clear competitive rules and regulations. In contemporary China, however, national folk sport should insist its own development direction and continue to serve enhancing people's physique, health, leisure and entrainment in its society.

Challenges and Opportunities: Review of Chinese National Sport Development **Xiong Xiaozheng**

Beijing Sports University

There are big differences between Chinese national traditional sport culture and western ones in basic theories, value pursuit, performance and aesthetic judgment. They are two different culture systems. But we always to explain, organize and regulate sport according to the modern western sport knowledge in our recognition, finding and sorting, which may lead to not only the loss of national tradition sport but also the original culture bases. The way out of Chinese national traditional sport is firstly to find its own origin to know its basic theory, secondly to construct its theory system in modern language, thirdly to follow the harmony and different rules in international academic dialogue and fourthly to have modern reforms

on the premise not harming its own characteristics. This essay will discuss about the 3 following aspects: 1) Review of Chinese National traditional sport development by analyzing the four stages of Chinese National Sport Development (“sportization”, “projectization”, “commercialization” and “cultural consciousness”); 2) Achievements and problems of Chinese National traditional Sport development and to find out the reasons of knowing the legal theory bases and reform directions in Chinese National tradition Sport recognition and reform achievements; 3) the Challenges and opportunities in accelerating town building in China, in which part will discuss about the ruin of national traditional sport and social culture in the recent years for the quick development of small town building. It will also discuss the contradictions of rural sport needs and provisions and the new opportunities for national traditional sport development based on the government adjustment of market supply.

Transcending Time and Space: Sports Communication History under the Relics

Witness

Hao Qin

Chengdu Sport Institute

According to these researches about Chinese ancient sports relics. This report try to explain these following points: 1. Games and recreations as two sources of sports, have decided the "Sport" has cosmopolitan and trans-time-space characters. 2. Communication is the core of sports. In the history of human civilization, the originality and communication of sporting events and activity forms are prevalent phenomenon in the world. 3. Sports history research needs break the former national history and nationality history forms, and turn to the anthropology sports cultural history research. 4. The new sports history research are in these fields of philology and archaeology and cultural anthropology and positivist history. These fields need work together. 5. The modernity of sports is cosmopolitan unite with national traits.

Martial Arts Forms East and West—Circulation of Martial Arts Knowledge in 15th and 16th Centuries Fight Books

Daniel Jaquet

University of Geneva

The large corpus of Fight Books documents martial arts knowledge in Europe from the 14th century onwards. The circulation of bodily knowledge on an imperfect media (books) challenges research endeavours regarding this abstract technical literature. The potential didactic use of these books cannot always be attested, while its mnemonic function cannot be challenged. This paper will focus on communication strategies within a selected sample of Fight Books, outlining the use of martial forms' descriptions. These case studies will be compared to the broader context of martial arts knowledge circulation in Asia and its reception nowadays.

Martial Arts: An Asian phenomenon?

Sixt Wetzler

Deutsches Klingenmuseum Solingen (German Blade Museum Solingen)

Martial arts are among the most important cultural “export items” the Asian nations offer to the world. Since the late 19th century, Asian martial arts have been practiced in Europe and the Americas, and had a lasting influence on Western combat sports, self-defense training, and military close quarter combat. With the “Bruce Lee watershed”, Asian fighting systems became a standard topic and image of Western pop culture, and defined the way how close quarter fighting is imagined, depicted, and aestheticized. For many Westerners (and even some researchers), the term “martial arts” is synonymous with “Asian martial arts” – a notion which is not based in reality. Complex, transmittable martial arts systems are known from all over the world, as examples will show. Even though the Asian countries are still regarded as keepers of the most important martial arts traditions the 21st century, martial arts today are a globalized phenomenon. Western countries have acquired important roles for the transmission, transformation, and re-definition of martial arts, and the East cannot remain unaffected by these developments. The talk will discuss the migration and transformation processes by which Asian martial arts became part first of the Western, then of the globalized world; how these processes reflected back into Asia; and how they influenced the Asian martial arts landscape. Relevant examples for the discussion include: Asian martial arts as blueprint for “historical European martial arts” (HEMA) / HEMA as a blueprint for revival of historical Asian styles. The Westernization of full contact sports by MMA / the MMA vs. Taiji bout. Judo, Brazilian Jiu Jitsu, and Sambo: transformations of wrestling. German samurai: Western martial artists in Eastern contexts

A Probe into the Concept of “Wushu”: the family resemblance among

Taolu, Sanda, and Gongfa

Dai Guobin

Shanghai University of Sport

As an overall-concerning fundamental work, the inquiry into “what is Wushu” is bound to be an unavoidable core issue in martial arts academia. Basing on the current definitions of Wushu, this paper, first, conducts a review of the archaeology of knowledge about Wu(武), only to characterize the two widely-accepted interpretations “Wu means ‘carry dagger-axe to fight’” or “Wu means ‘cease fighting’” as Chinese understanding of Wushu from “reality” and “ideality” respectively. Second, starting from the culture history, this paper points out that these two kinds of understanding about Wushu lead to different counterpart cultural practicing methods as “Sanda” (free combat) and “Taolu” (routine) and their responding “Gongfa” (basic techniques). Third, according to concept of family resemblance put forward by Wittgenstein, this paper extracts the common cultural characteristics from Taolu, Sanda and Gongfa, only to find that they are all exercises with adversaries, specifically, Gongfa with substance adversaries, Sanda with symbolic ladder adversaries and live combat adversaries, Taolu with imaginary adversaries in single practice and cooperative adversaries while sparring. Finally, this paper makes an attempt to define Wushu as: a cultural complex on adversaries, pugilism with different kinds of adversaries, including not only substance

adversaries and human adversaries, but also self-adversary and other adversaries.

The Development of Chinese Martial Arts in Taiwan since 1949

Ling-Mei Ko¹, Meng-Chi Ting¹, Ping-Chao Lee²

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In Taiwan, the historical development of traditional Chinese martial arts, or Kuoshu (國術) or Wushu (武術) as they are called today is a diverse one. This paper thus begins with an interpretation of how Chinese martial arts were developed before 1949, the year the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) retreat to Taiwan after losing the Chinese civil war. It then examines how the Chinese martial arts were developed from 1949 to 2015 in the context of Taiwan based on available historical evidence and in-depth interviews. The overarching finding of this study is that there are three major historical periods of Chinese martial arts development in Taiwan. When Chinese martial artists fled to Taiwan with the Nationalists, it started the foundation period. During this period, martial arts studios spread through the country, where people could learn traditional Chinese martial arts skills. In addition, the national school physical education curriculum included martial arts with the aim to popularize the martial arts in schools. However, since the lifting of martial law in 1987, Taiwanese authority began to allow visits to China, moving to a relationship of extensive cultural exchanges. At that time, there was evidence of the attempt of Chinese government to promote competitive martial arts using the term of Wushu by standardizing practice and grading system required for competitions. The Chinese martial arts in Taiwan then entered the period of competitive sports. In this period, standard rules for nationwide competition were established and sports instructor and athletes were trained to participate international Wushu competitions. Currently, Chinese martial arts were modernized, and the emphasis has shifted from combat to performance. During this period, they are practiced for building confidence, mental discipline, and physical strength, learning self-defense skills, recreational pursuit and competition.

The Highland Games and the Formation of the Scottish Identity: A Tradition or An Invented Tradition?

Fan Hong

Bangor University, UK

The Scottish Highland Games or Highland Gatherings as a particular cultural form consist of a number of complex traditions and customs which both mediate and are mediated by the unique pattern of social arrangements. It emerged and developed within Highland society and in Scottish culture. It is regarded as a symbol of Scottish national identity. This presentation will trace how they developed from folk origins to the modern Highland Games in the context of the formation of Scottish national identity. It will examine the relationship between the Highland Games and Scottish social structure and political power and analyze if this Highland tradition is an invented tradition e.g. if the selection of tradition and rituals reflected in this sport form has been affected by a dominant group of people who have had

the power to influence and control the agenda at the Highland Games and political culture in Scotland for the purpose of producing a certain Scottish national identity through the Highland Games.

From *Sepak Raga* to *Sepak Takraw*: The Introduction and Institutionalization an Indigenous Game into the South East Asian Peninsular (SEAP) Games, South East Asian (SEA) Games and Asian Games, 1965 – 1991

Lim Peng Han

University of Malaya

Sepak Raga has been mentioned in the *Malay Annals* in the fifteenth century. It is a rattan ball that can be kicked about by several players to prevent it from touching the ground. Variations of the game was also played in the Riau islands and Sulawesi, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. After the British occupied the Malay Peninsular since 1876, they established the Education Department to expand Malay schools. *Sepak raga* was played among the Malay boys' together with Western sports like football. The rules of *Sepak raga* consisting of two teams kicking the rattan ball across the badminton net was formalised in 1935. During the post-colonial period, the Singapore Sepak Raga Federation was established in 1959 and the Malaya Sepak Raga Association was founded in 1960 to organised competitions. *Sepak raga* was included in the 3rd South East Asian Peninsular Games hosted by Malaysia in 1965. In 1966 the game was renamed *sepak takraw* was it was known in Thailand. Since 1977 *Sepak Takraw* continued to be included in the biannual South East Asian (SEA) Games. In 1990 *sepak takraw* was included in the Asian Games, Beijing, transforming indigenous game to be played in a larger international multi-sport event.

Modernity Survival of Folk Sports Cultural Heritage in China: A Case Study of Ping Village and Zhong Village

Zheng Guohua

Shanghai University of Sport

The modernization of social governance is not inconsistent with traditional culture, and social governance should draw on the experience and wisdom contained in traditional culture. Inheriting excellent traditional culture is not only the cultural foundation of the modernization of social governance, but also its due meaning. Folk traditional cultural heritage is the starting point of social governance, and it is the most important task of current social governance to endow the traditional cultural heritage with the significance of the times. Through the investigation and study of the national folk sports culture heritage and the typical case, we can see the different manifestations of the local rural clan, village cadres, folk sacrifice organization, villagers and local governments dealing with the conflicts between folk sports cultural heritage and modernity, see the village cadres to lead after the interaction of folk sports culture participation in village governance. Thus we can see the survival of the modernity of the folk sports culture in China.

Folk Festivals in Contemporary South Korea: Preserving and Promoting Traditional Religious Ideas, Rituals and Ceremonies

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Many contemporary South Korean festivals have been inspired by regional folktales, traditions and popular customs. Others have their roots in the spiritual, religious, or philosophical belief systems that have accompanied, supported and influenced the development of the Korean people over the last 5000 years. In the past, many festivals comprised traditional rituals, art displays, folk games and, of course, spiritual and religious ceremonies. Today, these events are general cultural events that continue to contain spiritual and religious messages. Many, however, have become sanitized and commercialized and offer, primarily, leisure and entertainment opportunities. Therefore, their spiritual and religious elements, which used to define these ancient festivals, have become less prominent. The purpose of this paper is to account for the spiritual and religious underpinning of several popular Korean festivals. At the same time, the question whether events and festivals focus more on the new, modern South Korea and/or preserve the past and thus help old spiritual religious ideas to survive will be addressed. This study shows how several contemporary festivals contribute to the survival of old ideas in a modern, high-tech society but also reveals the increasingly performative nature of traditional of shamanistic, Buddhist and Confucian practices in contemporary settings.

Diplomacy and Politics through Indigenous Sports Events: Israel's Relations with South Korea and Malaysia

Guy Podoler

University of Haifa

In 1950 Israel moved away from a policy of nonalignment when it supported the U.S. and South Korea in the Korean War. Concomitantly, and during the years that followed against the background of the Israel-Arab conflict, Israeli policy makers discussed and implemented ways to approach the different states that constitute the continent to which Israel belongs. While Israel managed to establish formal ties with some of the Asian states, including South Korea, no diplomatic relations were formed with states such as Malaysia. My talk examines the role sports played in Israel's relations with these two states until the 1970s. Against the background of Israel's gradual expulsion from Asian sports, I assess the ways indigenous sports events and games were used as tools of both engagement and exclusion. Thus, I offer an historical perspective on sports diplomacy during a crucial period in the region.

The Comparative Study on the Modern Transformation of the Traditional Sports between China and Japan: from the Cultural Perspective

Pan Dong

Jinan University

From a perspective of the cultural study, based on the principle of cultural taxonomy, and with the support of theory about “*intrinsic value and extrinsic value*” of the cultural district,

this paper studied the modern transformation of the national and traditional sports both in China and Japan by the way of cultural comparative study. It comes to the conclusion that both Chinese and Japanese national and traditional sports began their modern transformation during the historical period of “*the spreading of western influences to the east*”, while the cultural type, the feature and the inner regulatory mechanism are the influential factors that resulted the difference between the two countries, and the “time lag” can be found in three dimensions, that is, time, space and main feature. All these findings are enlightening not only when we try to study the modernization of the Chinese national and traditional sports but also when we try to find the path and strategies of transformation.

The Middle East Puts FIFA in a Bind

James Dorsey

University of Würzburg

Middle Eastern politics have long bedevilled global soccer governance. Just as world soccer body FIFA thought that it had put behind it six years of political and corruption scandals, the worst in the group’s 113-year history, the Middle East’s complex politics again reared its head. The double-barrelled Middle Eastern onslaught coupled with moves to repopulate FIFA’s ethics committee suggested that little had changed since the fall in 2015 of disgraced president Sepp Blatter and the rise of Gianni Infantino.

FIFA’s efforts to manoeuvre the minefield of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute and a US Department of Justice investigation that has led to the indictment of scores of FIFA officials on corruption charges indicated that little since had fundamentally changed. FIFA’s failure to suspend six soccer teams based in Israeli settlements on the West Bank that play in Israeli leagues in violation of FIFA guideline was in line with the group’s longstanding selective application of its rules and regulations. In failing to suspend the teams, FIFA moreover flunked a first test of its willingness to adhere to newly adopted United Nations-based human rights standards.

The dispute over the teams as well as the resignation of FIFA Council member Sheikh Ahmad al-Fahad al-Sabah, a member of the Kuwaiti ruling family and one of the most powerful men in international sports, after his name was linked to the US investigation, laid bare the relationship between sports and politics. The two issues served as evidence of the fallacy that sports and politics are separate, a fiction upheld by all international sports associations.

Locked into a bitter power struggle within Kuwait’s ruling family, Al Sabah opted like his opponents to fight their battles on the back of international sports. As a result, all international sports associations have suspended Kuwait on charges of political interference with sports. The suspensions overlooked the fact that Al Sabah was as guilty as the Kuwaiti government.

The significance of the Israeli-Palestinian and Kuwaiti battles being fought out in international sports goes beyond the intricacies of Middle Eastern politics. They illustrate the

knots in which international sports associations tie themselves by continuously maintaining that sports and politics are separate.

A Study on the Revitalization of China's Ancient Archery from the Perspective of Cultural Globalization

Luo Shiming

Soochow University

Archery is an important form of Chinese ritual culture and also primary competitive sports event in ancient China. This paper will first analyze how local archery rituals provided a lens to see the noble spirit of the Chinese ancient archery. It then focuses on how they could generate local elite's culture in various regions in China. In the context of cultural globalization, the revitalization of China's ancient archery assists the reconstruction of Chinese national spirit and the development of Chinese national sports cultural heritage; meanwhile, it also involves in the building of healthy lifestyle in contemporary China. Moreover, this paper also uncovers that the development of world sport requires a participating of cultural diversity of different nations in the world. It concludes that Chinese ancient archery is a rational cultural choice regarding to China's contribution to the reconstruction of world sports culture.

Some Problems Needing Attention in Inheriting and Developing Chinese Traditional Sports Culture

Cao Shouhe

Hangzhou Normal University

Economic and cultural globalization is bound to affect the survival and development of the traditional Chinese sports culture. In order to make it occupy certain space and position in future world sports culture, there are a few issues that need to be paid attention:

- (1) Facing globalization, it is necessary to have an open attitude, but also a sense of crisis and urgency.
- (2) To rediscover and interpret the original characteristics and modern significance of Wushu, Cuju, Yangsheng, Lishe and other traditional sports activities.
- (3) To accurately grasp the connotation and extension of sports culture and follow the development rules of sports.

Environmental Adaptation and Sports Culture Selection: A Study on the Sports Culture of the Bonan Minority

Shi Bing

Shaanxi Normal University

The Bonan Minority is one of the 56 ethnic groups in China, which has a rich and splendid sports culture tradition. However, the survey shows that most of their traditional sports have gone disappearing and only a few people know about it, and no one has engaged it in their lives. This paper mainly adopts the method of field investigation, repeated visits to the Bonan Minority villages for an in-depth conversation with villagers of the Bonan Minority. After consulting documents thoroughly to sort out the traditional ethnic sports of the Bonan group, and meanwhile through the comparison, tracing investigation and other methods to analyze reasons for the loss of Bonan ethnic traditional sports. The study shows that there is a significant relationship between environment and sports culture changes. The change of ethnic production environment will directly affect its living environment, which will lead to the adaptability of the ethnic group to the production and living environment, and then will influence on the selection of sports culture.

From Exclusion to Inclusion: The Change of Women's Role in Chinese Folk Sports and Physical Culture in the Modern Era

Xiong Huan

South China Normal University

The physical culture of Chinese folk sport was embedded with religions and rituals, which were predominately ruled by men. In many folk sports practices, women were excluded from the formal performance because of religious reasons. However this situation had been changing along with the transformation of the forms and meanings of folk sports in modern China. Women had been involved in and played an important role in the performance and practices of folk sports/activities nowadays. Taking Ba-mountain Dance for an example, this paper, by using literature and oral history, aimed to find out: 1) in which ways women's role in folk sports practices had been changed; 2) the economic, political, social and cultural forces that made the change happen; 3) women's own understanding and interpretation of the meanings of the change towards their life and status in their communities. The paper finally would discuss whether the modernisation, especially the secularization of Chinese folk sports would contribute to the reconstruction of gendered culture in sport, in which women's subjectivity could be acknowledged and embodied.

Shaolin, Kung Fu Movies and National Identity

Lu Zhouxiang

Maynooth University

The Shaolin Monastery in Dengfeng is considered to be the epicentre of Chan Buddhism. It is also well known for its martial arts tradition and has long been recognised as a unique Chinese cultural heritage site and an important symbol of the Chinese nation. This paper explains the role Shaolin kung fu novels and movies in the construction of a national identity

among the Chinese people. It points out that wuxia novels and movies produced in the 20th century functioned as important vehicles for the maintenance and reinvention of nationhood. They served two purposes: retrieving traditional Chinese culture and constructing a modern Chinese national identity. As the cradle of Chan Buddhism and a centre of Chinese martial arts, Shaolin was regarded as a symbol of indigenous virtue and strength and therefore became a popular theme in novels and movies. Living in an era of rapid social transformation and influenced by the prevailing nationalism generated by revolutions, foreign aggressions, imperialist occupations and wars, Chinese novelists and movie producers consciously or unconsciously used legendary Shaolin heroes and Shaolin kung fu to invent a cultural identity, and aided the construction of a collective modern national identity among the Chinese during the infancy of the Republic. These wuxia novels and movies, in turn, helped Shaolin lay a rhetorical claim to Chinese identity.

**The Particular and the Universal: Indigenous Sports for the Integrity of the
Global Village
Peter Herrmann**

University of Eastern Finland

Can we speak of a tension between particular and universal as anthroponomical and anthropological parameter? And can Indigenous Sports be seen as an answer that allows bridging the extremes? The aim is to present theoretical thoughts that shed some light on the relationship. The reference is not primarily the analysis of the status quo. Reference is made to the potentiality in the understanding of a ‘Marxist existentialism’, searching for what is possible, i.e. what is inherent in the reality. Four strands of contemporary debates on societal development are taken as lines of reference:

- Commons as social process
- Commons as non-commodifiable goods
- Commons as right
- Commons as constitutive factor of shared space

Indigenous sports can be seen as one elementary dimension of such constitutive constellation – also presenting the tension between conflict and harmony. Conclusions will concern the perspectives for societal action for developing emancipative strategies around indigenous sports.

Abstracts of Papers: Panel Presentations

专题报告论文摘要

Panel 1: Globalization and the Development of Indigenous Sports Culture in Asia

专题 1: 全球化和亚洲民族传统体育文化

Responder or Promoter? Investigating the Role of Nation-State in Globalization: the Case of China's Wushu Policy Tan Tien-Chin

National Taiwan Normal University

It is believed that the rise of China is one of the most important trends of the upcoming century. As a matter of fact, in the globalizing age, China's influence on the world politics, economy and culture has become more and more significant. Moreover, China has also expanded its power to the field of elite sport. With the most medals won (51 gold, 21 silver and 28 bronze) in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, China outran the U.S. and became one of the world sports power. Nevertheless, after the success in the Beijing Olympics, China still holds the ambition as to make Wushu (Chinese Martial Arts) a legitimate Olympic sport.

Compared with the researcher's previous works, which mainly focused on how Chinese government responded to the cultural values of western elite sport, this research puts the emphasis on how Chinese government takes advantage of its power to promote its local sport and further bring it onto the global stage. The political and cultural phenomenon, which deals with the expansion of the East as such, is what we want to focus on the most. Since Wushu is so much different from any of the western-originated sports, understanding the motivation under which China wants to promote the globalization of Wushu becomes even more important. Besides, there is also urgent need to have a deeper insight into what are hidden behind the Chinese government's actions if we want to understand more about the role of nation-states, which is usually described as passive or even disappearing (Ohmae, 1990, 1995, 2008) within the debates of globalization.

Aside from the role of the Chinese government and its strategies toward the globalization of Wushu, we also hope to understand the difficulties and challenges China has faced with during its promotion of the globalization of Wushu. Therefore, this research will bring contributions both to Wushu promotion and policy-making practically, and to debates and discussions over globalization and sport academically.

A Further Study on Traditional Ethnic Sports

Chen Ning and Chen Xi

Wuhan Textile University; Wuhan Sports University

Employing such methods as literature review and logical analysis while reflecting on the achievements achieved in studies of traditional Chinese ethnic sports in recent decade, the research group launched a study on the definition of traditional Chinese ethnic sports and the taxonomic traditional Chinese ethnic sports in terms of theory, methodology, principle, classification results, application and review. This paper holds that 1) The existing concepts of traditional Chinese ethnic sports do not conform to a logic form——universal proposal. To better define that concept, the research group based the study on the discovery of the connotation and denotation. 2) The existing classification theory, principle and methodology is mainly predicated on the guideline of the contemporary competitive sports, which holds that the taxonomic principle and methodology shall be established on the following sequence: commencing the study form the point of logic theory, using the field concept as the basis while integrating other disciplines as the classification ground. 3) Based on the theory, principle and method of classification, the research group has reconstructed the classification table of traditional Chinese ethnic sports and is convinced that the empirical research of classification will provide the inheritance and development of traditional Chinese ethnic sports with source material that are of more degree of universal application.

Globalization and Nationalization: Reflections on the Cross Cultural Communication of Chinese Traditional Sports

Sun Chenchen

South China Normal University

Through different historical stages of sports globalization, this paper analysed the dialectical relationship between globalization and nationalization, other and self, modern and traditional. Therefore, reflection on the cross cultural communication of Chinese traditional sports. The first stage of sports globalization, from the industrial revolution to the Second World War. With the expansion of colonialism, the innovation and diffusion of western sports carrying the metaphor of “cultural imperialism” affected the culture confidence, but also caused the adaptability change of national traditional sport. The second stage of sports globalization, after the Second World War, with the nation's independence, non-western countries gradually entered the global center, the original western modern sports played the responsibility of “cultural nationalism” in non-western countries, and non-western traditional sports also opened the course of global communication. The third stage of sports globalization, with the end of the cold war, the development of information technology media, and the rise of consumption culture, multicultural conflict of sport globalization has brought some crisis to the culture identity of national traditional sports, but also provided some opportunities for its cross cultural communication.

Therefore, taking the historical and contemporary background of globalization into consideration, reflection on the cross cultural communication of Chinese traditional sports, there are the following points we should pay attention to: Firstly, avoiding cultural centralism.

We should abandon the cultural resistance mentality, examine the dialectical role of modern sports communication in non-western countries, don't partial emphasis on the negative influence of western sport cultural hegemony, we should objectively evaluate its positive value in promoting the development of modernization in non-western countries, so we will avoid the "Oriental cultural centralism" displace "the western culture centralism". Secondly, sticking to cultural subjectivity. We should establish the discourse system and value consciousness of Chinese traditional sport, reasonably absorb the western discourse theory and establish the localized discipline system, in order to formation the "self explanatory" rather than cater to "the other imagination". Thirdly, culturing the global vision. We should not too emphasize the difference of national traditional sports culture to regardless to understand the others culture specificity; we should have a global perspective, with the perspective of cross cultural comparison, understand and accept the differences of the others. Fourthly, focusing on the individual care. Individual's self expression and value realization become the axis of the global culture. Therefore, the cross cultural communication of Chinese traditional sports should base on the respectful for the individual value cognitive, value choice and value realization, to give the inner strength and build group value consciousness for the cross culture communication of Chinese traditional sport.

Thus, we hope that the cross cultural communication of Chinese traditional sport would promote the understanding between different civilizations rather than confrontation, promote world cultural diversity and non homogeneity, and promote the integration of the world cultural diversity and non isolation.

Commercialization and Globalization of Indigenous Sports in China

Gao Zhaoyu

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

The study aims to discuss and analyze the indigenous sports in China under the background of sports globalization and commercialization. The originality and development of human sports is characteristic of native or indigenous, which also lays the foundation for globalization of modern sports. In the course of sports globalization, the cognizance of native or indigenous sports tends to have controversy. Despite the importance of sports globalization, there are not so many academic articles on the topic in China. Seminal work has been conducted by Huang & Fan in 2015, which study the governance of Chinese basketball in the context of globalization. In addition, Fan & Lu (2013) study the professionalization and commercialization of Chinese football. Our paper will mainly use interviews, official documents and media reports, which offer us alternative perspectives and makes the data richer and more valid and reliable. It is suggested that the Chinese indigenous sports should realize the tendency and deal with their relationship with globalization and commercialization.

Body · Experience · Imagination: The Collective Memory of Chinese Martial Arts

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Non-Chinese people develop different attitudes toward Chinese martial arts: curious, suspicious, confused or misunderstanding. This is a normal phenomenon, because this world allows different people to live in different ways. We think the first step to understand Chinese martial arts is to find out Chinese people's minds on these ancient arts. This paper is to seek and analyze these minds which we define as collective memory. We find that the source of collective memory about Chinese Martial arts originates mainly from Wushu inheritors, ordinary practitioners and intellectuals. They respectively perceive martial arts more or less through bodily practicing, eidetically or wildly reflection. Then, they draw upon Wuxia novels, action movies and daily discourses to provide Wushu materials for consumers.

Acceptance, Participation and Exportation: The Impact Sports' Integration Development in Northeast China Had on Chinese Sports Internationalization

Li Xiang and Dong Chuansheng

Shenyang Sport University

Since modern times, following the invasion modern sports entered in the field of Chinese sports cultural, Chinese sports has started the internationalization process during which Northeast China has played a very important role.

The Northeast Local Chronicles, newspapers and other original materials are used to research the process how the integration development of sports in Northeast China has advanced sports internationalization in China, analyzing the profound significance of the process and its reasons. The study not only confirms the influence of sports integration development in Northeast China on Sports internationalization of China, also explores and paves the way for the outstanding contribution of Chinese sports culture to the development of international sports culture today.

The research indicates that since modern sports entered Northeast China, they have paralleled, conflicted and integrated with traditional sports. Northeast China has equipped with the global vision, talent acquisition, equipment and policy support for the exchange of sports internationalization. As a result, Northeast China had provided a platform to train the first Olympic athlete in Chinese history, which allowed Chinese sports to progress from passively being forced to participate in international affairs to becoming an active part of it; therefore, started a new era of internationalization of sports in China.

Research on the Popularization of Chinese Traditional Ethnic Sports to ASEAN

Yin Jilin and An Yanwei

Qinzhou University

By way of literature review and interview of experts in the field, the paper studied the

principles of popularizing Chinese traditional ethnic sports and related popularization strategies in ASEAN, popularization contents and categories, and modes and approaches of popularizing. The results show that contents of popularizing Chinese traditional ethnic sports to ASEAN amount over 120 items, involving three aspects--material culture, system culture and spiritual culture and covering categories like athletics, games, dances, festival activities, health preserving, etc.. There are three modes of popularization: Chinese people spread the sports proactively, overseas Chinese create new items and foreigners go and learn sports in China. Popularization approaches include government and wars, immigration and taking refugee, competition and show tours, education and trainings. The study holds that the popularization of Chinese traditional ethnic sports should adhere to the principles of harmony and equality, people-oriented and seeking common points while reserving differences. Only by mastering the commensurability of different traditional ethnic sports' values, finding out the greatest common divisor in cultural development interest, and popularizing with plans and measures under the thinking of "from easy to difficult", can we better promote the mutual benefits within traditional ethnic sport culture.

Study on Tang Dynasty Sports——Base on Tang Poem

Xi Yajian

Shanghai University of Sport

The Tang Dynasty was a dynasty of the few open dynasty in Chinese history and the typical multicultural. National integration has injected new vitality to the Tang Dynasty culture. So Tang culture is no longer the traditional Chinese culture, but Hu and Han unity. Open and diversified development of the Tang Dynasty culture have shown a more vigorous vitality in literature, art, sports and other fields. As Tang Dynasty sports, it is a peak period in the history of ancient Chinese sports development, sports activities naturally become the source of the literary and artistic creation; As Tang Dynasty poetry, it is a product of the multi-cultural, not only the poet's style character, even in the same poet writes, there are many different styles of Psalms.

The study is based on Tang poem, use the method of literature, ancient Chinese text interpretation, logical analysis and other research tools, through the interpretation of the nearly 400 Tang poems, analyze, and organize in order to examine the Tang Dynasty Sports development, to explore the characteristics of the sports culture of the Tang Dynasty and its interaction with the social development, as well as on the later development of sports.

Study shows: Tang and Tang Dynasty Sports have a close relationship. On the one hand, the Tang Dynasty Sports provide a steady stream of content to Tang poem; the other hand, with the sports reflects by Tang poem, we can touch the real physical life in the Tang Dynasty. In addition, from the study of Tang poem perspective, the Tang Dynasty sports are divided into four different stages and every stage has their own basic features.

Of course, the study on Tang Dynasty sports is a good new perspective, it just reflects a part of the Tang traditional sports culture, but not all.

Research on the Protection and Inheritance of National Traditional Sports in the Background of Globalization

Wang Lijun and Tian Zuguo

Hunan University

The purpose of this study is to find out some measures that can effectively protect and inherit the traditional national sports, to adapt to the new environment in the context of globalization. In this paper, the use of literature, expert interviews and other research methods on the background of the traditional national sports protection and heritage research.

In the face of the strong penetration of Western sports, the protection and inheritance of traditional Chinese sports in the existence of small living space, too folklore, a single form of communication, lack of interaction and other issues. The protection and inheritance of national traditional sports need to keep pace with the times. The purpose of this paper is to provide theoretical reference for the protection and inheritance of national traditional sports.

From the Globalization of Dragon Boat Races to the Chinese Ethos Cultural Identity

Yang Hui, Tang Xueli, Tian Zuguo, Li Xiaodong

Hunan University

The dragon is the spiritual totem of Chinese, accompanied by the spreading of Chinese, dragon boat culture as well as spreading all over the world. The dragon boat race was originated in Hunan, Flourished in Asia, Affected the whole world, which is a representative of the globalization of traditional Chinese sports. The dragon boat race has different schools in worldwide, but essentially with the same origin, which demonstrating the spirit of passion when crossing the river, the pride beyond everything and the struggle for the competition. This paper takes dragon boat race culture exist in Yuan Lin, Taipei, Penang as the objects, utilizing the method of anthropology fieldwork, in combination with related literature as well as the comparative analysis. The historical origin, situation analysis, time to celebrate, the rules of contest, organizations, impact, etc will be analyzed. This paper going to find out the basis of dragon boat culture identity, discuss the mode of the globalization of dragon boat race, and how to spread the Chinese national spirit worldwide.

Preservation, Inheritance and Globalization of Chinese Folk Sports

Yu Haijuan and Wang Yan

Suzhou Industrial Park Institute of Services Outsourcing, Soochow University

The purpose of this research is to study Chinese folk sports' developmental rules and modes in order to better preserve and inherit Chinese sports culture and integrate Chinese sports culture elements into global multi cultural system in a time when the western sports culture is prevailing. Although Weifang international kite festival is fairly successful in going global it's not enough to rely solely on this one mode for the development of kite sport and there should be more kite festivals around China. Other folk sports and folk sports culture have not been preserved and inherited like kite and been globalized. Some of the folk sports have not been played regularly. Steps to take: 1. Local financial departments should allocate more fund to

improve public sports spending power and attract more people to pay attention to and participate in folk sports. 2. Promote folk sports in schools, give more class time to folk sports in physical education, intensify work on nurturing young talent, make school a major venue for developing folk sports and provide foundation for inheritance of Chinese folk sports culture. 3. Make greater efforts to preserve and apply for eligible folk sports' intangible cultural heritage status, systematically protect folk sports, offer more incentives to those inheritors, put more efforts in documenting sports culture files and construction of folk sports museums to offer better propaganda platforms for the development of Chinese folk sports culture. 4. Better integrate and develop sports, culture, tourism and leisure in this sports-plus time to ensure fast development of sports industry, sports for leisure and health and implementation of Healthy China 2030. Offer more developmental space and possibilities to Chinese folk sports. 5. Intensify political, economical, cultural and sports cooperation among governments to facilitate people to people exchanges of life styles, entertainment and activities to offer political space and policy guarantee for the development of Chinese folk sports.

Research on the Internationalization of National Traditional Sports

Han Jie

Beijing Sport University

National traditional sports culture is an important part of Chinese traditional culture, It contains the relevant features of traditional culture and the special nature and function of sports culture in our country. To solve the problem of modernization of traditional sports is a question of inheritance and development. First of all, China is the only country in the world with a uninterrupted history that has created a unique form of sports culture with thousands of years. Second, China takes the Han nationality as a center, and shares the cultural structure of cultural achievements with many ethnic minorities creating a rich and colorful pattern of sports culture. Third, China is a conscious and less utilitarian country in the cultural exchange between China and foreign countries. Fourth, the development of China's economic strength provides a foundation for Chinese culture to reach the world. Fifth, China culture not only on the relation between people and people and between nations, have shown grace, peace and soft character. The internationalization of the Chinese nation's traditional sports must be the fate of its destiny. It must be the sign of rebirth and the beginning of a new understanding of the world sports culture.

Study on the Spread of the Internet and National Traditional Sports

Liu Yujie

Anhui Normal University

The wide dissemination of things requires the joint action of different media. With the rapid development of mobile Internet, as well as the dissemination of information fast, convenient and comprehensive, changed the traditional way of information dissemination, it brings new opportunities for the spread of traditional sports in the world: such as (1) the real-name authentication "national traditional sports" weibo, WeChat, blog account, real-time release

the latest information of the traditional sports; (2) set up related links of “national traditional sports”, introducing different types of national traditional sports, and strengthening network interaction; (3) enhance the personalized experience by making “national traditional sports” such as emojis , GIF images, 3D animation, etc. (4) combine with e-sports to develop the “national traditional sports” games APP; (5) register the official website of “national traditional sports”, and publish relevant events, video, products and other information; (6) offer “traditional sports project” network programs, in collaboration with today's popular reality TV show, and other joint transmission way, formed “Internet +” traditional sports dissemination way, expand the national tradition sports influence.

Panel 2: The Protection and Development of National Folk Sports Culture Legacies

专题 2: 民族传统体育文化遗产保护与发展

Study on the Inheritance of Traditional Sports Culture in Northern Anhui of China under the Background of Urbanization

Chen Wei and Luo Guozhen

Huaibei Normal University

Rapid urbanization has led to the deconstruction of the traditional living space as well as the faraway from the rural society, for which a large number of the traditional national sports activities rooted in the agricultural society have become “the Lost Tradition”. Through research, it has been found that in northern Anhui, located in the northern and southern cultural integration, the special geographical and social environment in the era of traditional agriculture created the rich and colorful traditional sports activities such as strong force, health, games, entertainment and so on. Although the process of urbanization has brought some opportunities to a certain extent and individual sports have developed, it still leads more to the plight of traditional sports activities under the influence of internal and external factors. In this regard, the article, from the perspective of daily life, puts forward to cultivate cultural identity and let the traditional sports become a way of life through spiritual home reconstruction, athletics, market, education, improving and promoting the development of the individual association and heritage base and so on to realize the inheritance of traditional sports culture in Northern Anhui of China.

Research on the Protection and Development of Traditional Sports Culture in Nation Shen Jianfeng, Badengnima, Zhang Jiajia

Si Chuan Normal University

Building up the nation with culture has become the consensus of the development of modern countries, while the traditional sports in nation is an important part of national culture, and it is a cultural form characterized by physical activities. Therefore, the protection of national traditional sports culture is not only the need of national development, but also the needs of national cultural identity and cultural transmission. However, the protection of traditional sports in nation should not be only investment or protection for a program and a region, but be fully tapping the value and identity of traditional sports in nation, and making more people to be aware of its unique cultural identity. The traditional sports culture is accepted and diffused by people, which helps traditional sports culture survived and developed naturally. However, it needs to be consolidated by school education and to enhance beliefs of traditional sports cultural among the regional residents. Also it needs to improve the value judgment and orientation of traditional physical culture, and offer general behaviors and habits of the traditional sports in nation through the practice.

Promoting Mag-Indi Ayta Culture and Identity through Games and Sportsfests

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The Aytas are one of 114 indigenous peoples (IP) of the Philippines (NCIP, 2010) who live in Central Luzon. Distinct characteristics of Aytas are their ‘negrito’ features, with short stature, dark skin and kinky hair (Brinton, 1898; Shimizu, 1989; and Seitz, 1998). In February 2013, a Mag-indi Ayta community in Porac, Pampanga decided it was time to document their games.

The Mag-Indi Aytas are one of six subgroups of Aytas in the four provinces that surround the Mt. Pinatubo area of the Zambales Range. Initially, the community elders did not think much of their games, because they already knew these by heart. However, two significant events led to their change of views. First, the Department of Education required all the IPs to come up with a curriculum for the IP Education policy. And second, while this was being prepared, the elders learned in a seminar on languages that theirs was considered as ‘endangered’. They then realized that if they could lose their language, they could also lose their games. And the loss of both meant that they could also lose their identity. And so the elders asked to have their games documented. In Sangalang-Aseron and Peneyra (2014), 27 games were documented in a manual co-authored with the community. This paper narrates the journey of the Aytas in promoting their cultural identity among themselves, as well as with non-Ayta neighbors and friends.

After the written documentation of games, the elders promoted the manual among other Ayta community neighbors through their own version of ‘sportsfests’. Two sportsfests and three fiestas from 2013 to 2017 have been organized and participated in by the community to showcase their culture among Aytas and non-Aytas. A third sportsfest is currently being planned for October 2017. Through narratives, this paper presents the evolving sentiments and meanings of Mag-Indi Aytas on sport and games in the sportsfests. In the end, the games and sportsfests have become means to present the Aytas as able to facilitate their inclusion in the modern world yet remain true to their roots and traditions.

A Study on Playing Football on the Cold Food Festival (Hanshi Cuju), a Festive

Customs in Ancient China

Lin Qiuju and Lv Liping

Anqing Normal University

“Kicking the ball on the Cold Food Festival” (hanshi cuju) is a festive custom in ancient China, though the exact time and place of its origin remains to be clarified. It has been generally believed to be initiated in the Han Dynasty, flourished in the Tang Dynasty, prolonged in the Song Dynasty and decayed in the Yuan and Ming Dynasty. The paper intends to make clear its development so as to discover its historical and contemporary value.

Research on Inheritance and Protection of Manchu Traditional Sports Culture in Liaoning Based on Culture Place Theory

Liang Huawei and Yuan Yandong

Henan Polytechnic University

Through documents research, historical research and logical method, the paper uses the Cultural Place Theory to explain the generation setting of Liaoning Manchu traditional sports, the inheritance path and the restriction bottleneck. On this basis, it also puts forward the protection path of Liaoning Manchu traditional sports culture place.

The research shows that natural culture place, production and life culture place, unique military and royal sports culture place, as well as rituals and festival customs culture place are the generation setting of Manchu Traditional Sports. The inheritance path of the Liaoning Manchu Traditional Sports has gone through the evolutionary logic of ancient “Culture Place”; modern “Culture Place” and contemporary “Culture Place”; The restricted field environment change, single inheritance paradigm, the spatial transformation of cultural identity to cultural anxiety and variable factors of Culture Place constitute the bottleneck of modern Manchu Traditional Sports “Culture Place”. The only way to make Liaoning Manchu traditional sports culture be generally recognized is to strengthen the “Culture Place” protection of endangered heritage of Manchu Traditional Sports, construct the sports culture circle, restore the traditional culture place, innovate the development model and explore the protection space of National Traditional Sports.

A Study on the Cultural Origins and Sustainable Development of Tibetan “Colorful Sacred Arrow” in Jianzha, Qinghai

Cao Leyi^{1,2} and Shi Bing¹

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This paper studies the origin, cultural connotation, development status and challenges of the “Colorful Sacred Arrow” by means of literature research, interview and field observation. It is found that as a regional traditional ethnic sport culture, the “Colorful Sacred Arrow” culture is derived from the “Sacred Arrow” culture, which reflects the worship and belief of the Tibetan people as well as their longing for a good life. The “Colorful Sacred Arrow” culture is also facing various challenges, for example, the ox-horn bow craft is lost, the traditional wooden arrows are being replaced, and the environment of the inheritance and development of the “Colorful Sacred Arrow” culture have changed. Therefore, we put forward the following recommendations: 1. Promote an in-depth integration of traditional sports culture and modern sports civilization. 2. Achieve the integration and unification of the theory and practice of archery. 3. Strengthen the organic combination of the competitive sport and national fitness. 4. Intensify the coordinated synchronization between the “Colorful Sacred Arrow” project development and traditional ethnic sports education. 5. Deepen the harmonious development of the industrialization and connotation of archery. 6. Focus on the cultural protection and innovation of “Colorful Sacred Arrow” to promote its sustainable development.

**Study on Protection and Inheritance of Meihuaquan in Leijia Village of
Henan Qingfeng
Lei Yuanyuan**

Soochow University

The author as the descendant of Meihuaquan in Leijia village transmit clan have the responsibility and obligation to protect and inherit the ancestors handed down the valuable legacy. Through consulting a large number of literature and relatively intact ancient texts, and interviewing outstanding descendants of Meihuaquan to comb the contribution of the “Meihuaquan in Leijia village” in China's traditional Wushu culture development history and the current development predicament of protection and inheritance. There are credible data records that Leijia Village Meihuaquan has a long history, with a relatively ancient routine, is the only one only large frame to palm-based, palm fist combination of routines. During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution of China, Meihuaquan was characterized as a reactionary organization, known as the “superstitious sects and secret societies”, and suffered unfair treatment. At present, the Leijia village Meihuaquan has been named as the intangible cultural heritage of Henan Province, but not enough to really change the “past want to learn not teach, now want to teach do not learn” protection and inheritance problems.

**Speculation on Origin of Skiing– Reflection from Altay Prehistoric Rock Carving
Wu Xiaohua, Zhao Zhijun, Yu Liqiang, Li Yugang**

Jilin Insititute of Physical

In this thesis, the reasons for the approval of the conclusion that the ancient Chinese skiing originates from Xinjiang Altay Prefecture are discussed and the conclusion is obtained through expert argumentation. The documentary method is applied to summarize the theories of origin time and area of skiing in the world and it is believed that the ancient skiing has the multiethnic and multiregional characteristics. Meanwhile, the reflection and discussion are made on the excavation, protection and inheritance of ancient skiing culture, the difference between ancient skiing and modern skiing and the problems appearing during the development of Chinese modern skiing.

**A Study on the Traditional Sports Eagle Dance Culture of Tajik Nationality in Xinjiang
Liu Feng^{1,2}, Shi Bing², Guo Zhendong³, Pa er ha ti.Mai mai ti¹**

¹ Xinjiang University; ² Shaanxi Normal University; ³ Yan'an University

Traditional sports of Xinjiang Tajik are rich in both content and style, Eagle dance is the representative cultural projects and important part of Tajik traditional sports culture, also is the first selected national intangible cultural heritage in Xinjiang. By using literature analysis, field visits, expert interviews and other methods, this paper studied the Tajik Eagle dance and discovered that: Eagle dance culture has a long history, rich and varied forms of exercise; clothing is related to the totem worship of the nation; the musical instruments have unique characteristics. The main forms of the movement are Chapel Suzi, Mallis, La poi_(Tajik eagle dance form of movement: See below pictures). Cultural characteristics: a huge regional characteristic, rich ethnic customs, sports and dance blending, self-entertainment and

performance of the unity; highlight a variety of social functions. However, with the accelerating globalization, a strong culture of vulnerable cultural invasion and lifestyle changes and so on, Tajik unique national characteristics of the Eagle Dance is confronted with crisis. Therefore, to fully tap and promote Xinjiang Tajik National sports non-material cultural heritage resources is of great theoretical and practical significance to promotes the development of traditional minority sports, create economic benefits, expanding tourism market, Harmonious national culture and many other aspects.

Migration and Heritage: The Critical Choice of Yao Traditional Sports

Tang Xiafang and Tian Zuguo

Hunan University

In order to further understand the relationship between the conformation of traditional sports and migration of Yao, and explore the relationship between migration and heritage of Yao traditional sports. The article adopted the method of literature and logic analysis to study the influence of Yao ethnic group migration on the traditional sports.

The results obtained that the influence of ethnic migration on the conformation of Yao traditional sports is mainly manifested in the change of traditional sports' content, form and function. Migration led to the prosperity of Yao traditional sports, and the continue of heritage. The findings of our research suggested that the migration of Yao is a critical choice for Yao traditional sports' heritage, it can be said that the history of Yao is a history of migration. The study can provide a historical reference for the research of Yao traditional sports.

The SWOT Analysis of the Development of Anhui Flower-drum Lantern Sports Culture under the Health China Strategy

Zhao Xiaojiang and Li Changqing

Bengbu Medical College

Taking health China strategy as the research background, this paper analyzes the internal and external factors of Anhui flower-drum lantern sports culture by means of literature, logical reasoning and SWOT analysis. The research shows that the development of Anhui flower-drum lantern sports culture. The internal strength is a long history, which reflects the characteristics of our traditional national sports, and internal weaknesses are the existence of martial art barriers, the subsequent lack of talent, and theoretical research lagging behind; External opportunities offer national policy support, which have a good mass base; External threat comes from the modernization and diversification of sports, and the government management department is lack of scientific guidance, and four kinds of strategies should be implemented: pioneering, striving, resisting and conserving.

The Comparative Study of Chinese and Korean Radiography in the Perspective of Cultural Inheritance

Chen Mei and Tian Zuguo

Hunan University

Analysis of cultural heritage of China, South Korea archery development impact. By using the method of literature and logic analysis, combining with the basic principles of ethnic history and sports history, the author tries to explain the radiological culture of China and South Korea.

Whether in China or South Korea, cultural inheritance is the internal cause of the development of the archery, and the degree of cultural inheritance indirectly affects the rise and fall of the development of archery. The archery is a combination of tradition and modernity. Cultural inheritance is the carrier of the combination of the two. Each country has its own unique archery culture, learning from each other, cul-making, and promoting the better development of ejection

The Inner Link of Wushu Culture and Dress Culture

Wang Tiantian

Fujian Normal University

Broad and profound Chinese martial arts, has a long history; also the Chinese clothing, also affected the Chinese five thousand years. In the long history, they have undergone some changes. In this study, through literature, comparative analysis the origin, martial arts and martial arts and clothing apparel category; Confucianism; brief inquiry and martial Arts and costumes the modern trend of development, to verify the correlation between that of Chinese culture.

Modernization of Indigenous Traditional Sports: The Integration of Wushu Elements and Aerobics Elements

Wu Fei

Anhui Normal University

Abstract: This paper adopted the literature study method and expert interviews method. Author referred to the literature and consulted experts on Wushu and aerobics. This paper analyze the similarities and differences between Wushu and aerobics based on comparison of them. Conclusion: 1. Both Wushu and aerobics belong to categories of the performance of difficulty lead group. According to the general and individual characteristics of Wushu routines and aerobics, this paper came to the conclusion that the two elements can be mutual integrated. 2. The integration of Wushu and aerobics has improved the popularity and diversity of Wushu, meanwhile, the content of aerobics has been enriched. 3. Therefore, the integration of Wushu elements and aerobics elements have profound meanings. It promotes the development of Wushu and aerobics. Moreover, it plays a role in promoting the modernization of indigenous traditional sports.

Panel 3: Indigenous Sports and Social Development

专题 3: 民族传统体育与社会协调发展的关系与规律研究

A Study of Change and Origination of Chinese Folk Custom Sports Culture of Village in the Process of Modernization

Li Jinjin¹, Zhao Yiming¹, Wang Jia¹, Li Ying¹, Huang Cong²

¹ Shaanxi Normal University; ² Shanghai University of Sport

The purposes of the study have two sides: 1) to give the summary and analysis about the changes of Chinese folk custom sports culture of village in the process of modernization. 2) to discuss the origination of the transition of Chinese folk custom sports culture of village in the process of modernization. The research methods of this study are the combination of literature review and field investigation. The study indicates that the changes of Chinese folk custom sports culture of village in the process of modernization are different from each other because of the changes of the internal and external factors. But generally speaking, the changes have encountered unprecedented challenges. The main roots of culture transition include two aspects: 1) the westernization and urbanization of rural society have dispelled the village folk sports' survival soil. 2) the policy of "popularizing sports in the countryside" made by the government has crowded out the village folk sports' cultural space.

Research on the Survival Predicament of Chinese National Traditional Sports and Its Countermeasures under the Background of Modernization

Liu Hui

Ludong University

It is an irresistible trend for the modern society to realize economic and life modernization. Therefore, developing countries are actively or passively involved in the trend of modernization. Meanwhile, realizing the modernization of national traditional sports has been one of the targets pursued by various developing countries to promote the development of sports. During the process of modernization, it is necessary for China to launch a reform on the national traditional sports since it shall be inspected and judged by "the requirements of modernization". This paper analyzes the current status of Chinese traditional sports under the background of modernization and points out that the existing problems in terms of group identification, ecological structure, cultural psychology, cultural exchange and system regulation. At the end, this paper proposes the following countermeasures: promote the protection and inheritance of Chinese intangible cultural heritage of sports and enhance the public understanding and recognition of Chinese traditional sports; strengthen the social ecological protection of traditional sports and play the function of traditional villages and communities; maintain the basic cultural connotation of traditional sports and upgrade its social adaptation; expand the intercultural communication channels of traditional sports and paying more attention to the communicative effects and methods; strengthen the protection and regulation of traditional sports and improve the administration for traditional sports;

reinforce the rational researches on traditional sports and explore the development of traditional sports practice.

Suppression on the Chinese Sporting Spirit by the Confucian Ethics

Lu Yunting and Li Tao

Shanghai University of Sport

From the perspective of the western sport discourse system, China is a country with underdeveloped sports. The predecessors of Chinese sportsmen were the warriors living in the pre-Qin period. After Confucianism gained a dominant position in China, its education of valuing culture over martial arts resulted in the low status of the military men. Although Chinese emperors always advocated the implementation of both the civil and the martial, they actually never put military men to any important post. When it comes to the personalities of the military men, they were often negatively associated with riot, crime and social unrest. From then on, Chinese martial culture divorced with the civil culture. Losing their sublimity, independence and noble halo, the warriors became physical laborers. After the Song and Ming dynasties, warriors who could have become national heroes were reduced to beggars, charlatans, Taoists, monks and other types of homeless people, who formed the prototype of Chinese sportsmen. Their decline caused the no-soldier phenomenon in Chinese society and indirectly shrunk the Chinese physical civilization and sports culture. Modern China must redefine the ultimate social identity of sportsmen so as to complete its modernization transformation.

On Chinese Socio-Ideological Changes and the Formation of Modern Wushu Athleticism

Ma Sheng¹, Guo Peng², Li Wei³

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This paper focuses on the body as a representation of modern culture and as the starting point for a socio-ideological value system which, over the course of nearly a hundred years of social and ideological changes, gradually developed into the Changquan, Taijiquan, and Nanquan forms of Chinese Wushu, and investigates the relationship between the technique's physical development process and these social and ideological changes. Research considers that There follows a deconstruction of the development of Chinese Martial Arts through the use of ideas about cultural creation and cultural nationalism in order to examine the 'true' face of the ideology of Chinese social history and culture.

The Integration of Heroic and Comity: The Evolution and Logic of Liangshan's Heroic Culture

Li Xianguo

Huaibei Normal University

Heroism and courtesy has a different connotation and origin, the former is the warrior has the "loyalty" of the quality of the core, which is the essence of Confucianism. Shandong is the

founding of Confucianism, is the birthplace of Liangshan hero culture, by the warrior heroic and loyalty and Confucian humility and courtesy of the impact of the formation of a chivalrous, in addition to violence as the core, to “Heaven” for the mission of Liangshan hero culture. “Liangshan hero” argument for a long time, the impact is also very wide, that “hero” always Liangshan hero as the best, beam called the heroes of the heroes of the minds of civilians. “Water Margin” is based on Liangshan heroes as one of the four famous works of Liangshan heroes social recognition play a role in fueling, and now with the historical and cultural development and publicity, “Liangshan hero” has become a “culture “And broke through the local boundaries to become the world recognized Liangshan hero culture. But how it is formed and how it is socially recognized is rare. Based on the analysis of social background, this paper expounds its evolution process through ethnic evolution to the process of social identity to discover the social and cultural atmosphere behind it.

Research methods: literature: collection and water Po Liangshan, Water Margin, Heroes and Dongping Lake and other historical data, as the basis for research. Field investigation method: deep stone village (stone temple, from my hometown only 15KM, is my high school place) visit the village inscription content and origin, and stone temple village Nguyen family genealogical records and the story of Nguyen brother As a reference. **Research content:** On the basis of combing the existing literature of Liangshan heroes, this article reveals the process of Ruan's brothers becoming Liangshan heroes through the field interviews of Liangshan brothers' s hometown - Shijie village (now stone temple village) , Through these legends, historical materials, found behind the social culture, and explain the ethnic groups on the Liangshan heroes how to develop into the community to Liangshan hero recognition process.details:1. The source of Liangshan hero culture.2. Shijie Village Nguyen Brothers Liangshan heroes of the evolution of the identity, which includes (1) the group of heroes recognized by the promotion and recognition of the community, coupled with the “Water Margin” on the Liangshan heroes to promote and respected the final formation of a regional characteristics (2) Liangshan area government on the people's oppression and not as a result of the people people are destitute, the heart of resistance increased, increased to stand up against the official recognition of the hero; (3) Liangshan hero mostly from the civilian population or By the government oppressed officials, easy to get people's identity.3. The integration of heroism and comity: the formation of Liangshan hero culture. include:(1) heroic soil: the extensive spread and development of martial arts in Shandong;(2) the state of etiquette: the spread and influence of Confucianism in Shandong;(3) the integration of martial arts and Confucianism: Liangshan hero culture formation.

Conclusion: The formation of Liangshan hero culture is directly related to the social background and the influence of Confucianism. Liangshan heroes from the people or lower official and oppressed after being forced to “forced Liangshan”, and its do as the people and no different, with “Water Margin” fueled, then the formation of Liangshan heroes social identity, and Become a chivalrous, for the heavenly road, robbing the rich and famous, with the passage of time, by the community to give more cultural connotation, and ultimately the formation of widely recognized Liangshan hero culture.

Sports Diplomacy and National Image Moulding

Song Zongpei, Bai Liang, Deng Xinghua

Huizhou University; Shanghai University of Sports; South China Normal University
Sports diplomacy weakens the barrier of ideology and strengthens the national identity. By the methods of documentary, questionnaire investigation and logical analysis, this article researched the China's sports diplomacy and found that China sports competition diplomacy, star diplomacy and sports aid promoted national image remarkably and created the favorable world opinion environment, which could improve Chinese development. The positive implementation of great power diplomatic strategy, the initial formation of sports diplomatic national strategy and the on-going warming of president football diplomacy brought about new development opportunities to promote national image by sports diplomacy in post-Olympic era. In order to improve the new development of national image by sports diplomacy, it is necessary to make sports diplomacy national policy by enhancing top-level design, realize the multi-organizer of sports diplomacy by implementing multitask sports diplomacy and form coordinated development mechanism by integrating sports diplomacy.

The Study on the Symbolization of Prehistoric Body Movements in Rock Arts

Zhang Jie and He Limin

Jinan University; Lijiang Dongba Culture Institute

The contents of prehistoric rock arts around the world contain a large number of body images. This paper explores the types and characteristics of the early human beings' body movements shown in these rock arts and analyzes the symbolic process and the psychological mechanism of them from the perspective of semiotics and cognitive development psychology. The paper concludes that the main forms of early human beings' body movements in the rock arts are hunting, dancing, fighting, farming and miscellaneous acrobatics; the symbolic process of these body movements began with the taking shape of the graphic images of them, in which the three-dimensional body movements were transformed into two-dimensional body images in the rock arts. Then, the process continues as the images of the body movements in the rock arts were gradually separated from the images of the concrete movements in form, and tended to be more simplified and symbolized. And In function, the functions of these body images gradually changed from expressing the real body activities themselves to highlighting the prominent characteristics of them and then extensionally symbolizing other things by means of the symbols of body movements, so far the whole symbolic process from image to symbol was completed; The symbolization of prehistoric body movements in rock arts is the result of human cognitive development, and the symbolic process embodies the development of human thinking from imagery thinking to abstract thinking.

Research on Hakka Martial Culture

Liao Shanglan and Liu Yiyun

Gannan Normal University

Hakka martial arts originated in the central China, mostly arising in the southern Hakka area (border areas of Jiangxi, Fujian and Guangdong), which are typical of characteristic of Hakka ethnic group. Taking Hakka martial arts as the research object and the regional culture as the angle of view, using various research methods and related research results in anthropology, sociology, history, sociology and folklore, we study the formation of Hakka martial culture in terms of the migration of the Hakka population, the origin and the development of Hakka culture. Results show that Hakka martial culture is regional and typical of Hakka ethnic characteristics, and that its formation and development are affected by the migration of Hakka population and the specific human environment, geographical environment, living environment, ethnic relations, politics and economy of their settlements, and are closely related to their admiration to martial arts. The migration, diversity, innovation and integration of Hakka martial culture form the regional and ethnic features of Hakka martial culture, which presents a diversified martial culture model.

Flexible Inheritance and Innovative Development of Ethnic Sports in Shared Economy

Yu Li and Li Zhiqing

Guangxi College of Sports and Physical Education

In recent years, the shared economy has rapidly filtered through numerous fields of the market, bringing about an efficient sharing of resources and a desirable matching of demand and supply. The emerge of economic patterns like the shared bicycles aroused heated discussion on the internet, thus the combination of this new economic pattern and folk sports is standing in good chance of leading another new trend. In a sociological and economical point of view, this paper analyzed the impact of shared economy and folk sports integration, the changes of social structure and ethnic culture of rural China in this new environment as well as the approaches to construct a balance of multiple interests which contributes to ethnic sports' flexible inheritance and innovative development.

The Promotional Relationship between Marathon and Red Cultural Propaganda

——A Case Study of Guang'an International Red Marathon

Li Hai, Jiang Rongrong, Wu Yin

Shanghai University of Sport

With the increasingly attention to the red tourism from the party and government, the economic and social value of the cultural tourism with Chinese characteristics is gradually reflected. Using the methods of questionnaires and depth interviews to stakeholders of the 2017 Guang'an International Red Marathon, through analyzing how Marathon to promote the red tourism and local red culture development, this study aims to exploring the role of sports tourism on city cultural development. Finally, we put forward the following suggestions in terms of marathon promoting the local cultural development: promoting market planning and operation of the sports tourism so as to increase the positive impact on the local marathon red

culture; increasing the supply of diversified products to extend the red tourism industry chain; cultivating local residents' cultural production capacity to increase the impact of red culture in the cultural exchange process; strengthening the connection between events and red culture to further enhance the consumer's cultural identity.

Study on the Development of a Vision of Chaoshan Culture ChaoshanStilt Tigon

Hu Hanran and Yang Xiaosheng

South China Normal University

Tiger-and-lion silt dancing is a kind of southern lion dancing. With its three-hundred-year-long history and a unique performing style, it had been spreading all over the Chaoshan area once. In the view of Chaoshan culture study, by the means of documentary analysis and anthropological investigation, we are going to study the origin of tiger-and-lion silt dancing, including its distinguishing features, current development and development paths. Chaoshan tiger-and-lion silt dancing was originated from southern lion dancing that was popular during Ming dynasty and Qing dynasty. In that time, this kind of dance could unite the folks in order to fight the repression from the government and the invasion from Japan. The head of tiger-and-lion is usually made by woods, with delicate carving and painting; the head is usually surrounded by the foxes' claws as tigers' hair; the tail is usually braided by torn and string-shaped jutes; all these together could represent the inner center of Chaoshan people, which is praying for peace and joy, luck and safeness. As the study has been going deeper and deeper, many following questions need to be answered, And these answers have become more and more important, such as, how to encourage people to participate more in the tiger-and-lion silt dancing, how to promote such culture, how to absorb it into P.E. lessons at school.

National Martial Arts Township: Bozhou, How to Carry on the Tradition of Traditional Martial Arts Under the Concept of 'The Healthy City' is Becoming a New Topic Today

Wang Yuchuan and Chen Wei

Huaibei Normal University

With the development of the times and the change of people's living needs, the effect of martial arts on the fitness and health of modern people is becoming more and more prominent. "National martial arts town"—Bozhou, how to carry on the inheritance of traditional martial arts under the idea of creating the "capital of health" is becoming a new topic today. This paper studies the development of Bozhou health culture and martial arts, and explores the relationship and fit between health culture and martial arts activities. The study suggests that the development of Bozhou Wushu should be based on the current situation of Bozhou health, combined with the current local needs, give full play to its role in health fitness; the use of clear Yang palm, check boxing, mind six eight law and other Bozhou characteristics of boxing and Wuqin play unique style, to strengthen the Bozhou people on the local characteristics of martial arts identity, increase the number of practitioners, both to achieve the role of fitness health and promote the modern heritage of

martial arts.

Research on the Application of VR Technology in the Transmission of National Traditional Sports Culture

Fang Lei and She Dandan

Anhui Normal University; Guangxi Arts University

From the "VR Year of the Year 2015" to the outbreak in 2016, and then to return to rationality in 2017, VR technology to bring people to subversive imagination at the same time, also faced with the test of real development. With the VR (virtual reality), AR (enhanced reality) technology and application of rapid expansion, and its associated emerging industries become a global focus. The traditional sports culture spread more and more dependent on the development of science and technology, the traditional sports culture is affected by the geographical factors, in the process of communication is easy to ignore the birthplace of the natural environment and human environment, so VR technology in traditional sports Cultural transmission process, people can be immersive perception of the birthplace of traditional sports culture environment. In this paper, the use of literature, expert interviews and field investigation method, the current VR technology in the traditional sports culture in the application of the study. The current research suggests that the application of VR technology is mainly embodied in the application of traditional sports culture scene, the traditional sports culture as the theme of the electronic sports game game application, as well as in the national traditional sports research training, fitness and entertainment in the practical. The use of VR technology in the process of popularization and application of the existence of expensive equipment, the lack of traditional sports culture and professional design and scientific research personnel, product audience range and lack of government policy support and other related issues.

Panel 4: The History of Asian Indigenous Sports in Schools

专题 4: 校园民族传统体育的历史

The Process and Meaning of the Implementation of Martial Arts in School Physical Education in Modern China (1937-1945)

Hsien-Wei Kuo and Chin-Fang Kuo

National Tainan Institute of Nursing, Aletheia University

This article, from a genealogical perspective, aims to analyze the process and meaning of implementation of martial arts in school physical education during the war of resistance against Japan. From the discussion of texts, we found the motion of “the order for schools at all levels to list martial arts as a compulsory subject issued by Ministry of Education” in the meeting of national sports for citizens in 1940 was not the starting point of a particular sequence of events, but a critical point in its development in modern China. It was because the society was keen on and intellectuals advocated in martial arts from the late Qing to the period of Kuomintang (KMT) government. It was also related to the discourses of strong man and the implementation of military education for soldier-citizen. This article thus offers an overview of the martial arts in the period of anti-war also had a close logical connection to the national policy of education, the oral and written preaching of intellectuals, and the participation of its citizens. Meanwhile, the change of martial arts education and its meaning of the times are verified under the implementation of educational policy.

Study on the Historical Formation and Future Development of Wushu Schools

Yang Jianying

East China Normal University

For the purpose of promoting traditional Chinese Wushu to maintain a cultural pattern of multiplex symbiosis in modern society, this paper mainly researches the schools of traditional Wushu and comes to the following conclusions and suggestions: 1) schools of traditional Wushu are not only the forms of routines but also a system that consists of many units with the art of attack and defence as the fundamental and core pursuit. 2) Wushu schools were formed in Min Dynasty. In the absence of skills exchange mechanism such as competition, ring, different Wushu practitioners studied repeatedly from the experience of the art of attack and defence gained in the practical process, and developed their skills in scope and in depth, so as to form a whole set of technical training and inheriting system. 3) The contemporary development of traditional Wushu schools should take the innate attack and defence as the core, realize the systematic inheritance, and achieve the modern transformation on this basis, and make different athletic competitions rules of display and communication that fit for the core techniques of different Wushu schools according to the respective emphasis of attack and defence, as well as the ways of communication for non-core techniques of traditional Wushu schools.

On Traditional Chinese Archery Culture: A Multi-Dimensional Perspective

Ma Lianzhen and John Qiong Wang

South China Normal University

Chinese archery culture that incorporates a spectrum of social functions in terms of educational and communicational purposes as well as sports and leisure activities is a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural manifestation. A great amount of arts and literature on archery was created and a series of institutional practice, such as archery etiquette, material preparation, types of decorations, dress code policy, forms of gift presenting, competition and examination varieties, etc, were also well-established, and in turn this complexity constitutes as a multi-dimensional system. Grounded in two different methods of categorization which separate the “archery combat, archery rituals and archery trials” from the “Han archery and Foreign archery”, this paper discusses the traditional Chinese archery by arguing that the techniques and theories of Chinese archery were systematically compiled and established in the Qing Dynasty, and the modern integration of competitive sports was tentatively completed in the Republic of China.

A Study on the Martial Art Education in Henan Province during the Republic of China Based on the Historical Perspective

Guo Chunyang and Zhang Zhiguo

Henan University

Having studied from the historical perspective, we find that the martial art of Henan province has a vital statue in Chinese martial art circle. During the Republic of China, the government encouraged the development of martial art, and established the martial art education system in Henan province, which promoted the development of martial art in Henan province. Aided by government, a series of martial art museums were set up soon. The martial art museums in Henan province were devoted to the spread of martial art, the school martial art education, the study of martial art theories and its competition rules. Under the guidance of government, the martial arts in Henan province were signalized. The traditional martial arts, such as Shaolin boxing, Xingyi boxing and shadow boxing spread widely and enjoyed a great reputation, which was unprecedented. During the Republic of China, there were a lot of violent Martial art competitions, and many excellent professionals were selected. In 1936, there were nine martial artists who went Germany to give a performance in the Olympic Games, and four of them came from Henan province. The successful martial art education in Henan province helped it to achieve a dominant position for the inheritance of the national martial arts, which laid a solid foundation for the spread and development of the martial art in Henan province ever since.

An Analysis of the Standard Construction of National Traditional Sports Culture Curriculum in Colleges and Universities of Guangdong Province

Wu Huipeng

Jieyang Vocational and Technical College

Traditional sports culture of ethnic minorities is compatible with college physical education curriculum, and it is easy to popularize. At present, some colleges and universities in Guangdong have set up curriculum standards. Based on the analysis of the present situation of the curriculum of minority sports culture in colleges and universities in Guangdong Province, this paper discusses the connotation, characteristics and principles of the curriculum standards of minority sports culture in colleges and universities in Guangdong Province, and puts forward the construction of curriculum standards Specific countermeasures.

Contents: 1 The Connotation of Curriculum Standard of Traditional Sports Culture of Minority Nationalities in Guangdong Province; 2 The Characteristics of Traditional Sports Culture Curriculum Standard of Minority Nationalities in Guangdong Province; 3 Principles of Traditional Sports Culture Curriculum Standards for Minority Nationalities in Colleges and Universities of Guangdong Province; 4 Countermeasure of Standard Construction of Traditional Sports Culture Course of Minority Nationalities in Guangdong Province

Concluding Remarks: The promotion of minority sports culture in colleges and universities in Guangdong Province mainly lies in the education and education of minority sports culture and the awareness and interest of ethnic sports culture. The most direct way of this is to set up minority sports culture curriculum for college students. The construction of minority sports culture curriculum standards in colleges and universities also determines the effect of national sports culture promotion in colleges and universities. Only when the standards of national sports culture curriculum are established and increasingly perfect, the minority sports culture courses will be truly regularized to stimulate more students interested in national sports culture, and actively participate in them, inheritance of national sports culture.

Interpretation and Reflection on Wushu Teaching in International Communication

Zhao Haijun

South China Normal University

In the process of internationalization, the spread of Wushu is the process of acceptance and recognition of oriental culture by the Western people, whose understanding of Wushu is a kind of movement related to various traditional Chinese culture, stressing the physical and mental cultivation and advocating the inheritance and other moral concepts. Foreigners who learn traditional Wushu are in order to pursuit Wushu's traditional cultural connotation besides combat fighting. We must strengthen the skillful actions teaching and emphasize the practical value of Wushu.

Under the influence of traditional Chinese culture, Wushu shows it the characteristics of Chinese orthodox culture in terms of technical methods, moral values, training ideas and the

ways of thinking.

Wushu teaching does not only teach the basic martial arts routines and exercises, but also strengthen the teaching of meaning of the skills. Wushu teaching can shoulder the important task of inheriting and developing Chinese traditional national culture as well.

Wushu teaching makes full use of the Internet resource platform, and introduces MOOC to make up the deficiency of traditional teaching, and constantly improve the teaching quality of the course. By means of online learning, students can find the problem, and then solve the problems.

The Dissemination of Chinese Dragon Culture and the Inheritance and Innovation of Dragon Dance in Colleges and Universities

Shang Huaping and Xu Shigao

East China Jiaotong University

As a cultural heritage of the Chinese nation, the Chinese dragon culture has run through the long history of the Chinese nation for thousands of years, which is a symbol of the industrious, brave, progressive, enterprising determined and fighting spirit of the Chinese Nation. The dragon dance derived from the Chinese dragon culture does not have a high artistic appreciation value, but also passed the national wisdom, promote the national spirit. Colleges and universities are the holy land for cultural education and heritage, enjoy a unique advantages in the development of Chinese dragon culture. With the development of dragon dance in colleges and universities, this study starts from the change of times, discusses how to retain the excellent gene of traditional Chinese dragon culture while enhance its realm, how to integrate modern sports and positive elements in the modern life at the same time of retaining the characteristics of folk sports. The purpose is to focus on the inheritance and innovation of the value of times to achieve endless inheritance and increasing prosperity of Chinese dragon dance culture.

A Study of Physical Education in Korea Traditional Education

Zhang Nan

Sejong University

The study discusses the physical education, one of the education forms in the traditional Korean society before its civilization and analyzes its significance with an attempt to grasp the sport culture identification in Korea. To realize this purpose, the paper raises the following research objectives: 1 Before its modernization in Korea, what types and forms of education are offered by the school? 2 What is the major content of the physical education in the traditional education at that time? 3 Any meaningful conclusion could be inferred from the cultural identification in Korea's traditional physical education?

In the traditional Korean society, each stage, from primary to higher education, was equipped and ran comprehensive and systematic education institutes whose responsibilities were to cultivate useful talents that were needed by the society for national development. Such

institutes usually set the literary and history study as the major courses. But overall, some physical activities in non-formal were also arranged in the traditional education system, namely, the latent physical education. These courses included archery, horse-riding-a part of six arts- and they are all featured non-structured and non-systematic, significantly different from other general physical activities in the society. On the basis of studies mentioned above, the paper dived into the cultural identification of physical education in the traditional Korean society and concluded that the cultivation of activity abilities depends on shaping strength and intelligence. This finding not only reveals the status quo of physical education, but also offers tangible reference for personal physical exercise.

A Retrospective Study of Culturalist Paradigm in Comparative Physical Education and Sport: From Idea to Implementation

Cen Yixuan

Northeast Normal University

Culturalist paradigm act as an important theoretical orientation and practical model both in history and modern times in comparative physical education and sport (CPES), for it has drawn ideas from ontological philosophy, phenomenology, hermeneutics, culturology and other disciplines with which create a framework for constructing the knowledge of CPES in a globalizing world. Through examples of dialogue between different sport cultures among international organization of UNESCO, IOC, ISCPES, UNOSDP and others as well as the 'forum' for international exchange of PES, this paper explores the effect way of *subject* and *object* culture basing on the culture view in epistemology and methodology, and analyzes the practices and experiences of PES scholars and practitioners from three perspectives of universal, relativism and multi-culturalism. With this foundation, this paper discusses the role of intrinsic spiritual power of national character and the function of *explanation of the other* and *symbiosis* of culturalist paradigm in CPES studies. Finally, the author advocate evidence-informed research in CPES by adopting the method of cultural anthropology, with the purpose of reaching mutual respect and understanding of different cultures and establish an atmosphere of *harmony in diversity* in CPES studies.

The Sports Aesthetic Anthropology of Chinese Nationalities

——**An Interdisciplinary View of Traditional Ethnic Sports in Southwest China**

Du Gaoshan¹, Cao Li¹, Zhang Jie², Zhao Guobing³

Qufu Normal University; ¹ Jinan University; ² Shaanxi Normal University³

The body movement and body action of the Chinese national folk traditional sports have obvious ethnic memory and participation awareness. It is a form of body movement culture that can be viewed and appreciated by others, and naturally contains the body aesthetic culture and body aesthetic consciousness in the form of body experience. This paper presents an interdisciplinary perspective of sports aesthetic anthropology, which aims to solve the theme of body aesthetic and body performance, the construction of the aesthetic culture, aesthetic consciousness and aesthetic system of traditional ethnic sports. Our conclusions are as follows: 1) The study of the aesthetic anthropology of Chinese national sports can make

up the prejudices for the study of Chinese sports aesthetics which stress on the western aesthetics and the Han nationality sports aesthetic thinking, developing new areas of minority sports aesthetics; 2) It is possible to promote the development of ethnic minority sports tourism and the social participation of contemporary sports anthropology by exploring the status and function of national traditional sports aesthetic culture in regional economic development from the perspective of sports aesthetic anthropology. 3) The research results of Chinese traditional sports aesthetic anthropology can enrich the connotation of the development of Chinese traditional sports culture and promote the symbiotic development of traditional sports of Chinese multi-ethnic groups. 4) The study of Chinese traditional sports aesthetic anthropology can provide the perspective of sports anthropology for the artistic origin theory. The results of abundant anthropological research at home and abroad indicate that original body movement form has certain connection with the origin of art, but there are few studies on the origin of art from the perspective of Chinese traditional sports aesthetic anthropology. This study provides a new perspective for promoting the disciplinary development of regional traditional sports and sports anthropology in China.

Feedback, Integration and Innovation: The Exploration of Coupling-Developed Mechanism of Folk Sports and School Physical Education from the Perspective of Sociology

Wang Shiyou,¹ Zhang Jisheng,¹ Zhang Xia²

Hunan Normal University; ¹ Dalian University of Technology²

School education is the main channel for the cultivation and inheritance of traditional culture. It is essential to realize the mechanism innovation in order to promote the integration of folk sports and school physical education. For the full implementation of the national-fitness-program strategy and the promotion of the inheritance and development of traditional culture, we put forward coupling-developed mechanism of folk sports and school physical education based on clearing this mechanism from the sociological perspective. To innovate the identity mechanism of concept and value by treating morality education as the starting point, realization and internalization as the key, and the unity of knowledge and practice as the strategy. To introduce folk sports into the school with the foundation of campus culture, and to regulate and instruct folk sports into education with the system culture. To innovate the operation mechanism of curriculum practice by using value and function of folk sports among curriculum goals, throughout curriculum implementation and ahead of curriculum evaluation.

The Exploration of Health Qigong 328 Movement Mode into the Primary and Secondary Schools' Sports Recess

Zhang Suwen, Liu Guoping, Wang Ruolin

Soochow University

The sports recess as an important part of school physical education, it is an important way to ensure that students exercise every day. The sports recess in primary and secondary schools in the traditional is gymnastics and endurance running. "Health Qigong 328" is a new simplified motion model, use fragmentation time, fragmentation of the place to exercise, strong entertainment. Collective and health effects, it has important significance for the primary and secondary school's students in China traditional culture heritage, to carry out sports recess school is a kind of innovation and experiment. This paper use the method of literature and interview, on physical education of primary and secondary school's sports recess, "Qigong 328" movement mode of inquiry .

Chinese Traditional Sports Therapy and Acupuncture Effect of Physical Therapy on Prolapsed of Lumbar Intervertebral Disc Herniation

Tao Liyu

Anhui Normal University

Objective: to investigate the physical therapy combined with Chinese traditional sports (TaiJi) on clinical application and therapeutic effect of lumbar disc prolapsed. Methods: 20 cases of patients with lumbar disc prolapsed were randomly divided into treatment group and control group, treatment group with Chinese traditional sports therapy combined with acupuncture and moxibustion in sports training methods; Control group using acupuncture treatment combined with physical therapy method. Before and after treatment to assess the clinical efficacy of patients, observe two groups of patients after treatment evaluation score. Results: the treatment group was better than control group, the clinical curative effect comparison, two groups have significant difference ($p < 0.05$) Conclusion: Chinese traditional sports therapy combined with acupuncture in patients on lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion in the clinical symptoms improved and has satisfactory clinical efficacy of pain relief.

**Panel 5: The Research of ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ and Indigenous Sports
Trans-culture Communication**

专题 5: “一带一路”战略与民族体育跨文化传播研究

**Sport Trans-Culture Communication Path between China and Russia under the Belt
and Road Strategy**

Gao Sheng

Anhui Normal University

This paper focuses on the future propagation path of sports trans-culture communication between China and Russia in the context of the Belt and Road (B&R) Strategy initiated by the Chinese government in 2013. It employs the framework of three-A theory (Ambience, Agent and Assistance) for practical Ambient Assisted Living (AAL). By conducting an empirical study on sports culture and history in China and Russia, the conclusions are drawn from two perspectives. In theory, future sports trans-culture communication between China and Russia requires the assistance of both governmental and non-governmental organizations' capital, technology, power, rules and regulations. It helps more sports enterprises, sports stars and consumers to become the key role of agents to present and promote national sports culture and experience under the ambience of increasingly global sports capital and consumers. In practice, in the context of the new B&R strategy and the historical geopolitical friendship between China and Russia, the future sports trans-culture communication within these two countries should work more on concrete sports representations by sports culture agents rather than merely on capital market and technology innovation. These agents include sports entrepreneur, sports stars and consumers. By doing so, both countries could achieve the objective of nationalization and globalization of sports trans-culture communication.

**When Generation Z Encounters Internet Plus: The Opportunities and Challenges for
Indigenous Sports Culture in China**

Xue Hongwei

Henan Polytechnic University

Generation Z is a demographic terminology which refers to the youngsters who were born between the mid-1990s and early 2010s. During such a period, great progress in Internet technology has enriched and facilitated their life, providing multiple choices for them from social activities to sporting attendance and so on, especially with the commencement of the Internet Plus era. Just as in other fields, indigenous sports culture in China also faces enormous opportunities and challenges. This paper mainly examines the Internet Plus technologies and platforms used by Generation Z to disclose their possibility and accessibility for Chinese indigenous sports, to analyse their positive influences, which are regarded as opportunities, on Chinese indigenous sports culture, and also explores their negative aspects due to some unglamorous traits of Generation Z who addict themselves to

mobile games and are usually under the illusion that virtual mobile sporting games can replace real sporting activities and promote their motor skills, over-emphasize ‘new’ is superior to ‘old’ and take for granted that long-historied indigenous sports in China are ‘old’ and thus more inferior than ‘new’ sports games, especially those originating from west countries and having dominated globally. It is concluded that the interaction mechanism among Generation Z, Internet Plus, Chinese indigenous sports and exotic sports is of significant importance to Chinese indigenous sports culture.

Targeted Communication: A New Horizon On the International Communication of Martial Arts

Han Hongyu

Hebei Institute of Physical Education

The international communication of Martial arts promotes cultural output. Its value is characterized by other people’s identity, such as culture, technology and ideology, with cultural superiority of “persuade” as the communication form. It is a pity that the way of communication marked by instrumental rationality, not only failed to further implement our vision from “cultural absorption” to “cultural integration”, but also put us in deep trouble of communication. For that reason, this paper learns from “targeted marketing” theory in marketing and “target cell” concept in biology, thus put forward the concept of “targeted communication of martial arts”, which is supported with evidence on the following factors: the communication subject is targeted for its professionalism, the audience is targeted for segmentation, and the medium is targeted for its specific communication. The new concept is raised on the basis of audience demand (consensus), emphasizes the human-oriented value, so that it could break the cultural boundary, and ultimately constitute a new horizon on the international communication of Martial arts.

Intercultural Communication of Xinjiang Kazak Traditional Sports under the Belt and Road Strategy

Zhou Fengxiang; Ma Yunxia; Chen Jingjing

Yili Normal University

This paper used literature review as the main method to research Xinjiang Kazak traditional sports culture communication and the theory of intercultural communication to discuss the intercultural communication of Xinjiang Kazak traditional sports from the perspective of the belt and road strategy in order to provide some theoretical and practical reference for the development and cultural communication of Xinjiang Kazak traditional sports. The research conclusion is as follows: Xinjiang Kazak traditional sports culture communication is characterized by rich and colorful communication, wide variety of communication methods and large number of communication subjects but has problems such as weak protection consciousness, lack of sustainable development ability, excessive commercial development, and cultural value alienation. Following recommendations were made with respect of the problems: grasp the opportunity of the belt and road strategy and strengthen the protection awareness, further integrate and optimize the traditional sports and cultural resources of the

Kazak people, diversify the forms of communication and enrich the means of communication, and increase the depth of understanding of the communication subjects on traditional Kazak sports culture.

The Study of the Development of Ecological Sports Culture Tourism Resources in the Background of the Belt and the Road

Chen Hao and Wang Yanzhui

Jiaying University

Adopted the research methods of literature, expert interviews and comprehensive analysis, the article studied the development of ecological sports culture tourism resources of the Grand Canal along the Belt and the Road. Based on the definition of ecological sports culture tourism resources of the Grand Canal along the Belt and the Road, the constituent elements and the values of ecological sports culture tourism resources have been analyzed. From the summary of the current situation of ecological sports culture resources development, some concrete paths for the development of sports cultural tourism resources has been put forward, which aiming to help relevant government decision-making departments on the development and protection of ecological sports culture tourism resources of the Grand Canal along the One Belt And One Road and to provide reference for the ecological sports tourism resources development and environmental protection drive innovation development strategy.

The Analysis of Organizational Communication in the Nomads' Traditional Sports in XinJiang

Peng Liqun and Cheng Shuai

Xinjiang Normal University

The methods of literature and fieldwork were used in this paper to research the organizational communication in the nomads' traditional sports in XinJiang. The results showed that organizational communication is depend on the internal and external- organizational to realize. It connected with the down and upgoing spreading in the area which combined with the landscape orientation. The organization about the cultural were included sports, educational, nationalities affairs, cultural system, union system and so on. The platform contains that sports meeting, folk-custom, school physical education. The scientific theory, cooperate with each other can make up enormous spreading system, which promotes the development of nomads' traditional sports.

Sports Tourism Resources Development and Ecological Environmental Protection Mechanism Innovation Research in China's World Heritage Sites in Areas Along the B&R

Chen Hao and Chen Jian

Jiaying University

This paper, using the methods of literature analysis and field investigation, makes a research on sports tourism resources development and ecological environmental protection

mechanism innovation in China's world heritage sites in areas along B&R. It is revealed that China's world heritage sites are rich in sports tourism resources, whatever in quantity or in quality, which has provided preferential condition for the development of local sports tourism. However, various problems have turned up such as tighter and tighter resource restriction, serious environmental pollution and ecological system degeneration. Based on the analysis of the logical relationship between B&R and sports tourism resource development and ecological environmental protection in China's world heritage protection sites, this paper makes an investigation into the features of these resources and proposes a set of innovative strategies on restraint mechanism, guarantee mechanism, system mechanism, compensation mechanism and insurance mechanism of constructing mechanism innovation in China's world heritage sites in areas along B&R, with the purpose of transforming the developing methods of sports tourism resources development and ecological environmental protection in areas along B&R and realize the purpose of ecological balance, equality, efficiency and sustained development and explore more chances to do creative research.

An Investigation into Factors that Contribute to the Development of Traditional Chinese Sports in the Northwest Region of China: A Cultural Perspective of Dunhuang
Tian Zuguo and Gao Lingyun

Hunan University

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze and compare factors that contribute to the development of traditional Chinese sports. **Methods:** A qualitative evaluation was conducted together with some fieldwork. More specifically, a number of residents in the northwest region of China were randomly selected and interviewed in order to gain some knowledge of their respective views regarding what factors contribute or hamper the development of traditional sports in their geographical domain. **Results:** Sports culture peak appears in peace and during the period of prosperous economic development in the region. However, if the region is conflict-ridden or in war, such peak won't occur.

Conclusion: The cultural, political, institutional and economic and trade factors as well as religious and social history of the Northwest plays an important role in the development of national sports in this region. Moreover, it can also be concluded that social stability and favorable economic and trade conditions are most conducive to the development of sports culture. On the contrary, a period of social unrest and unfavorable economic and trade conditions inhibit the development of ethnic sports in the region.

A Research on the Practical Significance and Development Ideas of China's National Traditional Sports Tourism Development under the Background of "The Belt and Road" Initiative

Luo Hui

Ningbo University

This paper analyzes the practical significance of national traditional sports tourism development in China from three aspects of culture, economy and Politics through methods of literature review and logical analysis in "Belt and Road Initiative". Study shows that the

development of China's national traditional sports tourism to promote the implementation of the “The Belt and Road” strategy to build a platform for cultural exchanges, add new impetus to economic development, and enhance mutual political trust. And puts forward the corresponding development ideas, mainly including: fitting into National Silk Road tourism development plan and making a comprehensive development to form a tourist boutique route ; developing national traditional sports tourism with respective characteristics to form brand effect and avoid homogenization;excavating the cultural connotation of national traditional sports tourism to realize the synchronization of development and protection.

The Pattern in Intercultural Communication of Lion Dance: In the Belt and Road Initiative Background

Tang Xueli, Tian Zuguo and Li Xiaodong

Hunan University

Lion Dance as a typical sport symbol of intercultural communication spread pervasively among Asian countries as Traditional sports such as China, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, and Singapore. This paper takes lion dance as the object and utilizes the anthropological methodology of field research, combining with the study of related literature as well as using the method of comparison. The purpose of this study is to examine how lion dance could spread successfully by crossing regions, ethnic and religious with its Historical background, Cultural trait, spreading path and Historical impact. In the unity of opposite's context of monism and pluralism, we shall provides a historical reference for the pattern in terms of harmonious coexistence of multi cultures in the Belt and Road.

Opportunities and Challenges of Ethnic Sports' Cross-Cultural Communication under the Background of “One Belt and One Road” Initiative

Guo Rongrong and Li Long

Soochow University

There are many points between the development of national sports and the implementation of One Belt And One Road. This paper, by means of literature and logic analysis, analyzes the opportunities and challenges which ethnic sports have to face in the process of cross-cultural communication. According to the study, the transmission path of “one body and two wings” should be adopted in the cross-cultural communication of national sports. Based on the five elements of communication, spread from four aspects: training subjects, optimizing the contents, innovating media and clearing communication objects, the Intercultural communication effect of national sports will be improved. It helps to strength exchanges and mutual learning strengthen exchanges and mutual learning between different civilizations, and promote world peace and development.

A Study on Present Situation and Methods of Cross Cultural Communication of Chinese Traditional Sports under the Background of the Belt and Road Initiative

Liu Yang and Yao Runying

Shangrao Normal University

Based on the the Belt and Road Initiative, the article applies the methods of documentary analysis and logical analysis to studythe development of cross cultural communication of national traditional sports in China, so that to view present situation of cross cultural communication of Chinese traditional sports more objectively. The results show that: First, the phenomenon of cultural selfdenial exists in China; Second, China lacks differential decoding of information for different countries; thirdly, cultural integration in accordance with countries along the path is absent. Afterward, SWOT analysis is used to analyze the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats from an objective point of view. On the basis of SWOT analysis, the article proposed several methodsfor cross cultural communication of Chinese traditional sports. That is establishing cultural consciousness, avoiding the phenomenon of cultural selfdenial, changing the perspective of communication in order to reducing cultural difference and integrating different culture by subdividing culture according to different countries' demand. What's more, China has to strengthen the cultivation of professional talents, and promote the efficiency and quality of intercultural communication of Chinese traditional sports.

A Study of Motor Quotient and National Traditional Sports

Yao Huibo

Nanjing University of Science and Technology

This paper focuses on how motor quotient (MQ) has enabled national traditional sports to reveal strong vitality and social adaptability in modern society through an analysis, which was set forth from the following aspects: MQ improves the expressiveness of national traditional sports, enriches their cultural connotation, boosts their athletic levels, and provides opportunities for their promotion and popularization.

The Study on the Arrangement of Campus Wushu Stage Performance

Bi Yuanyuan

Anhui Normal University

The martial arts stage performance may stimulate the student to the martial arts love, promotes the student to study the martial arts the fervor, causes more schoolmates to contact the martial arts, loves the martial arts. Wushu not only can strengthen the physical fitness of students, maintain physical and mental health, but also can enrich the extracurricular activities of students. At the same time, embodies the Chinese national spirit, inspire people to forge ahead. This article through the literature material law, the arrangement experiment method, the expert interview law and so on thorough stage performance arrangement exploration, provides the reference for the school get-together's martial arts stage performance arrangement. The school martial arts stage performance tends to systematize, more ornamental, in order to achieve the desired purpose.

Panel 6: Internet and International Communication of National Folk Sport

专题 6: 互联网与民族传统体育的国际传播

The Global Image of Chinese Kung Fu in Social Media: Findings from Twitter

Xu Jian, Cao Yongrong, Min-Hua Huang

Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, National Taiwan University
Kung fu is a cultural icon, which was mythical in Hong Kong cinema and made famous globally through its popularization in Hollywood movies. This study investigates how social media, particularly twitter, covered kung fu from January 22, 2017 to August 24, 2017. Natural language processing (NLP) method is applied for Twitter data analysis. A total of 805,246 tweets were analyzed. The results show that two topics are mostly identified: one focusing on the kung fu movies and superstars, and the other related to the training, practice, and beneficial health effect of kung fu. Majority of the comments (89.8%) were in neutral tone, and negative and positive comments are 4.7% and 5.5%, respectively. Kung fu plays a significant role in embellishing western imagination of the Chinese traditional culture from their stereotypical perception of “oriental others”.

A Study on Intangible Cultural Heritage of Folk Sports “Huagudeng”: Contents, Evolution, Problems and Development

Yao Lei

Chaohu University

Through literature review, field investigation, observation, interview and questionnaire, a study has been made on folk sports “Huagudeng” in Anhui province. “Huagudeng” includes Shangdengchang (the opening), Wuchasan (dance with umbrella), Sanyinchang (three different ways of female dancers’ performance), Dahuachang (collective performance), Xiaohuachang (group performance), Pangu (drum dance) and Backstage Drama. In history, “Huagudeng” was closely related with myths and folklores, but in fact it is a reflection of people’s work and their worship of totem. The evolution of “Huagudeng” is closely related with the development of society. Birth in the ancient times, developed through Song Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty, “Huahudeng” reached the first peak in the Republic of China (1912-1949). “Huagudeng” reformed greatly after the foundation of the Peoples Republic of China but experienced ups and downs during the same time. Currently, less emphasis is laid to the inheritance of “Huagudeng”; the number of performance teams decreased; losing of its significance in culture; and lacking of supports. Therefore, the government should base its responsibilities in supporting the development of “Huagudeng”. Firstly, more emphasis should be put onto the building of performance groups. Secondly, improve the rural economy to provide for its development with financial supports. Thirdly, build up the relation between “Huagudeng” performance and local culture.

A Study on the Cross-Cultural Communication of Chinese Traditional Sports under the Background of “Belt and Road”

Deng Xinghua

South China Normal University

In the era of globalization of multi-polarization and cultural diversification, China has creatively proposed the construction of “Belt and Road” with the idea of “discussing, building and sharing” as the basic principle, and establishing “interconnection” with the countries and regions along the line, interactive, interoperable, “the history channel economic, trade and cultural exchanges. People communicate “Belt and Road” of the primary content of the initiative, but also a necessary prerequisite for mutual cultural understanding and mutual respect. In this context, traditional sports culture Communications as an important bridge to realize the people interlinked. “Win-win cooperation, multi-sharing, mutual understanding and respect,” the idea of cooperation provides an important theoretical guidelines for cross-cultural communication and exchange of traditional national sports culture. In intercultural communication along the region to respect national and cultural differences, the premise very different in terms of religion, social structure, and actively promote the national language and other traditional sports. We should actively use the overseas Chinese overseas Chinese to form a long-term social influence, the use of traditional Chinese festivals and festivals in order to promote folk exchanges; use of national economic and trade activities along the characteristics of the national traditional sports performances, display activities; national minorities Traditional sports as an important stage, invited along the line with different national traditional sports culture characteristics of the country to observe or participate in; excavation and finishing the process of the development of traditional Chinese sports in the process of interaction with the countries along the country to strengthen the exchange and cultural interaction between countries, This paper explores the different characteristics and common values of the development of national traditional sports in different countries along the basis of “pluralism, bilateral, interaction, interchange, sharing and sharing” as the basic premise. The diversity of the development of different traditional sports culture along the country; strengthen academic research, concise cultural symbols that reflect the traits of traditional sports of various nationalities, expand their contemporary values, promote their cultural consciousness, and promote and promote the national Sports Conference “in order to facilitate its effective blend and interoperability, enhance the cultural identity of ethnic traditional sports. In the context of “one way along the road”, relying on the “people close to” the concept of guidelines to deepen the traditional sports culture of cross-cultural transmission of a number of issues to study, and ultimately to achieve “the United States and the United States, the United States and the common” national traditional sports culture, So as to build “Belt and Road” along the country generally recognized “sports culture community”.

A Comparative Study of the Chinese Traditional Sports Culture and the Olympic Culture

Wang Jiazhong

Anhui Normal University

Globalization today, the Chinese and Western cultures continue to collide and integration, due to the lack of mutual understanding, leading to misunderstanding. In order to enhance friendship and mutual understanding, this paper uses the methods of literature, history and other research methods; the Chinese traditional sports culture and the Olympic culture were compared to the purpose of promoting mutual exchanges and cooperation. The research shows: The rapid development of culture, mutual exchanges and conflicts take place everywhere. Chinese traditional sports culture and Olympic culture are different in terms of background, philosophy and connotation. Undoubtedly without prejudice against other cultures' development, the mutual exchanges will exert a significantly important and positive influence on different sports people. Professional athletes are granted the opportunity to pursue the "higher, faster, stronger" Olympic spirit; while, the ordinary general public are more suitable for the ideas of Chinese traditional sports culture. The pursuit of harmonious development of human health care and interaction with each other is the development trend of the future world sports culture.

A Research on the Development Pattern and Value Orientation of Chinese Traditional Sports Culture in the Process of Modernization

Bai Zhen, Wang Yue, Luo Hui

Ningbo University

The relationship between modernization and traditional culture is a widespread and widespread concern in the world. As far as the process of human civilization is concerned, it can be found that it is constantly developing in the "traditional - modern - traditional - modern" cycle. The two are unity and complement each other. In China, the full realization of modernization is the basic national condition at this stage. At present, China's modernization drive can be said to be unprecedented and a whole and comprehensive social change. This has also brought about great changes in China's social structure, living environment, production, life style and value system. In the process of modernization, the traditional sports culture which started in the traditional farming society has been broken, and with the strong impact of foreign sports culture, the survival and development of China's traditional sports culture are facing challenges. Inheriting and developing the national traditional sports culture is the historical mission of the contemporary people. In this study, comprehensive use of literature, expert interviews, comparative analysis and other methods to deeply study the core value of traditional sports culture in China. Research shows that China's traditional sports culture in a highly impact, full of challenges and opportunities in the historical stage; In the face of modernization and globalization, our traditional sports culture is marginalized in the field of competitive sports and school sports, forming a parallel development pattern in the field of mass sports and modern western sports. In the process of modernization, the value of traditional sports culture should be embodied in three dimensions: on the macro level, the core value of Chinese traditional sports culture is rich in ecological systems in the world of

sports culture, and the contemporary world mainstream sports culture to jointly promote the healthy development of the world sports culture in exchange and complementary, for human survival and development services; on the middle level, the core value of our traditional sports culture lies in serving the social development, and by taking the road of sports power, we can strengthen the cultural soft power of our country and serve the construction of a harmonious society; on the micro level, the core value of our traditional sports culture is to promote the all-round development of human beings, to improve the quality of life and meet the needs of human services.

The Important Channel: Impact of Internet Communication on the Inheritance and Development of Traditional Chinese Martial Arts

Wang Xiangfei, Wang Zhenzhen, Li Jin

Wuhan Sports University

The controversy on the traditional Chinese martial arts triggered by “Xu Lei event”, reflected the importance of the martial arts’ spreading in the formation of public’s correct awareness of it. More attention was focused on the traditional martial arts, whilst, to a certain degree, the sports sector attached more importance to spread of the traditional Chinese martial arts too. Based on this, combining the development of modern martial arts, this paper combs the way of transmission of Chinese traditional martial arts at different stages. Also, highlights the changes of the traditional martial arts in the dissemination of content, communication channels, forms of communication since 1994 when China access to the Internet. Finally, combined with the effect, this article analyses the influence of “Internet +” in the inheritance and development of traditional Chinese martial arts.

The Inspiration of Yoga Internationalization to the Spread of Chinese Traditional Wushu

Wang Ping

Soochow University

Yoga and Wushu belong to the Asian national traditional sports. They have a long history and have the function of influencing people's mind and fitness through physical activities. Today, the same as the Asian National Traditional Sports yoga has successfully moved to the world, becoming the most successful national traditional sports into a global consensus of the mass sports. However, Chinese Traditional Wushu is still on the road of internationalization, and the experience of the internationalization of yoga is worth learning from Chinese traditional wushu.

Promote yoga internationalization of the main factors: First of all, the oneness of yoga movements is the basis of yoga internationalization. There are eight systems or levels of yoga. The communicator of Yoga determines dozens of basic movements in order to make yoga beneficial for the public to learn and master. Each movement can be practiced independently. Practitioners can choose to practice their movements, each of which pays attention to the harmony between breathing and will, to achieve fitness purposes. Simple and independent

movements provide the basis for the internationalization of yoga. Second, the dual track approach. According to the study, yoga originated about more than 5000 years ago, Buddhism originated in ancient India, along with the development of Buddhism, Buddhism and yoga fusion, yoga is spread with the spread of Buddhism in the world, formed a separate transmission and with the spread of Buddhism in two ways. Thirdly, yoga's fitness function has its unique characteristics. The fitness of yoga has its unique characteristics, and is clearly distinguished from the fitness function of general sports events. In addition to the apparent increase in physical flexibility and body sculpting, yoga combines physical and mental fitness with the pursuit of modern people. Finally, the government of India has helped spread yoga. National traditional sports have regional characteristics and are restricted by various conditions. In order to make yoga become a worldwide sport, the government of India to the world publicity and promotion of yoga, including India's prime minister and other dignitaries are on different occasions to promote yoga; yoga makes communication with the government of color, the June 21st world Yoga day to speed up the process of international yoga.

The shortcomings of the national traditional martial arts and the internationalization of the path: First of all, the traditional Chinese martial arts in the formation of “independent”, “secret” does not pass, hindering the spread of martial arts. Secondly, Wushu is mainly composed of routines, and the movements are complex, which is not conducive to the learning and mastering of ordinary people. Again, Wushu had no obvious advantage than Taekwondo and Thai Boxing on function, but failed to fully tap the fitness function, influence China of traditional Wushu to the human system, especially the muscular system, the balance function has not been fully exploited, specifically in terms of fitness is not enough, on the contrary, the higher requirement on the martial arts practitioner: the coordination of upper and lower limbs in the action, the center of gravity of the head with the hand movement, etc., which for most people, with a certain degree of difficulty. In yoga, the movement is simple. The practitioner can focus on breathing and will, not the shape of the movement. Finally, although the Chinese government introduced Wushu to the world as early as 60s, the Beijing Olympic Games also put Wushu on the world stage, and Wushu was attached to the Confucius Institute to promote the world, but with little effect.

Conclusion: With the development of Chinese Traditional Wushu, only by highlighting its fitness function, using the internationalization of yoga for reference and improving the shortcomings of traditional Wushu, can Wushu be accelerated to the world.

A Study on the Propagation Mechanism of National Traditional Sports from the Perspective of Internet Communication

Zhuang Changkuan and Liu Yuanyuan

Hainan Normal University

With the rapid development of society, the network has been in every corner of the world, the global village era really came. The eyes of the ancient ideal of thousands of miles, the speed of eight hundred at night, have been eliminated by the Internet to the clouds. In the world of the Internet, the world is flat, transparent; China has any small things, as long as the help of

the Internet, the other side of the Earth in the United States will be synchronized to know the news. In such a world, only the Internet can communicate with each other. National traditional sports only with the help of the wings of the Internet, in order to fly higher, farther. National is also the world, the world is the nation, any outstanding national traditional sports, with the help of the Internet can find the right stage, any small public projects in the Internet world can find a lot of friends. National traditional sports in order to quickly integrate into the world, accepted by the world, the most convenient way is to use the Internet platform. Because the traditional Chinese sports are mostly spontaneous, mostly from hunting activities, sacrificial activities, celebrations, etc., many of the rules of the activity is relatively simple, strong participation of the masses, with a heavy mass base, and therefore also have the possibility of promotion. These projects are mostly concentrated in the countryside, except for martial arts projects, many have not been known to foreigners. If these projects to develop can no longer take the old martial arts, dozens of years to bring the power of the country, promotion, publicity has not yet achieved satisfactory results. Traditional sports small minority projects should be clear rules, organizational structure perfect. Event activities, mass activities, promotional activities have developed standards and norms. Online live video playback, so that people around the world to see, so short will be able to attract to interested and resonate groups. The project will be the visibility of the rapid increase in the world to carry out more local, national projects naturally becomes the world's projects. And the original state of human hunting, worship, celebration and other activities are similar. Our country because of the long history and no interruption, the traditional ecological characteristics of traditional sports projects are more obvious. In similar projects, due to our standardization rules and national influence, will certainly become the world standard. The nation can be really become the world.

A Study on the Internet Public Opinion of Major Sports Event Game Abandoning-A Case Study of the Game Abandoning of China National Table Tennis Men's Team

Cao Shehua and Feng Shuyuan

East China Jiaotong University

As a new way of social existence, the network community has brought a lot of benefits to the people's digital survival, while also brought new changes to the spread of incidents in the Internet. On the high degree of social concern triggered by the recent event of the Game Abandoning of China National Table Tennis Men's Team, this study explores the changes of the event in occurrence mechanism, mode of expression and frequency of occurrence from the perspective of psychology, deduces the path of generation and evolution in Internet spread in terms of social mentality, social sentiment and social behavior of Internet spread, and put forward targeted countermeasures and suggestions.

The Traditional Archery Culture under the Background of Internet Communication Research

Yang Zhidong and Sun Jilong

Anhui normal University

Using the method of literature and logical analysis, from China's traditional archery culture background, development status and route of transmission and other aspects, focusing on the Internet in China under the background of traditional archery culture were studied. The author believes that the Internet has realized the transformation of the traditional archery culture communication mode, and expanded the range of traditional archery culture. But under the background of the Internet, the traditional archery culture is faced with the problem of talent, capital and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the input of relevant funds and improve the efficiency of the use of training talents and resources of traditional archery culture, and build the traditional archery culture website and information exchange platform. The purpose of this study is to provide reference for the network communication of traditional archery culture.

The Study on the Spread and Development of Chinese Wushu in ASEAN Countries --Based on the Survey Report of Philippine Wushu Gymnasiums and Schools

Chen Sheng and Xiao Rui

Chengdu University; Sichuan University

By field research, questionnaire, expert interview, mathematical statistics and logical analysis, this study on Philippine Wushu gymnasiums and schools reaches the following conclusions: Wushu gymnasiums and schools in the Philippines are small in scale, limited in number and only concentrated in the economically developed regions; Participation in Wushu competition and developing Wushu Duanwei system are effective management means for sustainable development of Chinese Wushu in the Philippines; the loose management, insufficient promotion and rare excellent coaches are the main obstacles to the spread of Wushu in the Philippines. Considering the above problems, the author provides the official promotion department of Chinese Wushu with several suggestions including: increasing the targeted studies on the overseas spread and promotion strategy of Chinese Wushu, developing a group of highly-skilled Wushu talents with international mindedness, reinforcing talent training for overseas gymnasiums and schools, developing the top-level design, strengthening friendly exchange, increasing resource sharing between gymnasiums and schools and widening promotion channels.

Study of the Chinese Traditional Sports Culture Development Patterns Based on Network

Zhang Min and Zhang Qingzhen

Fuyang Normal University; Cavite State University

With the rapid development of computer network, multimedia technology and electronic communication technology, it is very necessary to popularize the Chinese traditional sports culture and develop the platform for the promotion of Chinese sports culture through the

network. In order to improve the initiative and enthusiasm of sports loving people, and realize the comprehensive implementation of Chinese sports culture promotion, the demand of computer network teaching platform in sports promotion and related technologies were analyzed on the basis of the theory of computer network teaching in this paper, and the design standard in view of the Chinese traditional sports culture promotion platform was discussed and overall structure settings were obtained under the overall requirements of the national computer network teaching platform. The result shows that this promotion platform of Chinese traditional sports culture based on computer network can provide rich learning resources to sports fan, with the digital media and network technology, and increase the time and space utilization of autonomous learning and promote the reform of Chinese sports culture promotion mode. The emergence of this platform can realize the promotion of related business as to sports video on demand and construction of conference system and has a strong application prospects.

Effect of Internet on Promoting the Traditional Chinese Sports

Ren Haiwei and Tian Zuguo

Hunan University

Purpose of this study was to explore how to effectively use internet for promoting the traditional Chinese sports. The existing literature was systematically reviewed and independently evaluated by two review authors based on a predetermined form: (1) the features of traditional Chinese sports; (2) strength and weakness of using social network for promoting the traditional Chinese sports.

Social media and internet may potentially exaggerate the value of traditional Chinese sports due to over-commercialization and contribute to imbalance development across traditional Chinese sports because of prioritizing the specific items. Developing a more effective and safe social media and internet is needed for disseminating correct information related to the traditional Chinese sports. A balanced development of all traditional Chinese sports should also be emphasized.

The Path of Chinese Wushu's External Communication in the Internet Context

Li Chen

Wuhan Sports Institute

Based on the method of literature, the national strategy “network cultural power” as a guide, the use of cultural science and communication science interdisciplinary theoretical knowledge, on the age of the Internet Chinese wushu international communication characteristics, development opportunities, and the realization of the path of the Internet era China wushu “going out” is analyzed theoretically. Research shows that the network culture power and the realization of Chinese culture in the new media project of the state will show, the Internet era Chinese wushu international communication, be sure to spread the concept of the main layout, from the line to spread the transition to online communication; establish a sense of community, ordered into the Internet wushu website; the use of mainstream Internet,

actively respond to in strategy and way; construction of “localization” system, enhance the core competitiveness of the film and television works and wushu website; the integration of foreign new media, strengthen substantive two-way exchanges and cooperation to promote the five development path.

Panel 7: Ethnographic Approaches to Indigenous Sports Legacies in Asia

专题 7: 亚洲民族传统体育文化遗产

The International Communication of Chinese Wushu Culture Values

Hua Jiatao

Anhui Normal University

As an important part of national cultural soft power, the international communication of WuShu culture is seemed as an important means of promotion of national identity and shaping the national image. By literature, the author analysis the relationship between the WuShu and the nation associated with multiple dimensions, through the national identity and national image as the analytic framework, to explore the experience and trends about WuShu culture international communication. Research suggests that in the one eighty years history from” WuShu Tours for the south pacific countries” in 1936, WuShu has experienced by the the communication of ontology cognition, the exhibition of “performance” visualization, and then to “peace” values, reflected in promoting cultural nationalism of constructing national identity and local modification international transmission mechanism. Future Wushu culture value concept of international communication in interaction by health value with the international cultural institutions to acquire recognition “between” subjects, so as to realize the global share of Chinese cultural achievements.

Research on the Jiangnan Ship Fist in the Perspective of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Zhang Zonghao, Zhu Yangtao and Yang Ganfeng

Soochow University

The Fist of Ships in Jiangnan is one of the major epidemic cultures in Taihu lake basin in China. It is a typical representative of “Wu Yue” sports culture around Taihu lake. The Fist of Ships has a broad deep folk culture. To a large extent, the Fist of Ships reflects the people's politics, culture, economy, religion, customs and psychological and cultural characteristics around Taihu lake. The Fist of Ships is unique in Chinese martial arts garden and it is also a kind of dazzling pearl culture treasure of “Wu Yue” culture.

This article put the study of Jiangnan ship boxing culture as the research object, mainly through the literature material method, field survey method, method of oral history and the research methods such as case study method, with longitudinal historical development process of Jiangnan ship boxing as context, to Jiangnan ship boxing developing horizontal social cultural ties as the path, the Jiangnan ship boxing culture to carry on the multiple levels and multiple points of view. We find that: 1. Suzhou is the original palace of Jiangnan Ship fist. About the related issue origin of Jiangnan Ship fist, despite Zhejiang Wuxing saying, Shanghai Songjiang saying, even in Zhejiang Zhoushan saying and so on, but our research thinks Suzhou is the origin place. This is because Suzhou has four important conditions generated by the ship boxing. 2. Fist of Jiangnan Ship was born in two Song dynasties. Though Fist of Jiangnan ship was born in Suzhou, it can be traced back to the pre

Qin period. Despite of Wu Yue saying of hegemony environment and navy exercise influence in the history of the Tang Dynasty, or may have a ship boxing activities of the shadow, but as an mature sports activity we think it appears in the two Song Dynasties, especially in the Southern Song dynasty. This is because the the content of Jiangnan Ship boxing has formed a relatively complete system then. 3. Jiangnan Ship boxing has formed three superimposed cultural circle of the ship boxing. Jiangnan Ship boxing has a unique technical style and features. In the history of formation of Jiangnan Ship boxing, it became an unique concise, practical technology style, showing characteristics of tradition and innovation in culture. 4. The change of modern fundamental reason of boat boxing is the weakening of traditional culture and regional culture, folk folk neglect. The emergence and development of boat boxing carries people too much memory and regional spirit, is worthy of the guardian of the spirit of their homes. As the same as other martial arts development strategy, the inheritance and development of boat boxing should also complete the shift from technology to culture, spreading and developing in multi-level and multi oriental diversification.

Conclusions: Jiangnan Ship fist has a unique geography culture and ethnic culture and psychological factors, showing cultural exchanges with different characteristics of Chinese and foreign, making further study of these factors and characteristics have theoretical and practical significance to study Wushu culture. On this basis, further explore about Jiangnan Ship boxing techniques and related martial arts culture can improve the social influence of Jiangnan Ship boxing.

The Crisis that Wudang Wushu is Facing And Its Inheritance and Development **Sun Jian**

Wuhan Sports University

The cultural heritage of Wudang Wushu is based on Chinese traditional philosophy thought which relies mainly on Taoism spirit. It's originated from Mount Wudang, and Wudang Wushu as the form. It includes related equipments, inheritance form, tradition, and the common cultural phenomenon. The protection and inheritance of cultural heritage of Wudang Wushu is facing several crisis and challenges: the dynamics of industry development needs strengthening; the position of the birthplace of Taiji is facing fierce competition, but itself lacks of specification; it is highly welcomed but it lacks of promotion; the developments of the inheritor of Wudang Wushu have different opportunities; there's contradiction between the funding it needs and the funding that the government gives; the idea that declaration is valued meanwhile protection is ignored should be changed. At present, protecting, inheriting and developing the cultural heritage of Wudang Wushu should be oriented accurately and its development and utilization should be rational and appropriate; the idea of "living protected" should be strengthened in order to protect the cultural heritage of Wudang Wushu; the mechanism of protecting and inheriting the cultural heritage of Wudang Wushu should be structured "on the core of the inheritors" as soon as possible, and forming virtuous circle development .

On Protection of Inheritors of Chinese Traditional Sports Cultural Heritage

An Yanwei

Qinzhou University

Through methods of literature study, field investigation and data analysis, this paper analyzes the current situation of support, classification and measures of protection of inheritors of Chinese traditional sports cultural heritage. Research shows that: there is unbalanced construction in the four-level “nation + province + city + county” inheritor protection system. Problems include lack of professional advice from sports departments and experts, defects in the assessment, identification and naming system, serious living condition of inheritors under “natural state of consciousness”, and lack of “group inheritors”. Countermeasures are as follow: implementing policies and norms of protection, paying attention to the discourse power and suggestions of sports departments and experts, improving the assessment, identification and naming system, facilitating the “group inheritors” system, emphasizing the protection of inheritors under “natural state of consciousness”, and learning the advanced experience from Japan and South Korea to improve the protection mechanism of inheritors.

The Optimization of Hefei Throwing Lion from the Perspective of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Yue Baozhu, Liu Xiaoping, Zhou Xiaojuan

Anhui Agricultural University

With the method of field investigation, expert interview and literature, the paper investigates the lion throwing in Hefei. The authors find that the technical characteristics, performance equipment and percussion accompaniment of Hefei throwing lion are different from those of traditional lion dance techniques. It belongs to a typical regional lion dance. Thus, the government should give some financial support, as well as record the system of polishing head skills, strengthen cooperation and carry out martial arts school dance project. All these measures should be taken to protect the intangible cultural heritage.

Dilemma and Outlet: Reflection on the Inheritance Path of Sports Cyan Lion in Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage

Lian Yuanbin

Jieyang Vocational and Technical College

Cyan Lion, commonly known as “Cyan Lion, white eye eyebrow”, also known as “open lion”, is unique in Chaoshan area with deep regional characteristics of the traditional lion. In the traditional period, the “Cyan Lion” was a traditional folk custom in Jieyang. However, after the reform and opening up, along with the economic and social development and transformation, the “Cyan Lion” has been overshadowed in Jieyang society, and even faced a lost situation, the public heritage is facing a dilemma. Fortunately, in the new century, Jieyang Jing Gang sun's successor set up a professional team in the tradition of lions, lions technique foundation, combined with modern elements of reform and innovation, so as to show the high quality Cyan Lion performing arts to the world. Under the impetus of this team, Jieyang green lions have been selected at the municipal, provincial and national levels

of intangible cultural heritage list, so that the culture of Cyan Lion have been protected and passed down. At the same time, this act has opened up another mode of Jieyang's "Cyan Lion" inheritance in the new period - Elite inheritance mode.

Methods: Taking the inheritance of the lion culture as the breakthrough point, and adopting the methods of literature review, field investigation and expert interview, this paper analyzes the inheritance of the mass of the Cyan Lions and the mode of elite inheritance.

Conclusion: The Cyan Lion faces the difficulty of passing in Chaoshan folk in Jieyang; sun's descendants of Sun Shuqiang as the core of the team created the elite inheritance model and gradually replaced the public inheritance, become the new path of Jieyang Qing Shi inheritance dilemma breakthrough. However, the elite inheritance mode leads to the main transmission gradually pulled out of the public, the green lion inheritance to the single road, against the diversification of non heritage culture connotation, so that the inheritance of intangible cultural heritage into a dilemma. Therefore, the theoretical study and practice model of the intangible cultural heritage need us to explore and think more deeply.

Research on the Development Strategy of Traditional Sports of Ethnic Minorities in Guizhou under the Background of Sports and Leisure Characteristic Town Construction

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Beijing Sport University; Guizhou Minzu University

The construction of characteristic towns is one of the tasks of the new urbanization plan (2014-2020) in China. To carry out the important spirit of the party and the country on the construction of characteristic towns, general administration of sports issued a notice on the construction of sports and leisure characteristics town (May 2017). Guizhou, as an ethnic minority province in the southwest of our country, has a rich ethnic minority customs and abundant resources of traditional sports activities. The construction of characteristic towns can give full play to the potential advantages of minority traditional sports in tackling poverty, better serve for the basic economic and social undertakings, the national fitness and health services, and the sports industry, so as to guide and promote the sustainable development of sports leisure characteristic town.

Rule of Law or Rule of Kongfu: The Seclusion of Aggressivity of Traditional Kongfu

Chen Qiping and Huang Shoujun

Chaohu College

The aggressivity of traditional Kongfu has undergone three stages: being obvious, weakened and secluded, which is the trend of the development of human society civilization. By means of the documentary analysis, historical research and logical analysis, This paper probes into the reasons, advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon in the course of the history of human society (from the cold weapon era to the modern times). Conclusion: I "In the era of cold weapon, the actual effect of Kongfu attacking is obvious. II in the modern civilized

society, the aggressivity of Kongfu has being secluded: the first reason is to meet the demand of rule of law, traditional Kongfu has to make change; Second, just like a coin two sides, its development also has pros and cons: more self-discipline means less fatal attack. III future path of Kongfu: first, follow the principle of fitness for all; Second, commercialization; third, eliminating the false and retain the true.

The Advantages and Position of Local Social Organizations in the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Chinese Traditional Sports

Zhao Guobing

Shaanxi Normal University

Traditional sports as a kind of folk customs root in basic communities and belong to the people. Originating from the folk self-governance tradition of rural public culture, the local social organizations of Chinese traditional sports are the autonomous organizations whereby the people in communities could be self-service and self-managing in traditional sports activities. Local social organizations have special advantages in the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of Chinese traditional sports: they can establish the dominant role of community people and achieve the self-directed protection of Chinese traditional sports; they can also contribute to the active inheritance and the keeping of the authenticity of traditional sports; finally, they are beneficial to the economical protection of them. It is crucial and significant to establish the primary position of local social organizations in the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of Chinese traditional sports for the endogenous and participatory safeguarding of them.

The Rock Arts with Body Movement Images and the Sports Awareness

He Limin and Zhang Jie

Lijiang Dongba Culture Institute, Jinan University

Based on the ancient rock arts found in China till now, this paper explores the body movement forms, meaning, category and sports awareness of the rock arts with body movement images. After research, the conclusion has been drawn as follows: firstly, the ancient rock arts with body movement images were important informative materials for describing early human beings' body movements. Secondly, the focus of the rock arts with body movement images primitively was on material things rather than people, and the change of the focus from things to people is the improving and strengthening process of the sports awareness of early human being; thirdly, the change from randomness to modeling of the rock arts with body movements images is the result of requirements from individualization to collectivization and standardization of early human beings to their body movements. Fourthly, the process from singleness to diversity of rock arts with body movement images is the cognition and creation of early human beings' social life from singleness to diversity. Fifthly, the rock arts with body movement images indicate that these body movements are the outcomes of human beings' surviving labor. And the sports awareness whose function is to survive and multiply was generated by human beings' surviving instincts. The concept of primitive sports was born in the social life of human beings' productive labor during the

period of ignorance. Rock arts with body movement images serving as the textbooks of primitive sports were made by Clan societies for survival and reproduction.

A Brief Analysis on Protection and Development of Traditional Sports Cultural Heritage——Take “Jump Lion God” of Qizili Mount Huangshan as an Example

Yang Xudong and Zheng Yanhong

University of Science and Technology of China; Shanghai University of Sport

The town of Qizili is located in the south of Huangshan city, Anhui province, where there are thousands of ancient villages and cultural celebrities. One village called “Pit of Water Bamboo” has Chinese traditional sports named “Jump Lion God”, which has a long history of nearly 300 years. In recent years, however, the “Fire Lion” performance is in danger of being lost for a variety of reasons. This paper, with the methods of literature, field interview, induction and deduction method and so on, using the aspect of protection and development of national traditional sports cultural heritage to discuss the “Jump Lion God” in Qizili of Huangshan, Anhui province.

The “Fire Lion” in “Pit of Water Bamboo” is different from the normal cloth lion, cloth lion performs in daytime, but the “Fire Lion” can only be in the evening. The lion's head, tail and the ball are made of bamboo sticks and covered with cotton paper. The lion's body is made of cloth to make it easy to remove and draw lion's pattern. The ball of the “Fire Lion” was painted with the colorful pattern inside that it has unique structure put into the convex ball. During the performance, the convex ball was held in hand and the people turn it inside when the candle flame is always going up. The lion's head, abdomen, tail, and lion's balls are lit by candles, and candlelight can make the lion's body bright. Every 3th to 18th January, Chinese Lunar, lion dance in each room and hall of the village for good fortune. Until two nights of 15th and 18th January, Chinese Lunar, lion dance in Qingyutang and Tangdanchi, pray for the good weather and harvest next year. The lion head and the tail are dancing together, and there are lion ghosts who paint their faces, dress in costume, play lion ball and lead in front. The lion dance is divided to 8 kinds and 16 kinds. The lion's mouth fires, and there are some special effects such as decoying ball, chasing ball and lion's singing. The lion dance at night is very beautiful and magnificent.

It is believed that the “Jump Lion God” belongs to the category of folk traditional sports and cultural heritage by visiting to the village and the fieldtrip. It mainly depends on the folk festivals and beliefs to inherit and develop. Which receiving the ancient Huizhou culture and extending the modern lion dance skills. It has been gradually evolved into an independent complete regional sports culture with the long times. Its skills and features are distinct, candlelight vigils, which are not available for other lion dance projects. However, there are some obvious faults in the protection and promotion. First, the “Fire Lion” skills cannot be imparted to the others, the technique can only be used to dance in the “Pit of Water Bamboo” village that it is such difficult to promote publicity. The second is that old artists and young people can't connect with each other, many teenagers go out to study, and the skills which were imparted by the mouth's words cannot be accepted. Then, the funding support is not

enough, the lack of reasonable guidance and protection of policy funds, and it's difficult of relying on private citizens to raise funds for protecting the traditional sports culture; Final, the development of sports eco-tourism is not perfect."Pit of Water Bamboo" village is being primitive life relatively, which is of little value to develop.

Therefore, from the development of the national traditional sports culture heritage protection level, first of all, the protection of the local government should publish relevant supporting policies, while carrying out the natural folk custom tourism. It is appropriate to guide the traditional sports culture. We should increase the investment of the funds, carry out business transformation actively, and combine the protection of cultural heritage with the local green economic development. Second, as a "Fire Lion" art heritage, we should set up the general situation consciousness to do some good jobs such as text writing, data collecting, material assembly and so on. And during the tourism vacation besides folk festival, it is a good idea to teach and perform "Jump Lion God". Finally, the regional advantages should combine with the ancient Huizhou culture. The construction of Huizhou traditional sports ecological chain is integrated into the local tourism economy with an open attitude. Do the carrier of culture, to promote the inheritance and development of traditional culture in southern Anhui province.

Inherit and Develop National Traditional Sports, Maintain and Create Cultural Diversity

Shen Weilin

Soochow University

National traditional sports culture, as part of our national culture, has an important task of continuing the traditional culture of the nation. Today, it is facing many ups and downs: the project is changing and the cultural atmosphere is weakening; the main body is shrinking and the inheritance development is difficult; cultural identity is decreasing daily; excessive consumption, cultural function gradually solves; environmental upheaval that makes cultural diversity impact. Only by innovating the sports, cultivating the inheritance subject, making up the educational fault, equaling emphasis on economy and culture, and building the ecological environment suitable for the development can we carry forward the national traditional sports and maintain the cultural diversity.

The Promotion and Dissemination of Traditional Sports by Chinese Intellectuals in Modern Times

Wang Yan

Soochow University

Research Significance

In the research field of national traditional sports, the academic circles pay little attention to the promotion and dissemination of traditional sports by modern intellectuals in China. In modern times, the intellectuals were the backbone power to push forward the development of sports. After the First Opium War in 1840, western sports were introduced into China through

various ways and at the same time, it activated the revitalization and reform of Chinese local sports. They interweaved and interacted to form a pluralistic pattern of sports in modern China. Under the major background of western sports gradually becoming the mainstream, the intellectuals played a pivotal role in the groups of people who insisted on promoting Chinese traditional sports. By discussing the cognition, promotion and dissemination of traditional sports by four intellectual models in modern China, this paper attempts to present the strong sense of duty and historical mission of the heritage of traditional sports (projects and culture) and national rejuvenation and development held by this special group to share with all academics from all walks of life in today's society.

Research Methods

By applying research methods such as historical research, case analysis and logic analysis, this paper focuses on analyzing the promotion and dissemination of traditional sports by four Chinese intellectuals in modern times.

Research Results

“The intellectual” is not only a learned scholar or a professional with proficiency in a particular line, but most importantly, he must “maintain the conscience of humanity, represent the voice of the people and undertake the mission of the times”^[1]. Living in a time of “national subjugation and genocide” and “the transition from tradition to modern”, the Chinese modern intellectuals took on great historical missions and their promotion of traditional Chinese sports was of deeper significance.

The Effect of Health Qigong Ba Duan Jin on Swimming **Dong Xiaoxuan**

Anhui Normal University

Ba Duan Jin formed in the 12th century, the Song Dynasty, experienced more than 900 years of cultural change, Ba Duan Jin in the form of content is also different, is still a very popular folk fitness program. Ba Duanjin eight paragraphs of the main action to repeat the pressure, breath conditioning, the body movement is slow but combination of softness and hardness, on the balance of land and the regulation of the human breath has promoting regulation. While swimming is also the balance of movement in the water, no fixed support in the water layer for anti-fluid resistance of the forward movement. Both sports are to rely on the whole body of the small muscle group comprehensive coordination and the need for effective breathing. Ba Duan Jin on the whole body muscle contraction, elongation have been more comprehensive mobilization, while it has played an important role in promoting swimming.

Panel 8: The Connotations and Values of National Indigenous Culture

专题 8: 民族传统体育的文化内涵与价值

Wushu and Its Olympic Dream. Internationalising the Chinese Martial Arts

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¹ Shanghai University of Sport; ² Vrije Universiteit

Wushu, the collective noun for the Chinese martial arts, is one of the most prominent traditional sports in China. From the mid 1980's onwards, China started making special efforts to internationalize the practice of wushu at a time when modern Chinese nationalism flourished. These efforts resulted in 1990 in the founding of the 'International Wushu Federation' (IWUF) embracing 38 countries at the time. From the beginning, a major emphasis of IWUF was to seek Olympic recognition for their sport. With already two other Asian martial arts included as Olympic events (i.e. judo and taekwondo), the Chinese government has been working hard towards the admittance of wushu into the Olympics. But despite the fact that the number of affiliated IWUF-member countries has almost quadrupled in just over 25 years (with 147 countries at present) and that wushu has been shortlisted twice as a potential Olympic event in recent years, to date, it has no Olympic status. This paper will describe the different phases of the wushu's international development and seeks to understand why at present wushu, as the origin of most other Asian martial arts, has not made it to the global sport arena.

The Influence of Flower-Drum-Lantern Dance on the Quality of Life of Female Elderly

Wang Hongyu

Beng Bu Medical College

Objective: To investigate the change of quality of life for female elderly before and after flower-drum-lantern dance training. **Methods:** Questionnaires were used to screen 179 female elderly people (65.8 +/-7.8 years old), and then they were divided into the experimental group and the control group, the experimental group exercised flower-drum-lantern dance for six months, the control group exercised in daily life activities, the SF-36 scale was applied in measurement. **Results:** After the experiment, the experimental group had a score of 606.2, compared with before, the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), but the control group was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Flower-drum-lantern dance can improve female elderly's quality of life

The Culture Value Evolution and Contemporary Mission of Nude Dragon Boat Festival in PuShi Town

Zhang Xiancheng, Li Qian, Xu Xiufen

Guangzhou University; Hunan University

Nude dragon boat race is not only a traditional sport in Pushi Town Luxi County which inherited Chu People's braveness and spread mother's love and team spirit, but also a most popular gathering folk activities. Based on the field investigation, it is discovered its cultural

connotation has shifted, due to the growth of migrants in the industrialized society from strengthening affinity relationship and clan unity, reinforcing mutual of assistance in the neighborhood, praying for god blessing, commemorating female sculler and enhancing up collectivization consciousness and nostalgia complex as well as cultural identity, while its organization form has returned to Spontaneous self-government order. Above shifts indicate the inner conflicts between social development and traditional cultural sport and more importantly, the contemporary missions of this traditional sporting event is a way to express nostalgia homesickness ,appealing for the power of government to hands of people, enhancing local cultural identity, and maintaining the emotional bond of local villagers.

Examining the Value of Social Fitness in the Development of Namou under the Perspective of Taoist and Taoism

Li Yongzhi, YinTenglong, Liu Jianquan

Luoyang Normal University

This thesis mainly uses the method of literature, interview and investigation to study the social value of Namou originating from Heluo area from the perspective of the influence of Taoist and Taoism. According to the study, based on inner alchemy of Quan Zhen , Namou is coming into being with Guidance of Qi and strong influence of Taoist and Taoism. The thesis makes the research on the social and cultural value of Namou from its ideology, skills and internal training from perspective of Taoist and Taoism with its “ essence, form, and style”, to achieve the purpose of activating the Namou and better serving the public fitness.

Study on Chinese Traditional Philosophy Contained in the Game of Taiji-Soft-Ball

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Taiji-soft-ball is a small ball game with very distinct Chinese cultural features. In order to dig more about its cultural connotation, this paper stresses on philosophic thoughts to carry out the research and concludes as follows: 1) Taiji-soft-ball is a kind of ball games first, then it is soft-ball, and finally it is Taiji-soft-ball. “Ball” shows the classification of game, “soft” identifies the way of force, and while “Taiji” provides its technical details. Its cultural connotation is mainly reflected in the two aspects of “soft” and “Taiji”, which come from Taoism and the culture of *The Book of Zhouyi* respectively. 2) The “soft” in Taiji-soft-ball is the embodiment of Taoism thought of “overcoming the firmness by softness”, and meanwhile it contains the reversed thinking “the laws of everything tending to turn to the opposite direction”. It also follows the general principle of Taoism “letting things take their own course”. 3) The technical feature of “the integration of resolving and throwing”, “the accomplishment of actions at a stretch” and “the all-in-one” in Taiji-soft-ball is the concrete reflection of the thought “Taiji is a whole”, whose arc trail conforms to the diagram of Taiji. 4) The rules of Taiji-soft-ball competition were made mainly according to the above two philosophic thoughts.

Two Solutions by God and Training: Logic of Athletes Flow: From the Shaman Ecstasy to Muay Thai Athletes Flow

Jiang Delong and Liu Liping

Hengyang Normal University

This article uses the methods of literature, comparative research, logical reasoning and video observation, From the perspective of ritual anthropology, this paper sorts out, concludes and compares the causes of athletes “Flow” and “Shaman's ecstasy”, and then analyzes the inherent characteristics of the two causes, then take Muay Thai athletes “Flow” as an example, to explain the modern athletes' sense of fluency' formation logic. Conclusion: 1.The causes of the shaman “Ecstasy” as a cultural phenomenon is the cultural gene “smooth sense” of athletes

First, the shaman “Ecstasy” has a profound and mysterious belief foundation -- the religion of ghosts and gods, and the cognition of athletes “flow” causes put the physical training in an important position, which is biased toward science and reason. Second, In the causes of shaman “Ecstasy”, social or ethnic ritual has been confirmed to plays a very important role, and in the understanding of athletes “Flow” origin, there is no similar to the athlete identity to hold important ritual character of confirmation, inspected and accepted. Third, shaman “Ecstasy” auxiliary has the aid of material means, while the athletes “Flow” origin has not mentioned, which in fact, can be said is about doping, And it has been severely controlled in the development of sports competitions to abuse .Fourth, in the cause of Shaman's ecstasy, monotonous and repetitive drums, blurred spells, and revolving dancing are important factors while the cause of athletes “Flow” origin hardly recognized. The physiological characteristics of the athletes mainly refer to the requirements on the material selection. Finally, from above the shaman “Ecstasy” origin, “Ecstasy” Logic can be deduced -- a logic circuit of the athlete's “Flow” is mainly based on rational thinking. It is also known as the logical circuit of the athlete's “Flow”.

Modern athletes “Flow” can be recognized from the Magic Powers Realizing, ritual transformation, war dance, ceremony soundscape and the original attack -- “Two Solutions by God and Training” logic circuit.

General Plans for Developing Wushu Culture Based on China National Cultural Policies

Chen Xiaofeng

Shanghai University of Sport

It is of great significance that the fine traditional Chinese culture is expounded for the first time in the form of a CPC document, *Suggestions for Implementing the Project of Inheriting and Developing Fine Traditional Chinese Culture*. Based on the analysis of this document and the other related ones, the paper holds that the major problems Chinese Wushu faces in its inheritance and development include: 1. the obvious lagging of the explication of Wushu culture quintessence behind the competitive development of Wushu, and the disagreement of social cognition with the cultural connotation of Wushu, 2. the poor elementary work of

Wushu educational system, and the incomplete Wushu curriculum and textbooks 3.the unpopularity of the fine inheritance events of traditional Wushu in the national fitness campaign 4.the poor role of foreign translations of Wushu culture in the communication of Chinese culture and the construction of Chinese image.

The general plans the study puts forward for developing Wushu culture based on China national cultural policies are: 1.intensifying the refinement and transformation of Wushu culture so that all walks of life arrive at a new cognition toward Wushu culture 2. actively adjusting Wushu courses and textbooks so as to formulate a complete and modern educational system of Chinese Wushu centering around Wushu education in schools 3. boosting the fine traditional Wushu events, platforms and organization in the daily life of the local people to develop Wushu culture for the fitness of the masses 4. reinforcing the sorting out, translation and communication of Wushu culture, technical terms, proverbs and classics, building public data platforms of Wushu culture resources, publicizing fine Chinese culture, and constructing a good image of China.

History, Body Representations and Identity Politics of the National Ethnic Minority Games in China, 1953-2015

Liu Li and Zhang Huijie

Anhui Normal University

The National Ethnic Minority Games was an institutionalized quadrennial non-Han multi-sports event in China. It was organized by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission: a ministerial body of the state government in charge affairs concerning China's 55 ethnic minorities. This sports event has been held 10 times from 1953 to 2015. Both the demonstrative and competitive sports at the Games are traditional folk sports from various minorities in China. It was designed to showcase indigenous sports culture of China's ethnic minorities and to promote cultural diversity within China's national identity. This paper first focuses on the origin and development of this Games in the context of China's national minority policy and sports development in national minority areas in the past 60 years. It then explores the body representations, rituals and symbols, at the sports arena and in the media's spotlight. Third, it analyzes the identity politics of the Games at different social and political contexts and answers how the Games helps to shape and construct China as a unified nation-state with multi-ethnic groups.

Inheriting Chinese Traditional Culture and Practicing Socialist Core Values

---On the Contemporary Value of Shanxi Merchants Culture and

Martial Arts Morality Culture

Yao Xiaofang

Soochow University

The Ming and Qing Dynasties was the period when China consolidated the consolidation of the multi-ethnic state and the gradual decline of the feudal system. In this period, the feudal economy gradually developed, it is not only beyond any period in history and from the late Ming Dynasty, a new system - the seeds of capitalism to the development of commodity economy. Shanxi Merchants is the product of the development of commodity economy, it

develops and brilliant in this period, at the same time gave birth to the rich content of Shanxi culture. Economic development, social stability, national integration also contributed to the cultural prosperity. Chinese traditional martial arts with distinctive national culture characteristics in this period into the glorious stage of development, Martial arts morality culture is at this stage more rich and prosperous. After a careful analysis of the rich connotations of the culture of the Shanxi Business culture and and Martial arts morality culture , the article insight into the relationship between the two inextricably linked, and focus on the selection of similar content of the two parts to make a detailed interpretation of the intention to vigorously promote the socialist core values Of the contemporary, this precious culture continues to inherit and promote. It is of great significance for us to carry forward the traditional culture of the Chinese nation and practice the core values of socialism and build a harmonious society at the individual level.

The Effect of Baduanjin on Spinal Mobility in Chinese College Students

Dan Yong, Tian Zuguo, He Liping

Hunan University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of Baduanjin on spinal mobility in Chinese college students. A total of 40 college students (ranging from 18 to 22 years old) with sedentary lifestyle who were recruited from one of universities in the central south China were randomly assigned into either an experimental group ($n = 20$) experiencing four 60-minute Baduanjin training sessions weekly for three months or a control group ($n = 20$) keeping their original lifestyle. Spinal mobility was measured at all four directions (forward flexion, extension, lateral flexion at both sides) using SpineScan portable device at baseline and the end of three months intervention period. In addition, stability at the three musculoskeletal regions was also measured. Three separate 2 x 2 (Group x Test) Factorial Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with repeated measure were utilized.

It was observed that as compared to the control group, except lumbar side flexion, lateral flexion, and cervical spine rotation, participants who experienced the three-month Baduanjin program demonstrated significant improvements in the other tests related to spinal mobility and stability at the specified musculoskeletal reregions ($p < 0.05$ for all).

Baduanjin Qigong exercise is effective in improving spinal mobility and stability in college students. Given the beneficial effect of Baduanjin Qigong exercise for college students with inappropriate sitting postures, school physical educators should incorporate Baduanjin Qigong exercise into physical education classes for health benefits.

Taoist Health Theory and Modern Physical Regime

Xu Congti, Cui Jie, Han Laiguo

Bengbu Medical College

Taoist health theory is the important part of Chinese traditional culture. It is very significant to integrate Taoist health thought into the modern physical regimen and to promote the

scientific development of modern physical regimen. Through the discussion of Taoist health theory, the article illustrates the misunderstanding of modern physical regimen, and concludes that we should establish a scientific concept of health on modern physical regimen, that is focusing on both spiritual cultivation and image practice and pursuing the natural and harmonious interpersonal relationship of physical and mental of the new concept of modern physical regimen.

Health Qigong: Chinese Traditional Thought and Modern Life

Li Hai, Yang Qian, Wu Haofeng

Shanghai University of Sport

Purpose: Health Qigong is based on an ancient Chinese meditative practice that uses slow graceful movements and controlled breathing techniques. As a traditional Chinese sport, Health Qigong has made a positive contribution to the health of the masses. However, because some people use it for crimes, Health Qigong may pose a serious threat to Chinese lives. The purpose of this study was to investigate and analyze the current state of Health Qigong in China and to provide beneficial suggestions and references for its further development. **Design/methodology/approach:** In this study, Health Qigong practitioners, Health Qigong experts, and the public is the object of investigation. Literature review, expert interview, field investigation, questionnaires (of practitioners, experts, and the public), and mathematical statistics were used to analyze the current state of Health Qigong practitioners, exercise method, and Health Qigong stations.

Findings: This paper presents an initial effort to understand the problems of Health Qigong development, including (a) unclear understanding of the overall project functions and the characteristics of its development, and (b) inaccurate development orientation. The collected data were analyzed, allowing better definition of the project attributes and clarification of the development orientation and trend. Suggestions are presented to strengthen the support and management of social forces as well as implementation of a Health Qigong Rank System.

The Life Spirit of WudangQuan Practicer from Aesthetic Perspective

Zhu Ying

Wuhan Sports University

Wushu healthcare, as one of the main representatives of the Oriental civilization forms, is a thorough reflection of the essence of the basic spirit of Chinese traditional culture and thought systematically. After thousands of years of constantly penetration, China traditional aesthetics basic features like "meaning", "flavor", "spirit", "rhyme", "potential", "State" "love", and "fun", are reflected in Wushu healthcare movement, make Wushu healthcare movement became a support exotic flower in today's sports with its unique movement features and performance charm .

The Wudang Wushu healthcare, as a cultural phenomenon, is closely related to Wudang Taoism culture, people's economic life, history and culture in Wudang mountain region as a "living cultural heritage". Wudang Wushu healthcare Kung Fu attaches great importance to

the cultivation of human essence, Qi, spirit, emphasizes Qi refining from essence, spirit refining from Qi, emptiness refining from spirit. Emphasizing three regulations (heart, breath, body) consistently not violating the medical principles. No matter in what kind of practicing , external stresses hand, eye, body and step training, internal stresses essence, Qi, spirit, the two aspects both insist on the neutral, straight, round, relaxed, quiet, soft, and flexible, focus on yin and Yang transform, arc twisting strength , combination of movement and quietness, and soft with just, establish up the orderly procedure of "Dantian operation practice for core, main and collateral channels and blood body fluid smoothly for pilot, improve gonad system for focus".

The Wudang Wushu healthcare culture "external technology level" reflects back "psychological value level", which are all reflected the philosophy thinking logic of "quan follows the natural laws, practicing represents Daoism" and the aesthetic value of "natural charm". Wudang quan practitioners' pursuit of the spirit of life, in simple terms, is the pursuit of one's physical, mental and natural harmony, which is the "Daoism and practicing unity, method respecting natural laws."

Panel 9: The Generation and Development Regulations of National Indigenous I

专题 9: 民族传统体育文化的生成与发展规律研究 (一)

Ceremony and Folk Beliefs in the Transplantation of Chinese Ritual Sports: A Study on Firecracker-Snatching

Li Zhiqing and Xu Ya

Guangxi University, Xi'an Jiaotong University

A ritual-based folk sport, known as firecracker-snatching, is widely spread across the ethnic minority areas in South China. Although much research has been conducted on the cultural changes and social functions of it, there is a lack of attention in the origin of this folk custom and the reason why it populated through so many ethnic minority communities. This paper focused on the exact two points, borrowing the word transplantation, which is used in crop cultivation, in order to describe the process of the introduction, inheritance and development of firecracker-snatching as an extraneous custom. In the field investigation of this study, it is found that the ceremony which comes along and people's well wishes and religious beliefs which rest in the sport served as core elements in the successful transplantation of firecracker-snatching.

Interpretation and Exploration on Carved Shooting Symbols be Unearthed in Shuangdun Site

Chen Guanghua^{1 2}, Guo Chengjie², Lv Liping²

Nanjing Normal University; ¹ Anqing Normal University²

Carved symbols unearthed at Shuangdun Site are a set of mature ideographic notation system. In order to study the shooting culture, this paper adopts Chinese characters culture methodology, archaeology and ethnology methods, interprets and analyzes related shooting symbols unearthed at Shuangdun site. The results show that the shooting formation, such as the bow, arrow, row of arrows, Zeng, crossbow and other carved symbols, not only reflected the accumulation and inheritance of archery culture, but also had innovation and create brilliant, the 'crossbow' carved symbol, was the latest discovery. All these symbols provide valuable materials for us to explore the historical trajectory of the development of the shooting culture and the original of the crossbow.

Discussing on the Different Cultural Forms of Chinese Guidance and Indian Yoga

Chen Xina, Lin Youbiao, Xu Ruqing, Tong Weizhen

Guangzhou University

In this paper a glimpse of Chinese guidance and Indian yoga in different cultural forms: Chinese guidance originated from the "dance". The development has become one of the methods for prevention of illnesses and fitness, health, medicine. Indian Yoga originated from the "spirit", and the pursuit of nature as one of the super ability development has become synonymous with physical and mental practice the. The two representative of Oriental culture ancient technique is different, from ancient times to the present, has the

unique charm of continuous improvement, along with the progress of society, adapt to the trend of the times for the benefit of mankind, and is famous in the world.

Conclusion: Our guidance and yoga is the representative of Oriental Sports Cultural Classics, our guidance comes from “dance” (tonalide convinced), in order to prevent and cure diseases and prolong life, after thousands of years of development and practice, guidance theory continuous improvement, different functions are best, and its function into the health and fitness industry the medical profession, famous, famous in the world. India Yoga originated in Qi (meditation), up with nature and get super energy, be made one, with the “Yoga Sutra” is available, to perfect the system of yoga, yoga factions head with, and the mental health and treatment effect onto the world stage. Both with the advance of history, changes in the times, and constantly develop and evolve, in order to meet the needs of society, stand erect.

The Modern Significance of Traditional Wushu Culture in Chinese Folk Villages ——A Fieldwork Based on Zou Jiaquan in Northeastern Yunnan Province

Wang Xiong and Deng Xinghua

Yuxi Normal University, South China Normal University

In the era of globalization, to realize the cross-cultural transmission of traditional Chinese folk sports, and to build a “sports culture community” with the world's pluralistic sports culture, the modern adaptation and cross-cultural communication of the traditional sports culture of the village will surely become a research concern Of the key areas, but also will face the deconstruction, construction and reconstruction process, its modern significance will also occur to a certain degree of transformation, so as to actively integrate into the multi-polar world sports culture circle. This paper takes the traditional martial arts “Zou Jiaquan” in the northeastern Yunnan village as the case, uses the field investigation, the oral history, the historical process comparison, the literature material and so on, to have the historical evolution process, the inheritance lineage, the modern transmission and the inheritance Development mode, the blend and interaction between tradition and modernity, and further analyzes the modern significance of the traditional martial arts culture of Chinese folk villages, explores the causes of its transformation, the endogenous power and its Transformation process and so on. The results show that Zou Jiaquan originated in the military martial arts of the army of the Yunnan army, serving the early military and revolutionary cause, and then spread to the northeastern Yunnan folk village by the founder of the demobilized land. There was a relatively stable mode of mentoring, In the process of modern communication and development, adhere to the folk village culture as a nutrient soil “backstage” foundation, and actively to the “Yunnan” in the process of modern communication and development, Economic Daily “,” Kunming City Daily “and other” front “media resources leveraging, in order to achieve the traditional and modern” front and back “conversion and interaction, folk traditional martial arts culture” front and back “is relative Can achieve mutual conversion, its role is complementary. In the process of coupling traditional martial arts and modern sports culture in the village, the spread and development of Zou Jiaquan always adhere to the cultural foundation in the connotation of “native” and actively seek the modern significance in the context of “leaving the earth” and become the

leading Chinese folk village Cultural Model of Traditional Sports Development. The effective interaction between the “front and the backstage”, which is hidden behind the case study, is of great significance to the modern communication and inheritance of traditional Chinese folk culture.

The Study of Brand Build Paths of National Traditional Sports Events

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National traditional sports events are important part of historical and cultural heritage of a country or region, so strengthening the brand building of national traditional sports events is conducive to better promoting the heritage and development of national traditional sports culture. Based on the of national traditional sports events,by means if literature review and logic analysis.The paper tries to make a study on the brand path of national traditional sports events. By analyzing documentary materials, the paper draws the conclusion that adhering to cultural livelihood as the orientation and encouraging the public to participate in national traditional sports events are important basis to inherit and develop national traditional sports. National traditional sports events are the tools that enrich people’s sports cultural activities. Enhancing the recognition of national sports culture needs to constantly dig out its intrinsic cultural value and urge the public to take part in national sports spontaneously. The brand building of national traditional sports events needs to be achieved by virtue of improving the awareness, reputation and loyalty of the events, the special cultural connotation and the marketing capacity; meanwhile, it also needs the positive publicity of the media. The brand building of national traditional sports events can enlarge the influence of national traditional sports and ensures the continuity and development of national traditional sports culture.

The Develop History of Japan Judo and Its Internationalization

Zhang Xiaoyu and Lin Ling

Ningbo University

Through history books and literature, the generation, development history and internationalization of judo are reviewed. Reviewing and summarize Jigoro Kano-the “father” of judo promoted the transformation of judo and its internationalization process by establishing a judo culture. This paper analyzed the health and education value of judo culture and its influence on judo’ internationalization. Conclusion: (1)Jigoro Kano had transformed “jujitsu” into the Kodokan Judo and modern judo by establishing judo culture. (2)The development and development of modern judo are the result of cultural exchange and integration between east and west. (3) Modern judo has become a high popularity internationalization movement in worldwide, the health and education value of judo culture played an important role in the modernization and internationalization.

The Sword Culture in Tang Poetry

Li Jingping

Beijing Sport University

Sword, one of the ancient weapons, is the ancestor of short weapons and the instrument of striking nearly. It always has the title of 'a gentlemen in hundreds of weapons'. The sword originated in the Western Zhou Dynasty. And then, it is a weapon of war primarily for self-defense from Spring and Autumn Period to the Northern and Southern Dynasties. In the Sui and Tang Dynasties, it is very popular for literati to wear a sword.

The Tang Dynasty is a peak period in the development of Chinese poetry and culture with developing economies, liberal politics and comprehensive ideas. Many talented poets use swords to express their ambitions. The poem embodies the essence of the sword culture which mainly shows in three aspects. Dufu, a famous poet in the Tang Dynasty, ever said in the poem, 'Swordplay is always impressive'. Swordplay is a form of performance that applies fencing to dance. It arts up and visualizes the performance of sword and promotes the development of sports. Wangwei also said in the Song of an Old General, generals withstood millions of troops by swords. The poet praised the patriotic spirit and bravery of generals and soldiers. Another famous poet Libai said, 'Every the steps one man down! Every thousand miles all man gone! When a man retires from his responsibilities, fame and fortune become irrelevant in the quest.' He used the sword of chivalrous expert to express his ambitions, embodying their outstanding martial arts. They will be indifferent to fame and wealth. These are the things he has been seeking for his whole life.

In the Tang poetry, the sword is a kind of tools for poets to express their ambitions. Whether is acting and entertaining or praising generals and soldiers, they all embody the ancient political, economic conditions and social features, which are a reflection of culture. The sword culture can spread because of Tang poetry, meanwhile, due to the sword, the literary image in the Tang poetry is rich and colorful. They interact with each other and complement each other.

An Investigation of the Operational Mechanism for Dragon Boat: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

Li Zhihong, Tian Zuguo, Li Zhixia

Hunan University, Hunan University, Henan University

Purpose: With globalization of the economy, the popularity of Dragon boat has grown rapidly in the world. It has been recognized as an international competitive sport as well. The purpose of this study was to examine the operational mechanism of dragon boat-related races across different levels of games. In addition, researchers were interested in understanding motivation for participants in dragon boat. **Methods:** A comparative analysis was used to study the operational mechanisms in dragon boat races. More specifically, researchers in the present study attempted to carry out cross-comparison regarding the dragon boat-related races at regional, national, and international levels. Motivational differences for participants in this sport were compared as well.

Results: The operational mechanism for dragon boat events is characterized by multiple organizations involved for diverse sporting events in terms of co-sponsored model. It has an emphasis on an integration of government, society, and market that has become the driving force for promoting Chinese traditional culture associated with dragon boat.

Conclusion: To globalize the dragon boat, the following things should be done: (1) dragon boat-related rules and regulations should be standardized; (2) long-term athlete development model should be created for selecting talent players; (3) Chinese government makes great effort to advertise dragon boat through internet.

On Hotspots and Trends of Taijiquan Health Promotion in English Periodicals

Liu Tianyang and Sun Jian

Wuhan sports University

Through the literature review method, knowledge Graph software, systematic review, this paper classifies and analyzes Taijiquan Health Promotion research in English periodicals. It is found that in the thesis of SCI core collection, the related research started from the study of falling prevention and balance improving in old adults. Then the research attention extended to more themes which intervene with taijiquan, such as musculoskeletal system disease, Cardiovascular disease, lung disease, immune system disease, diabetes and psychological disease, but the balance improving, postural stability and fall prevention is the largest topical subject in this field. The process of implementing the study is the way of popularizing Taijiquan, because many of the participants in research maintain a positive exercise habits afterwards. The randomized controlled trials(RCTs) is the main way to evaluate the effects of Taijiquan intervention and a kind of preference based RCTs has been a new trend. The stringency of experimental design and the standardability during study report have defects. The quality of evidence of the outcomes ranged from very low to moderate in Taijiquan health promotion research. The entire process of the research need to be improved.

Research on the Industrialization and Marketization of National Traditional Sports

Wu Changbin

Soochow University

Research Significance: China has five thousand years of profound culture, and brings forth many wonderful world cultural heritages. Among them, the Chinese Traditional Sports are recognized and accepted by the world because of their nourishing of life, advantages of physical and mental health, and other wonderful functions. However, as we move into the 21st century, how to promote Chinese Traditional Sports by means of industry and market in order to make contributions to the developments of socialist market economy in the new era which can benefit the word at the same time, and to make our national treasures stand in the world, has become an urgent problem to solve currently. The purpose of this article is to analyze the existing problems on the basis of understanding the present situation of the national traditional sports market, and then seek the solutions to handle the problem.

Research Methods: Literature research method, case study method, survey method and so

on, focusing on the investigation of the present situation of the national traditional sports, and on the research with regard to the development of the market in the future.

Research Results: Firstly, the national traditional sports industry and the market are showing obvious imbalance in regional development, and the coastal areas (such as Jiangsu, Guangdong, etc.) have a high level of industry and marketization and a gathering momentum, but problems still exist. The degree of development in the inland areas (such as Xinjiang, Yunnan, etc.) is low, and the market has just started or even not yet.

Secondly, the marketization and industrialization of national traditional sports still need a lot of capital injection, but because of its weak mass base and the lack of popularity and capital injection, the market is in short of vitality, which restricts the development of national traditional sports market seriously. Thirdly, in the process of the national traditional sports industrialization, the shortage of high-quality human resources also becomes a restraint to its development. As the number of Chinese traditional sports universities and their recruits is too small, and the level of training is uneven, we can't provide enough reserve talents for the market to build the national traditional sports industry. Fourthly, there are less corresponding encouraging policies made by the government and the imbalance of regional development. Many areas fail to develop the industrialization because of their social historical conditions and atmosphere. Finally, the lack of scientific guidance results in persons' lower enthusiasm of participation in the traditional national sports. Taking the community for example: after visited the Loufeng street and the Xu Jiabang community in Suzhou, the author discovered that the lack of professional sports instructors makes persons' physical exercise stay inadequate and them vulnerable, which will discourage them and lead to the separation directly.

Research Conclusion: The industrialization and marketization of Chinese national traditional sports are still on the initial stage, and there is still a long way to go. It needs our government and society to solve the current problems together. In addition, we can learn from the foreign cases which have good development, such as the development of the sumo in Japan and the taekwondo in South Korea. At the same time we should build a road of national traditional sports with socialism according to Chinese characteristics related to the status of Chinese socialist market economy.

A Review of Fangzhongshu by the Function of Physical and Health Care in Ancient Chinese

Liu Zhiyuan and Chen Dong

Jiangxi Normal University

By the ways of historical documents and logical reasoning this paper discusses the Fangzhongshu, The origin of it may be related to the reproductive worship before antiquity, the ancestors regarded the sex and reproduction as a sacred and mysterious phenomenon, with the world four seasons changes, growth of all things, and is closely related to the ethnic evolution of strong.

It is a study of sexual physiology, sexual skills, sexual health and health of the performers. With the gradual integration and interdisciplinary extension, it had developed to eugenics, related disease prevention, treatment of medicine, and Qigong in the long historical process. It had become the combination of religion and the formation of alchemy. The Fangzhongshu through its difficult course in the long history. It has reasonable, scientific methods, and a mysterious color, absurd things; it is the important components of the traditional Chinese medicine and a special type of Chinese ancient culture. Through the review the history of the development of the Fangzhongshu, we should proceed from the scientific attitude, remove the dross, and give its original appearance of the Fangzhongshu, in order to play its due role in promoting the health of people.

Exploring Identity Reflection in Hakka “XianXiang (Incense) Dragon” Dance Practice Qiu Haihong and Lin Wang

Hengyang Normal University; University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

The unique history of “XianXiang (Incense) Dragon” practice from Hakka, the ancient Han ethnicity group in China, sheds light on the importance of ceremonial folk sports as part of a village tradition. This paper explores identity reflection demonstrated in Hakka “XianXiang” (Incense) Dragon” Dance Practice.

How Traditional Sport Adapt to the Times: Taking the Rise of Indian Yoga in China as an Example

Shi Lingshan

Anhui Normal University

This paper uses the methods of literature research and comparative analysis. This paper aims to analysis the origination, history and the international process of Indian yoga, as well as the comparison between Indian yoga and Chinese traditional martial arts. The result reveals the geographical environmental difference of traditional sports culture. Conclusion: 1. Yoga has become a well-spread international sport. At the same time, the value of yoga’s health and education plays an important role in the modernization and internationalization of traditional sport. 2. The change of people’s lifestyle has vanished the function of traditional sport. 3. Compared to the rapid social development, the development of Chinese traditional sport is lagging behind. In order to realize the globalization, Chinese traditional sports have to combine the social development and change it.

Historical Origins of Matsu Folk Sports and Its Cultural Characteristics

Lin Lixin

Putian University

Matsu belief has had a history of more than one thousand years .It has become a world-known god that transcends national boundaries. Depth studies of folk sports attached to Matsu belief have been undergoing by referring to document literatures, interviewing and field researching. Thus it has been learned that human body movements to worship God and comfort God constitute Matsu folk sports. Basing on different natures of their activities, folk sports can be divided into four categories: entertainment parties, dance performances, athletic sports. It is worthy to study Matsu folk sports cultural characteristics: devout God worship, humanity and harmony between humans and Gods. Spontaneous folk sports festivals are open, peaceful and inclusive, showing good dancing and presenting cultural identity.

Panel 10: The Generation and Development Regulations of National Indigenous II

专题 10: 民族传统体育文化的生成与发展规律研究 (二)

On the Probe of the Jewish Sports at Shanghai Towards the End of the Qing Dynasty and the Begin of the Republic of China

Li Xianguo

Shanghai Jiaotong University

The Opium War and the “Treaty of Nanjing” made Shanghai as one of the five trading Ports in China to open to the outside world, and finally became the paradise of adventurers from all over the world, including the Jewish businessmen. In the year of 1844, Elias Sassoon set up Sassoon Firm at Shanghai, which opened the history of the modern Jews in Shanghai. In 1862 the Jews business men in Shanghai built the first Jewish cemetery, set up the first Jewish synagogue in 1887, established in 1898 the British Jewish Association branch, the Jewish Charity Association was established in 1900, in 1901 the first Jewish school was opened, in 1902 established a Jewish Club; Shanghai Zionist Association began in 1903 and the first Jewish Israeli newspaper “English communications Tribune occurred in 1904. The series of activities and events marked the completion of the Shanghai Jewish community in China. From 1933 to 1941, Shanghai took in more than thirty thousand Jewish refugees from Europe. By 1940s, Shanghai's witnessed the coming in of Jewish more than 30 thousand, forming the largest Jewish community in the Far East.

During their residence at Shanghai, the Jews maintained a high spiritual strive and the pursuit of moral perfection. They persisted in their own religious beliefs, adhered to the Jews' traditional ideas and habits. They possessed their own offices and synagogues, schools, hospitals, clubs, cemeteries, chambers of Commerce, newspapers and magazines, Party organizations and they built the only legitimate Jewish army –the Jewish companies of Shanghai Wanguo commercial group in the world. Shanghai Jewish Sports show the following characteristics: Firstly, the Jewish national spirit of perseverance permeated and show the Jewish national spirit and enhanced the cohesive power of the nation even in case of loss of the relatively stable geographic territory. Secondly, for the adaption to Chinese culture and into the life of Shanghai. During their stay in China, many Jews learned Chinese, and gave Chinese name, ate Chinese food, and were fascinated by Chinese Opera and Tai Chi. They organized football teams, and had matches with Shanghai alien football teams and the Chinese football teams. Thirdly, they paid attention to basic education and opened physical education and sports activities in school education. They dressed outdoor sports venues, built stadiums and indoor facilities in schools. They carried out physical education, physical activities among young people. Fourthly, attached importance to sports, with a strong need for the body strength as a preparation for the Zionism. Jews often organized and participated in various competitions, such as boxing, track, basketball, horse racing, skating, ice hockey, rowing, tennis, football and others, for the coming of the Zionism.

Cultural Relics in Liu Zi Huaibei and the Children's Cuju Game in Song Dynasty

Qin Likai

Huaibei Normal University

Three pieces of precious cultural Cuju relics of the children were unearthed in Huaibei Liuzi in 2012, which is of exquisite in shape, vivid, high cultural taste, and high ornamental value. They show that Cuju in Liu Zi origin early, develop popularly. They also enriches the Cuju cultural relics, further show that the Song Dynasty is a peak period of development of China's ancient Cuju, which is based on the development of children Cuju. The children Cuju in Song Dynasty is developed because of the economic and social development, welfare of children health care system, perfect at understanding of football fitness value and moral value of religious factors and so on. The children Cuju in Song Dynasty provide useful inspiration for the youth soccer movement development today.

Resistance of the Weak: Exploration of Invention of Dragon Dance Performance in a Chinese Village in Urbanization with Political Anthropology

Tu Chuanfei

Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics

This paper examines the case of inventing dragon dance activities in a village of southern China in the process of urbanization by James Scott's theory of resistance by the weak and Eric Hobsbawm's theory of invention of tradition from the perspective of political anthropology. This study shows that in the danger of the overall demolition of this village under the wave of urbanization and local development, the reason why this village invented dragon dance activities is that the villagers took it as a form of the weak resistance in order to resist the negative impact of urbanization, in which the potential resisting object is the property developers and the local governments and other powerful forces; under the circumstance of the mitigation of the overall demolition threat to this village from urbanization and local development, the suspension of dragon dance activities in this village is also a form of the weak resistance taken by the ordinary villagers, in which the potential resisting object is the able groups in this village. The invention of dragon dance activities in this village is an open and collective transcript on the form, but its significances are hidden. The invention and suspension of dragon dance activities are all the bottom political strategies taken by the villagers; this embodies a survival ethics of the villagers, which also contains the great wisdom of the people. On the basis of this ethnography, on the one hand, this paper analyzes the shortcomings of James Scott's resistance by the weak, focusing on the organizational form, the danger extent and the classification of resistance by the weak, and also discussed the causes of the shortcomings of the theory of James Scott's resistance by the weak. On the other hand, this paper discusses several problems in folk sport culture, such as the essential attribute of folk sport culture, the problems in the originally ecological protection and the intangible cultural protection of folk sport culture, the developing paths of folk sport culture and the relationships between folk sport culture and urbanization and modernization, and so on.

Sick Man, Martialism and Country: Historical Context and Cultural Logic of the 'Chinese Martial Arts Movement' in Modern China

Gong Maofu

Chengdu Sport University

This paper examines the historical context and cultural logic of the 'Chinese martial arts movement' in modern such as the sick man discourse, martialism and cultural nationalism. It first introduces the notion of the Chinese martial arts movement. It was occurred in the early 20th century and continued for decades, promoted by all circles of the society, to carry forward the martial arts for the purpose of improving the national physical quality, forming combat ability, and inheriting the national spirit.

It examines the significance of sick man discourse for the Chinese martial arts movement. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the discourse of 'sick man', as the image projection and self-cognition of the country and people's body, constituted the endogenous primary motivation of the social and political reform, national identity and the people's body transformation in the late Qing dynasty and early Republic of China. The 'sick man' mixed with complex nationalism and racism, showed the sober cognition of awaken people to the body weak, national decadent, and trying to achieve the goal of stimulate people. With the production of sick man and the eliminated of humiliation, the folk martial arts were discovered and mobilized inadvertently, which sparked the blasting fuse of the 'Chinese Martial Arts Movement' in first half of the 20th century.

The paper argues for the value of the militarism. Along with the impact of capitalist civilization, the poor and weak side of Chinese society has been exposed, and the survival of the nation faces a great test. To save the national crisis, seek a strong kind of strategy for national salvation, knowledgeable people who found the value of the militarism almost at the same time, and try to solve the problem of national survival by ideological and cultural path. There cannot be any doubt about that considered the militarism as the powerful tools for save the nation and improve body. The reconstruction of militarism has renewed the ancient Chinese cultural tradition. The strategy of treating the weak country by reforming of the national character from the spiritual level embodies the spirit and the body orientation of the elite of the late Qing dynasty. The spirit of martial arts, which has double enlightenment, is also reshaping the body shape of the nation while recalling the national resistance and revolutionary consciousness. More importantly, it gives the martial arts the most direct carrier and embodiment of the militarism, the legitimacy of value and the rationality of promotion.

It concludes that the Chinese martial arts are one of the 'cultural nationalism'. Facing the national crisis, the expression of the nation-state is always full of protection of the interests of the nation, the identification, promotion and celebration of traditional culture, and the strong resistance to foreign culture. It constitutes the 'cultural nationalism' that is different from politics, economics and other forms of nationalism. Under the continuous enlightenment, Chinese people's protection and promotion awareness of history and traditional culture gradually deepened, and the cultural confidence of Chinese martial arts was constantly

enhanced. It is in this historical context and cultural logic that the unprecedented Chinese martial arts movement was born.

Sumo's Status as "National Sport" Chinese Ancient Confucianism Culture's Influence on Japanese Sumo Development

Wang Xin

Yancheng Institute of Technology

Inheritance, conflict, intercultural crossing and improvement are the raw power of cultural development. Any culture at its early age would be imperceptibly influenced by alien culture, and of course Japanese culture is not exceptional. Chinese ancient advanced Confucian culture has exerted dramatic influence on Japanese culture, and based on that this paper interprets the unique connotation of Japanese sumo culture which is also associated with other Japanese cultural characteristics including hierarchy concept, provincial and bigoted nature of the island nation as well as martial spirits in "moral code", and this paper also illustrates a dynamic image - Japanese sumo culture's dualistic view on accepting and deviating from Chinese Confucian culture developing from total blind acceptance at the beginning to criticizing and then absorbing.

Collection of the Dancing Lion's Culture during the Republic of China

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1. Guangzhou University 2. Jinan University

Read the information of newspapers and periodicals during the period of the republic of China on the culture of dancing lion, we can found that: First, the lion dance, whether it is "lion dance", "red lion" or "the awakening", are associated with areas of Guangdong cantonese rhyme. Second, lion's folk organization has a large scale and a wide base; The making of lion dance has become more delicate, difficultly technical and refined. Third, the form of lion dance performance is in good order. Fourth, in 1936, Guangxi promoted and advocated the whole province's lion dance competition, which is the beginning of the lion's sports competition. In addition, the function of lion dance on social functions such as invigorating the national spirit and fostering team collaboration will continue to be fully excavated.

The Driving Force and Coupling Mechanism of Chinese Sports Shows

Liu Linxing

Binzhou University

Through literature review, content analysis, study of sports shows Driving Force and its coupling mechanism. Main conclusion: the policy environment of orientation, the sports industry need help media products, the development of the national fitness, the variety show their innovation needs the power source is the development of sports shows, there are countries intend to ratings of conflict, specialization and entertainment on the scope of audience, the audience demand and programs of coordination, physical element is program

kernel and selling point of consideration, the test of high security risks and lack of safety standards such as coupling coordination problem. Policy Suggestions: precision guidance, build sports shows industry chain; Break the “habit”, build sports variety “field”; Attaches great importance to the social benefit, form a differentiated brand mode; Grasp the program life cycle, rely on innovation development; Create professional team, set up safety standards; Based on a new media platform, accelerate the integration of sports and variety.

The Stylish of Wei-Jin、 Tang and Song Dynasties——Study on the National Leisure Sports

Zhang Jinru

Soochow University

In the development of traditional Chinese sports, the national leisure sports are unique. The development of the national leisure sports in a particular era embodies the degree of social development, the economic and cultural life and the aesthetic taste of the people. The study uses the literature data, historical research method and logical analysis method to study the national leisure sports in the three periods of Wei, Tang and Song dynasties. The rise of the metaphysical health culture in the Wei and Jin Dynasties and the Ethnic Fusion between the north and the south China make the development of the Chinese national leisure sports to a new height. The rich material base and the extensive layout of the Tang Dynasty and the cultural exchange have increased the content and form of the national leisure sports, and in Tang Dynasty the national leisure sports to be all-inclusive; In Song Dynasty, because of the prosperity of the commodity economy and the civil culture, national leisure sports to be more popular among common people. In contemporary era of leisure, the national leisure sport still has great culture value and social benefits.

A Summary of Dunhuang Sports Research in Recent Thirty Years

Liu Guoping

Soochow University

Sports is the development of human society, to promote the all-round development of human beings, is to cultivate and shape the human body process, is an important component of education. In this paper, through a large number of collection and access to the past thirty years on the Dunhuang sports literature, information, summed up the domestic research on the status of sports in Dunhuang. Mainly from the Dunhuang sports category, Dunhuang sports, Dunhuang sports culture value and the significance of the role of the three aspects and summarizes the general characteristics, research status, showing abundant research achievements, a wide range of research, but there is still a lack of new materials, such as lack of breadth and depth of research.

The Research into Development of Cuju in Song Dynasty

Cao Yuewei and Zhang Aihong

Beijing Sport University

Cuju, an ancient Chinese football game, 'cu' means to kick, and 'Ju' is a kind of ball in ancient China, made of leather and filled with hair. Cuju originated from the legendary Huangdi period, developed in the Han and Wei Dynasty, prospered in the Tang and Song Dynasty and declined gradually till Ming Dynasty. Cuju entered its golden age in the Song dynasty. In the Song Dynasty, cuju became professional, with a color of strong performance color. At the same time, professional organization appeared. It was forbidden in the palace but became popular among the common people since Ming Dynasty. Owing to the imperial court attached great importance to it, cuju had developed much more standardized and enjoyable, it also had Qiyun Association which is similar to the FIFA now. It is recorded in history that quite few emperors in Song dynasty such as Song Taizu, Song Taizong, etc, loved kicking balls. Because the court advocated Cuju, it became very popular in the country, and a large number of professionals appeared, who lived on it.

Study on Industrialization and Marketization of National Traditional Sports

Huang Yi

Beijing Sport University

The marketization of national traditional sports plays an important role in its industrialization development. How to transform its cultural resources superiority into favorable economic conditions is the key to realizing marketization of national traditional sports. The marketization of national traditional sports can promote a rapid development on local sport industry, let those serving products and physical products with unique national cultural characteristics enter the international market smoothly, become a new growth point of national economy in specific region. This paper aims to illuminate the present situation, background, advantages and disadvantages, principle and strategy of national traditional sports marketing operation so that it will be possible to put forward efficient suggestions and guidance for its industrialization and marketization development.

The Economic Value of Sports Intangible Cultural Heritage and Its Protection and Utilization

Tang Qin and Sun Jian

Wuhan sports University

With the rapid development of the economy and the rapid changes in society nowadays, the urbanization process is in acceleration. The traditional Chinese culture is under the impact of Western culture, many sports intangible cultural heritage disappeared from people's vision. The survival of the non-material culture heritage, protection and development is being severely challenged, the lack of construction efforts of the sports intangible cultural heritage, the insufficient attention on sports intangible cultural heritage of Government, the inadequate awareness of sports intangible cultural heritage among the people, all of these factors cause a big risk to the sports intangible cultural heritage. The sports intangible

cultural heritage has important historical value, artistic value, scientific value and economic value. The economic value is an important value form of the intangible cultural heritage under the market economy. The intangible cultural heritage itself has a certain value; it is mainly attached to the cultural value to reflect its economic value. Sports Intangible cultural heritage protection is a long and complex process, involving the effort from the government, the public, academia and other interests, only when the interests of all parties in the game in the protection process maintain balances can they achieve an effective protection of the sports intangible cultural heritage.

Environmental and Ecological Protection Mechanisms for Cultural Aspects of Traditional Chinese Sports: A field Theory

Tang Qiang and Tian Zuguo

Hunan University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the environmental and ecological protection mechanisms for cultural aspects of traditional Chinese Sports based on a well-known field theory. A qualitative evaluation was conducted with fieldwork. More specifically, a certain number of residents at the Wuling mountain areas were selected and interviewed regarding their perception of potential mechanisms for conservation of traditional Chinese sports. The methods have been used at the Wuling mountain areas for cultural preservation of traditional Chinese sports, which are outdated. This is mainly attributed to that a conflict between modern and traditional culture. From the field theory, an effective ecological protection model could be developed along with a multi-dimensional construction, innovative pattern, and creative thinking. The findings suggest that an environmental and ecological model (Field Theory) may be potentially feasible in developing more effective protection mechanisms for cultural preservation of traditional Chinese sports.

Exploring the New Paths of National Traditional Sports Culture in China Under the “All long the way” Strategy

Han Xiangyang, Li Huailiang, Si Hongyu, Xu Zhanzheng

ZhengZhou University

Through literature review and expert interviews and other research methods, the “All long the way” under the strategic role of traditional ethnic sports culture output comb: Chinese National Traditional Sports on “All long the way” strategy of building can promote exchanges, rich foreign cultures, reshaping the country's image. As the promotion of the economic strength of our country, “All long the way” strategy of introduction, as output of China National Traditional Sports culture provides a rare historical opportunity. Point out the direction to promote Chinese culture to the world. Meanwhile, the National Traditional Sports culture, there are many dilemmas: 1, mode of transmission of a single, 2, loses himself in the essence of the process of communication, 3, single output vector of national sports culture, resulting in fatigue, 4, for their own cultural understanding is wrong, mistaken. On this basis, combined with the new “All long the way” strategy, identify new National Traditional Sports culture of the new platform and a new path, to better promote the national

traditional sports in the “area” construction of value for China's cultural output and provide better cultural exchanges with the world development.

Panel 11: The Research of the Martial Arts--History Formation and Future Development

专题 11: 武术的历史形成及未来发展研究

The Research of the Thought of Ming and Qing Dynasties and the Development of Wushu

Zhang Yinhang and Liu Yi

Yangzhou University; Hubei University

The direct factors to promote the development of Wushu in Ming and Qing Dynasties are the changes of Dynasties and the resistance of the alien's invasion. The internal factors are that the thought of Ming and Qing Dynasties changes from "poor body, rich mind" fancy to "practical statecraft" reality, forming the administrative trend of scholars liking talking military, military commanders taking Wushu. Thousands of famous scholars focus on military and Wushu, which lays an essential foundation for the cultural arrangement, preservation and the theoretical development of Wushu in the late period. Wushu in Ming Dynasties presented from "meaningless scholarly" to "practical use", when Wushu exited from military stage to the folk in Qing Dynasty, and through putting scholarly into Wushu, Wushu showed the characteristics of "simple" to "complex".

Social and Cultural Motivation of the Development of Chinese Huizhou Wushu in the Ming and Qing Dynasties: A Historical Perspective

Lu Yu

Anhui Normal University

Huizhou is located in southern Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. The Ming and Qing Dynasties were heydays of the development of Huizhou merchants. In this period, Huizhou was also a representative region for the promotion of both Confucianism and Chinese Wushu. The obedience of Confucian culture and the practice of Chinese Wushu were co-existed at the time and generated a typical Huizhou culture in its society. The aim of the study was to examine the social driving force of the prosperity of Chinese Wushu in Huizhou in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. By applying field theory and social dynamics theory to analyze the flourish and decline of Wushu in Huizhou, the study tried to build a new paradigm and explanatory mode to understand the development of contemporary Chinese Wushu. The results indicated that: firstly, the prosperity of Huizhou Wushu in the Ming and Qing dynasties was because it has met its social requirement at the time; secondly, the dominant Confucianism provided a ethical base for the popularity of Huizhou Wushu; thirdly, Chinese traditional lineage structure provided a institutional guarantee to inherit Wuhu in Huizhou region; fourthly, the well-developed commerce in the Ming and Qing Dynasties also provided a strong economic foundation for Huizhou Wushu's development.

The “Expression of One’s Homesickness by Body Movement” in the Transfer Trajectory: the Social Memory of the Songjiang Array in Taiwan During the Period of Japanese-Invasion (1895-1945)

Guo Xuesong and Chen Ping

Ningde Normal University

Songjiang array is a Wushu culture of array in local society of Fujian and Taiwan as well as a kind of people’s collective memory. Taking the transfer trajectory of Songjiang array in Taiwan during the period of Japanese-invasion as a logical starting point, the physical movement presentation of expressing one’s homesickness by body movement was explored in this paper by adopting the means of literature research and field work etc. In the early period of Japanese-invasion, Songjiang array revealed its brave nature in the form of resistance to foreign aggression. However, it existed in the nature of Wushu fight of local society during the local folk resistance to banditry and weapon fight. Meantime, during the religious sacrifices of the early-middle period of Japanese-invasion, Songjiang array had merged into the ceremony culture because it had the social function of protection and co-entertainment between god and human. Then, Songjiang array withdrew from the social and historical stage as a covert culture of secret practices and exercises during the kominka movement which was carried out by Japan. The dual symbolic meaning of cultural identity and cultural pride was showed from the different standpoint between Taiwanese and Japanese in some celebration activities.

Ongoing Chinese Martial Arts’ Diversification; The Re-Discovery and Construction of Traditional Chinese Martial Arts

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Guizhou Normal University²

For a long time, western academic circles has always been considering Chinese martial arts as a kind of singularized and homogeneous things, which is not the fact that China embraces many nationalities. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chinese academic circles begun to rediscover the Chinese minority martial arts under the influence of reform and national rise. Using CitespaceIII to make statistical analysis of Chinese minority martial arts from angles of annual issuance, research hotspots, research institutes, and writers . On the basis of this, this paper analyzes the construction of the martial arts of ethnic minorities from the aspects of the certification of the inheritance of the minority martial arts, the career replanning, Inheritance base construction and the realistic value of the minority martial arts in promoting ethnic identity and national identity and the value in tourism industry. This study may change the singularity and homogeneity of Chinese martial arts awareness, which will laid the foundation for the “all the way” under the traditional Chinese culture “going out” strategy.

Analysis of Tales about Youshan Li

Zhang Shunjiao¹, Lin Youbiao², Mu xiaojie¹

Jinan University; ¹ Guangzhou University ²

Li youshan is one of the founders of Guangdong south school boxing and is viewed as the first person to do The lees fist. In this article, we use the brief description of Li youshan in <Qing tablet class notes> as a clue and relevant historical facts are analyzed with the help of literature materials to gradually clarify the characters of Li youshan. Research shows that the protection of the intangible cultural heritage, containing the truth in history culture legend, can maintain the original true of culture. Although the real character of Li youshan has not yet been able to be completely figured out, we can identify the false description in <Barnyard grass smell of legend> to avoid the spreading of erroneous information so that it is not useless.

A Study on the Historical Formation and Future Development of the Martial Arts and Boxing Types in Southeast Asia

Li Naiqiong, Yin Jilin, An Yanwei, Huang Dongjiao

Qinzhou University

In order to better develop and use the martial arts and boxing types in Southeast Asia, the paper makes a survey and study on their historical formation and future development. The martial arts and boxing types in Southeast Asia include that originates from Indo-China Peninsula Types and Malaysian types; and the martial arts introduced from China. They integrate continually in the long history and exist in the form of variety and the unity of the mainstream; in addition, they step into a way to the local basic heritage and international transmission development. The paper puts forward that we should refer the historical development laws of the martial arts and boxing types in Southeast Asia; jointly with Chinese Martial Arts, to promote the international development which based on their completion, we should guarantee their various competition items and maintain their diversified heritage.

Yang Family's Heroine: Hou Zhuqing and the Heritage and Development of Yang Style Taiji

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Shanghai University of Sport; ¹ Handan University; ² Huaibei Normal University³

This article is based on an interview with Yang Zhenguo and his son Yang Zhifang, who inherited the intangible cultural heritage of the country. They cover the life experiences of Yang Chengfu's wife Hou Qingqing in helping her husband to spread Taijiquan and teach children how to teach Taiji. Hou Zhuqing (1898 ~ 1984), formerly known as Hou Quzhang, or Quzi as a child, was the wife of Yang Chengfu, the third-generation master of Yang style Taijiquan. There was a struggle in the spread and development of Yang's Taijiquan. At the beginning, she followed her husband -Yang Chengfu taught the boxing in the North (Beijing) and then South (Hangzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou). After Yang Chengfu died, the second son Yang Zhenji, the third son Yang Zhenduo and the fourth son Yang Zhenguo, all raised to adulthood, and taught their children and grandchildren to struggle for the continuation of Taiji. The promotion of Taiji, the survival of Taiji, Hou Zhuqing became known as a "the

heroine of Yang family”.

A Study on the Origination and the Inheritance of Martial Art of Huizhou in Ming Dynasty

Wang Xiaodong and Guo Chunyang

Anqing Normal University; Henan University

Ming dynasty is an essential period for the development of traditional martial art. Huizhou became a vital place for the development of traditional martial art in mid-late Ming dynasty. People in Huizhou had inherited Shaolin cudgel, Emei spear, Japanese sabre-play and other most famous martial arts in Ming dynasty. In a relatively closed geographical environment like Huizhou, it was not easy to achieve such an important position in the martial art history of Qing dynasty, all of these achievements were closely associated with the merchants' active economic activities. The Hui merchants developed their business everywhere, and were fabulously wealthy. Meanwhile, the oriented ethics at that time was Confucianism. All these factors had influenced the development of the martial art in Huizhou in a different way. Therefore, the martial art in Huizhou formed its characters, which emphasized more on the practical attacking skills, inheritance within family and books writing.

The Cultural Inheritance of Traditional Wushu in the Perspective of Space Production

Han Xiaoming

Beijing Sport University

In order to provide production space and new perspective for the continuous development and cultural inheritance of traditional Wushu under the urban space. In this paper, using the research methods of literature material law, from the three-dimensional view of society-history-space, the research analyzes the development and inheritance of traditional Wushu under modern urban space. The results show that: the urbanization expansion of modern society has resulted in the change of social space and structure, tending to homogenization. And public space (School, park, plaza) and private space (private club, private gym) is occupied by foreign sports so that the natural living space (Village) and the humanities and social space (City) are squeezed and education inheritance space (School) is marginalized. The research aims to seek the non-commutative and differentiated space of traditional Wushu development and inheritance.

Historical Formation and Future Development of ZHAOBAO Taijiquan

Zhang Gaofeng

Yangtze University

Zhao Bao Taijiquan is the root of Taijiquan and the mother of all kinds of taijiquan. Of the popular styles of Taijiquan that have come into prominence in recent years, the Zhao Bao style Of Taijiquan is probably the most well known. Not to mention also one of the most controversial.

ZhaoBao Taijiquan has the common characteristics of general Taijiquan, as well as its own unique features. ZhaoBao Taijiquan has many kinds of unique martial arts features and philosophical thought. It has a unique kicking, striking, catching, grappling, wrestling on martial art features. Zhao Bao Taijiquan does not have fixed step or fixed stance push hands. It also has its own weapons sets, two man sets and even its own neigong practice.

The research on the future development of ZhaoBao Taijiquan is of great significance for human health, self-defense and behave properly to improve one's character.

Differences and Enlightenments about Professionalization of Chinese Wushu and Western Sport: Based on the Development Course, Cultural Background and Management System

Dong Depeng, Yuan Lei, Li Yongqin

Jilin University, Beijing Sport University; Jilin University

The professionalization of Chinese Wushu is the product of industrialization and marketization of traditional Chinese national sport as well as the only route to promote Chinese Wushu to the world and realize its globalization. This paper explores the differences between the professionalization of Chinese Wushu and Western sport from the perspective of development course, cultural background and management system. The study suggests that Chinese Wushu represents reverse tense with intervention characteristic while Western sport is diachronic with reverse supplemental feature in development course; China's national sports with golden mean feature and Western public sports with self-development feature in cultural background; in accordance with social distribution principle of government authority in China while organizational decision in the West in management system. Therefore, aiming to compress the historical state differences between professionalization of Chinese Wushu and Western sport effectively and achieve the synchronic development, in the professionalization process of Chinese Wushu, it is necessary to establish the management system with people's demand as basic guideline in development model, organizational decision as basic relationship in management system and clearly defined rights and duties as basic principle in sport management.

On the Inheritance and Development of Wushu

Su Wei

Soochow University

Research Significance: Martial arts is the Chinese culture as the theoretical basis, to attack methods as the basic content, the routine, fighting, exercises as the main form of the traditional sports movement. As Chinese nation survival skills of all the children of the Yellow Emperor, martial arts through the ups and downs of thousands of years, the nation has become to maintain the existence and development of the cultural soul. Since ancient times, Chinese never stopped practicing martial arts, martial arts and promote the communication of Wushu, because Wushu has "promote the martial spirit, the characteristics of the power of

national prosperity”. However, in the vigorous development of modern high-tech war and cultural entertainment today, martial arts self-defense and cultural functions have been a huge impact, so the study on the problems of sustainable development of Wushu, and explore the path of martial arts, non-material cultural protection has become a pressing matter of the moment. This is also the original intention of this study. **Research Methods:** By applying research methods such as comparative analysis, literature research, interviews, this paper focuses on studying Martial Arts in the dissemination of culture, development and other aspects.

Research Results: First, expand cooperation, strengthen the propaganda. The Kunlun decision and martial arts strategic cooperation, to further increase the Chinese traditional Wushu culture propaganda, occupation development and promoting the Chinese the promotion of martial arts and martial arts, and in the “leading The Belt and Road” ideology, enhance cooperation and co Wu, to show the world Chinese sports industry the activity, showing the charm of Chinese martial arts culture. Second, encourage the martial arts into the school, grab from baby. The essence of Wushu Sanda, set China “play”, is a unique characteristic of Chinese martial arts fighting the project, in the training of young brave and confident, solidarity and cooperation play an important role in the national spirit. “Popular Sanda” as competitive project activities in children before, by the majority of young people, even in hot pursuit of the parents. Third, in order to promote the development of Wushu in the national fitness. Martial arts is the treasure of the Chinese nation, it is in line with the Chinese taste, mass base is huge, so their unique role and value of Wushu is the behoove in national fitness play. According to the relevant research institutions, martial arts is the only mass game boxing, now the world to carry out a variety of martial arts games or events on the fourteenth session of the Chinese beyond count, such as the Yantai International Wushu Festival, sixth Africa Benin Wushu Championships, 2017 South African National Martial Arts Competition held in Johannesburg, Burgas won 2018 World Cup Championships held in Tai Chi city. Fourth, focus on the protection of Wushu and boxing. Known as the “hometown of martial arts” reputation of Heze, since ancient times, many martial arts, to the current statistics, Heze area of the existing twenty-eight kinds of martial arts schools, heritage veins clear, according to the Heze area schools clear. Which is boxing, boxing, Water Margin boxing, boxing “, eight the first step. Fifth, keep pace with the times, the appropriate reform of traditional martial arts, to share with the world. The traditional Wushu and modern kickboxing is Chinese martial arts, how to achieve powerful alliances, solidarity, reduce friction, change the World Wushu competition rules, easy to judge, to enter the Olympic Games, on behalf of the Chinese brand for boxing, is the direction.

Conclusions: “Thousands of years and Danmu, once the amber”, inherit the traditional martial arts is not retro, but rather a continuation of Chinese civilization. With the development of society, martial arts is no longer necessary in people's life, but it is still an important part of Chinese culture, and people's lives. Many martial arts martial arts home out of love, in order to keep the “traditional martial arts appearance”, spend a lot of effort by heart and it's dictation, martial arts martial arts will spread so far. Because of inheritance and development, culture and colorful because of the exchange, the Chinese people should bear

the inheritance and development of Chinese Wushu history responsibility.

A Study on the Background of Writing of the Martial Arts Monographs “ShouBiLu”

Hu Hongdong

Guangdong youth Career Academy

As a martial arts monograph that records the spearplay, “ShouBiLu” was finished in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasty. The author Wu Shu set up the accumulation of martial arts experience, and referenced to the history, especially the Ming Dynasty martial arts works, summed up all the knowledge together to a unique martial arts monograph. With the help of the historical research method, the literature and materials method, we can have a study on the background of this important theoretical monograph of Chinese martial arts, make a integration of the past and modern knowledge, use the ancient knowledge to serve the modern world, try to have a historical conclusion that base on true history. We can have the background of “ShouBiLued” include: domestic and foreign problems, frequent wars, experience lineage, initial achievement, Yuyang old man, lineage of the swordplay, meeting the descendant casually, Er Mei spearplay, monk lineage, Shaolin spearplay, sixty seven years, summarize into a book.

The Influence of Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism on the Generation of Tai Chi

Li Huailiang, Si Hongyu, Zhang Ke, Han Xiangyang

Zhengzhou University

Tai Chi is the representative of Chinese outstanding traditional sports program. Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism, also known as “Neo-Confucianism”, was formed into the ideological system by Confucian philosophy absorbing and integrating the thoughts of Taoism and Buddhism. Based on the methods of documentary analysis and expert interview, this paper tries to demonstrate the influence of Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism on Tai Chi’s generation at that time when the mainstream ideology is Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism. The results show that, the most of Tai Chi’s ideological contents come from the Neo-Confucianism. Wang Yangming’s thought transformation from “Getting the king to carry out advanced ideas” to “Awaking the people to carry out advanced ideas” begins to make the philosophic thinking being penetrated among the people, which creates a good cultural condition for the generation of Tai Chi. Later, the *Tai Chi theory* written by Wang Zongyue has proved the consistent relationship on thoughts between Tai Chi and Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism.

Panel 12: The Fundamental Theory and Inheritance of Martial Arts

专题 12: 武术的基本理论和传承

Historical Significance of the Chinese Martial Arts Team in the 1936 Berlin Olympics

Hsien-Wei Kuo, Chin-Fang Kuo and Yung Tang

National Tainan Institute of Nursing Aletheia University,

Taipei University of Marine Technology

The purpose of this study was to reconstruct historical significance for the Chinese Martial Arts Team in the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games. Historical research along with content analysis was employed and data were collected from educational yearbooks, reports, magazines, newspapers, and periodicals for this study. The results revealed that the label of “Sick-man of East Asia” aroused Chinese ethnic consciousness and patriotism and people then intended to eliminate the insult through sport competitions. Chinese martial arts, being a symbol of nationalism, indirectly became a mean to improve physical strength, which was advocated by the intellectual then. It was hoped that the participation in the 1936 Berlin Games would propagate the value and spirit of Chinese martial arts and Taiji, a gymnastics that has the characters of both Eastern and Western physical education. Although the team for Olympic Games did not win any medal in the 1936 Berlin Games, their physical performance of the Chinese martial team out of the Games was highly praised, which built up a sound basis in the international setting. The study concluded that the Chinese team in 1936 Games has successfully showed the beauty of Chinese physical culture to the world and changed the Western’s impression in a certain degree.

China’s Wushu Foreign Aid: Historical Development and Cultural Communication

Yu Dawei and Li Yong

Jilin University, Beijing Sports University

China’s provisions of foreign aid in wushu have promoted the popularization of traditional sports items, and built a bridge of friendship for the international dissemination of traditional culture. In 1981, the government sent a group of wushu coaches to provide martial arts assistance in overseas countries, marking the beginning of China’s government-sponsored foreign aid in martial arts. Government-sponsored aid, with the support of civilian and non-governmental organizations, has strengthened the interaction between Chinese and foreign cultures. Under the guidance of the ‘Belt and Road’ Initiative, China’s foreign aid in martial arts should contribute to the development of Chinese traditional sports and the connectivity among all cultures in the world, by means of engaging social parties, enlarging inflow channels and developing more soft power resources of foreign aid.

Chinese Immigrants and Transmission of Martial Arts in America

Hu Jiahao

Wuhan University of Sports Education

Through oral history and logical analysis of collected information, a study about the transmission of martial arts in America is carried out. The study finds out that important driving forces to transmit martial arts were immigrants during the early California gold rush, Bruce Lee and immigrants after the reform and opening up policy in China. During the early gold rush, Chinese labors flooded to California and initially introduced martial arts to America in the form of club or school. After Bruce Lee came to America, he exported martial arts through film and brought Chinese and American fighting cultures together. In 1980s after the reform and opening policy immigrants to America continued teaching Chinese arts at Kong Fu school or Confucius institute, and contributed to educating American fight techniques. The reason behind the transmission were political, economical needs or cultural exchanges inextricably linked between Chinese and American. At present we have entered into the new age of globalization. Chinese martial arts in America continue developing into MMA(Mixed Martial Arts). Martial arts was born in China, transmitted to America by immigrants and belong to the whole world through present globalization.

Research on the Contemporary Development Strategy and Its Realization Path of Traditional Wushu

Men Weiwei and Ma Wenyou

Tianjin University of Sport, Quanzhou Normal University

For the failing integration with modern society, or in other word, the disconnection with modern society, traditional Wushu has come up a bottleneck problem during the process of its contemporary development. This paper uses the research methods of the review of the literature and logic analysis to discuss and interpret the contemporary development strategy and its realization path of traditional Wushu. The authors believe that if we want traditional Wushu to step out of the current difficulties, we must know clearly of the current situation of our ages, change the existing “inertia” thinking, and carry out the development strategy from “coping with change” to “initiating change”. And the specific approaches are: (1) strengthening publicity of media and promoting itself initiatively; (2) paying attention to the cultural infiltration and giving full play to characteristic advantages; (3) highlighting the etiquette education and establishing the core values; (4) coming into the campus and expanding the audiences; (5) strengthening the modern interpretation and meeting public needs; (6) standardizing the technical system and deconstructing mysticism; (7) integrating other artistic styles and creating an alternative development space, (8) promoting cultural awareness and enhancing cultural strength, and etc.

A Study on the Inheritance and Development of Overseas Wushu Groups in the Context of All the Way

- Taking the 81-Year-Old Singapore Guangwu Guotou as an Example

Li Xiu and Fang Lei

Hainan University, Anhui Normal University

In the history of modern Chinese sports development, overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese played an important role. They not only spread the Chinese culture around the world, but also to the Chinese quintessence of martial arts along the country, spread around the world. In this paper, we try to explore the development of the Guangwu Guotou in Singapore since the establishment of 81 years. At the same time, we explore the dilemma of overseas martial arts groups and the ways and measures of inheritance protection in the context of all the way. Wushu resources protection, for the study and enrich overseas overseas Chinese history, overseas martial arts culture and local culture has a very realistic significance.

The Research of Information Industry on “Root” Culture of Martial Arts in Central China

Li Yongzhi and Yin Tenglong

Luoyang Normal University

“Root” culture originates from the emphasis on life by Chinese and from the heritage and continuity of ethnic and social value. It is the foundation of Chinese culture. Central Chinese Martial Arts is one of typical “Root” Cultures in terms of skills inheritance, cultural spirit, schools continuity and local sentiment. With the influence of “Root” culture on China and overseas countries, the essay cognizes “Root” culture with strengthening the cohesion of overseas Chinese, and emphasizes the linking role of “Root” culture played by central Chinese Martial Arts. Based on the “Root” culture as a prevailing power, and using internet+ as a new productivity, China should do industrial researches into “Root” culture of central Chinese Martial Arts, construct the database and explore the development modes, in order to transfer the “Root” culture into sports culture industry and overall competitiveness, and construct the sustainable ecosystem of “Root” culture.

The Elaboration and Speculation of Confucian Orthodoxy’s Theory in the Martial Arts Culture

Xue Yuan

Sichuan Normal University

Using Chinese Confucian orthodoxy thought, martial arts, traditional philosophy and correlative knowledge and theory of the culturology, this paper explores the origin and essential characteristics of Chinese martial arts culture in the Chinese Confucian orthodoxy thinking context. Central Conclusion: theirs paper puts forward “military domination” cultural system whose representative thoughts are “keep to the center”, “clarify the truth by pneuma”, “the theory of Humaneness and Propriety” and “heaven follows Tao, Tao follows nature” structures the overall concept of martial arts culture. Influenced by Confucian orthodoxy’s character and fundamental purpose, the social traits of military domination is moralizing by

martial arts embodies martial arts' radical humanistic spirits; scholar class kept the order trained both in cultural and military to maintain the patriarchal society; the holistic characteristics of traditional society determines martial arts' autologous characteristics.

The Cultural Construction of Village Community of “Showing off Wushu, Playing Wushu, Talking about Wushu”

—— **Based on Field Investigation of Meihuaquan in Qianwei Village of Guangzong County of South Hebei Province**

Tang Shaojun

Ludong University

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee requires “building a system of inheriting Chinese excellent traditional culture and strengthening the protection of cultural heritage”. In this context, this study used document literature method and field investigation to dissect the cultural existence and trend of Meihuaquan in Qianwei Village, Guangzong County, south Hebei Province, from three angles—Showing off wushu, Playing wushu, Talking about wushu. Then it pointed out that against the background where villagers have increasingly strong cultural awareness of Meihuaquan, Meihuaquan has closely knitted with the village and plays an important role in building cultural space in its communities. Hence, it is especially of realistic significance and value of times to survey Meihuaquan as an intangible cultural heritage from a cultural rather than a technical perspective.

Research on the Unique Throwing Techniques of Chinese Wushu

Xu Yakui and Yang Jianying

Wuxi Institute of Technology, East China Normal University

Throwing techniques have the art effects of attack and defence that throw the opponents high into the air, make them fall down to ground with face up and stagger to bounce up, which are unique techniques of Chinese Wushu. In order to make people know clearly the seemingly mysterious techniques, this paper researches mainly on the technical structure and training methods and comes to the following conclusions: 1) every move of throwing techniques consists of 4 steps of touching, guiding, fixing and casting. 2) Touching is the first point with the essential of “gently”. Guiding is the controlling unit with the key point of “in pace”. Fixing is an advanced locking unit with the key point of “emptyly”. “Casting” is the result with the main point of “ringingly”. 3) The training of the throwing techniques mainly focuses on the training of touching, guiding and casting, meanwhile such aspects as making the body relaxed and the force penetrated, making strength as a whole, connecting closely should be taken into consideration.

The Humanistic Qualities and Manifestation of Traditional WuShu

Yu Hai

Wanjiang College

The humanistic qualities are given contemporary annotations from the source of Chinese traditional culture. The article analyzes three basic characteristics which are the responsibility

of mastering civil and military , the ethic of an adept at morals and intelligence and the spirit of showing etiquette by Wushu. The three above are meant to highlight its value of times, increase its contributions to society and promote its cultural value for harmonious construction of country. The results show that the humanistic qualities are good command of civil and military, ethic of proficiency in moral and intelligence, spirit of manifestation of comity by Wushu. These characteristics have positive significance to quality education, core values and construction of harmonious society in both theory or practice.

Investigation on Foreign Students' Cognition towards the Culture of Chinese Martial Arts——Take Foreign Students in Soochow University as an Example

Pan Sheng

Soochow University

Research Significance: In recent years, there're more and more foreign students coming to china for education. They add the diversity of culture on campus, although there're cultural differences remain, but they're definitely longing for and appreciating Chinese culture especially Chinese traditional culture. According to investigation, foreign students have high interests on Chinese martial arts culture. But they have different cognition towards martial arts, some of them even misreading it. This investigation tends to probe into Chinese martial arts and the culture of Chinese martial arts, in foreign students' eyes based on teasing out foreign students' cognition towards Chinese martial arts, and then seeking ways of spreading the culture of Chinese martial arts among foreign students.**Research Methods:** By applying research methods such as interviewing, gets first-hand information of investigation by talking with over 20 foreign students from Soochow University.

Research Results: The investigation shows that foreign students have shallow understanding and cognition towards Chinese martial arts. A Ukrainian boy who loves sports say:"I love Chinese martial arts, but I have very few opportunities to have martial arts lessons. I start loving Chinese martial arts after having a short lesson in summer camp. I'm impressed by the fist position in Chinese martial arts inspired by animals. Another Ukrainian boy is interested in the fighting part of Chinese martial arts and the philosophy in taij. An Indian boy's understanding towards Kungfu only limited to Jacky Chen and Bruce Lee these two cultural icon. After talking with two Italian girls, I found that they have very few understanding of Kungfu. But they really want to experience it.

During the teaching of Chinese martial arts, the teacher doesn't care about the teaching of culture. the most precious point of Chinese martial arts is the philosophical thought and cultural deposits behind. Compared with the cultural teaching of Japanese karate, Chinese martial arts have more talking during the teaching said by the Ukrainian boy.

The foreign students have different ways and opportunities to contact with Chinese martial arts. After simple talk with 8 foreign students, I found that most of them are interested in Chinese martial arts and want to experience it. But they don't have the access to it. So it's limited to the recommending among foreign students and Chinese friends. Because of Chinese traditional culture tends to be restraining.

Conclusions: Most foreign students are interested in Chinese marital arts, many of them want to experience martial arts, because it is a big part of Chinese culture. But foreign students have very few knowledge of martial arts, it needs related organization and people to promote it systematically, and let foreign students see the value of it, promoting Chinese martial arts and culture to them positively.

Multiple Analyses of Chinese Wushu Routines with Unique Culture

Feng Xianghong and Yang Jianying

Zibo Vocational Institute; East China Normal University

Routines are the most important overt cultural characteristic of Chinese Wushu; however, people have different knowledge of the value of Wushu routines. In order to make people know clearly about the multiplicity of Wushu routines and the pluralism of its value, this paper researches in detail from the aspects of historical formation, roughly classification and multi-values and comes to the following conclusions: 1) the routines have been developing from the two aspects of “attacking” and “dancing” since the ancient times, and the former serves mainly for the actual combat of the art of attack and defence while the later shows people artistic enjoyment. 2) At present, there are at least five kinds of routines in Wushu circles: the different routines consist of basic training, core moves, unconventional techniques, art expression type and fitness type. 3) The former three routines belong to the field of combat movement, whose value lies in the memory of moves, inheritance of skills, anneal of temperament and improvement of state, which has not great significance for pure training of art of attack and defence. While the later two routines belong respectively to the fields of body movement art, fitness and health case, whose main values are respectively “to show the masculine beauty of Chinese culture” and “to meet the actual need of people’s fitness and health care”.

Research on the Development and Protection of Nuo Culture Sport Tourism Resources in Southern Anhui

Zhang Huijie and Tao Shaochen

Anhui Normal University

Nuo is witchcraft activity to avoid disease and receive luck which the ancient people believe. It is a non-material cultural heritage and an old cultural phenomenon with thousands of years. Nuo Culture is a representative cultural heritage in Southern Anhui and has a broad marketing space. Thus it is worthwhile to give a further discussion on how to protect and succeed this indigenous sporting culture in China.

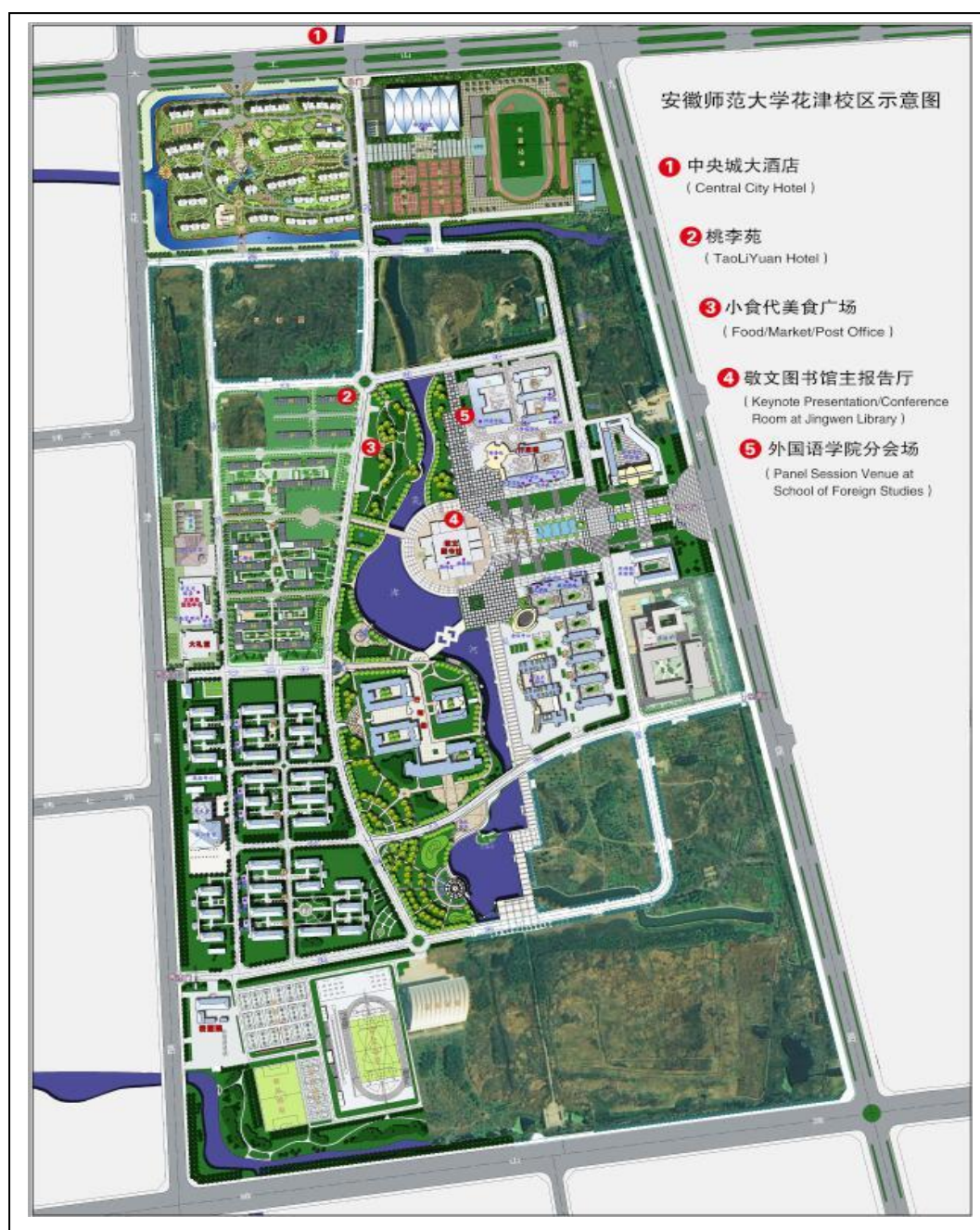
This paper aims to discuss the present situation, existing problems and development trend of Nuo Culture sport tourism in southern Anhui. By conducting the methods of literature study, expert interview and field survey, the paper analyzes the resource advantages, potential and existing disadvantages of Nuo culture sport tourism in southern Anhui. This paper presents suggestions including making relative policies, upgrading the industry and enriching the categories of sport tourism products, and so forth.

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Campus Map 校园平面示意图



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