culture, the YMCA, and concepts of western sport were decisive influences on the formation of modern Chinese sport. Each was important in the transformation of traditional Chinese sporting culture towards a development which better fitted the needs of an emerging Chinese state in the 20th century. Drastic social changes required a new culture and new sport forms and values. Western sport and the Olympic Movement met this requirement. In the eyes of progressive Chinese, the value and character of each had incomparable advantages over the old traditional sport system.

Discussion: Even though the period of the 1930s and 1940s found China engaging in civil strife, as well as the eight year long war of resistance against Japanese invasion and occupation, China found cause and means to hold seven national games, to organize and participate in ten Far East Games, and observed and participated in four Olympic Games. As well, regional and university games were held from time to time. In the end, then, one might conclude that if it were not for Chinese involvement in the Modern Olympic Movement, the road to modern transformation would have been long delayed?

Keywords: China, Olympics, Chinese Sports

[OP14-2]
Knowledge of the Ancient Olympic Games in Early Meiji Era Japan
Koichi Wada
Faculty of Global and Inter-cultural Studies, Ferris University, Yokohama, Japan

When Kano Jigoro (1860-1938) became the first International Olympic Committee member in Asia in 1909, most Japanese people did not know about the Olympic Games (Kano, 1938). In addition, even the members who assembled for the meeting in July 1911 to found the Japan Amateur Athletic Association (JAAA) as a National Olympic Committee had little knowledge about the Games (JAAA, 1936). This study attempts to show how knowledge about the Ancient Olympic Games was introduced during the early Meiji era of Japan to gain a more accurate understanding of the situation in Japan during the prehistory of Pierre de Coubertin's Olympic movement. The results of an examination of historical materials published from 1868 to 1896 make it evident that there were two sources of information in Japan during that period. The first source was more than 67 books on ancient Greek history in which the Ancient Olympic Games were treated. Some of these books edited on the basis of diverse foreign books on ancient Greek history describe not only an outline of the four athletic competitions but also significance of the
Olympic Games in ancient Greece. These descriptions influenced two articles referring to the Ancient Olympic Games in the Yomiuri Shimbun (newspaper, 15 November, 1887) and Shonen Sekai (Boy's World Magazine, April 1895). The second source was three books on physical education theory written in 1883, 1887 and 1896 by physical educators who graduated from the National Institute of Gymnastics, founded in 1878. Their descriptions concerning the games are copies of lectures on history of gymnastics given by an American physician at the Institute. Traditionally, it has been thought that Japan was a country that did not know about the Olympic Games. However, there was knowledge available concerning the ancient games conveyed through books on ancient Greek history and physical education theory in the latter part of the 19th century.

[OP14-3]

**Chinese Harmony Thought and Olympic Crises**

Mao-Fu Gong

*Wushu Department, Chengdu Sport University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China*

**Background:** There are many crises, such as over-commercialization, politics, professional trends, and doping issues, which have appeared in Olympic movement. These problems alienate the essence of the Olympic Movement.

**Aim:** By finding a thought/theory which can both adhere to the Olympic spirits and values, we try to solve these problems.

**Methods:** This research mainly adopts the documentation method, logical analysis method, and in-depth interviews method.

**Results:** Harmony is the relative stability of the movement of Yin and Yang. Harmony, as the core of Chinese culture has abundant connotations, such as keeping balance, people-oriented, harmony of man with nature, combining inside with outside, which are beneficial to the Olympic movement.

The integration of harmony and disharmony in the harmony theory can resolve the over-politics and over-commerce contradiction that threaten the independence and educational functions of the Olympic Movement. Both politics and commerce are main factors in the development of the Olympic Movement. However, it’s opposing the principle of non-commerciality and non-politic established by Coubertin, and threaten the independence and educational functions of the Olympic Movement. How to find the balance between commerce, politics, and the Olympic principles is a significant question.

The renewing of going round and beginning again of the harmony theory
14th Congress of the ISHPES

Knowledge of the Ancient Olympic Games in Early Meiji Era Japan

WADA, Koichi (和田浩一)
Ferris University, Yokohama

20 August 2013
National Taiwan Normal University

1868 Meiji Era (-1912)
1896 1st Modern Olympic Games

1868 1st year of Meiji
1870

1909 Jigoro Kano, IOC member
1911 Japan Amateur Athletic Association
1912 Japan, first Olympic Games

Table 1. History books on ancient Greece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>term</th>
<th>number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870-1879</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-1889</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-1896</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
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67 books 14 foreign books

1500s Description of Greece
1590 King Henry the Sixth
1639 Japan closes doors to the World
1766 Chandler: Olympic remains
1829 France: Temple of Zeus
1875 Germany: Olympia’s sanctuary
1878 Paris Expo

67 books
Table 2: Reference books in foreign languages

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swinton</td>
<td><em>Outlines of the World’s History</em></td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parley</td>
<td><em>Universal History</em></td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewell</td>
<td><em>First History of Greece</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers</td>
<td><em>Information for the People</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swinton, Sewell and Chambers

1. “Panhellenic Games”
2. Crowns of leaves
3. “Olympiade”
4. Fusion of literature and sports

Parley does not mention 4 points.

National Institute of Gymnastics

1883  1887  1896

Leland

Do not mention 4 points.

Yomiuri Shimbun, 15 November 1887

People who promoted sports before 1909

Omori  Oshikawa  Chuman