

Summaries

Taidetta ja tehdasurheilua. The Yearbook of the Finnish Society for Sport History 2005

Kaj Raiskio: Those who aren't with us are against us – Sports in the Walkiakoski factory

General Rudolf Walden was the patriarchal leader of the Walkiakoski factory. The main idea was to keep employees as satisfied as possible. But the activity was directly controlled by the leaders of the company. Sports were one of the conflicts between the factory owners and the workers' association. Employees belong traditionally to the sports club of the workers' association. That was a threat to the paper mill Walkiakoski. So the factory established its own sports club Haka. At the beginning of the 1930's, belonging to the workers' sports club could mean getting the sack from the paper mill.

Sports in the company worked in two ways. On the one hand, sports improved workers' mental and physical condition, which appeared in working results. On the other hand, sports were one way of control. The mill tried to rule workers' spare time and prevent the spreading of communism. The company actively organized sports events inside and also outside the factory. It could be said that the mill had a crucial effect on the sports life of Valkeakoski.

Tero Matkaniemi: Belly-flops into the water – splashes from the city of Kuopio

The Finnish sports club scene has undergone lots of changes throughout its existence. The changes in the culture of sports and physical exercise and people's everchanging expectations have had their impact on the activities and guiding principles of sports clubs. Kuopio Swimming Club has also experienced these changes with consequent ups and downs.

Kuopio Swimming Club's annals over one hundred years clearly corroborate its historical importance, and its versatile activities today show that there is need for sports club work in the future as well.

The article describes the development of swimming culture in Kuopio from the mid-1800s to this day. The main objective of the work was to analyze changes in the sport of swimming as a local phenomenon, find out what changes there have been in the organization and facilities of one club, and study the specializing process in sports as manifested in swimming.

Janne Vilkkuna and Jussi-Pekka Taavitsainen: Why do we find ancient skis?

Over 200 prehistoric and medieval skis have been found in Finland. They have been studied from the viewpoint of the evolution of the skis. The majority of the skis dates to the Iron Age (500 BC – 1200 AD), which in no way means that skis had not been used before or after the Iron Age. It is therefore interesting to wonder why we find ancient skis? In other words how and why the skis end in the bogs and marshy locations. What was the reason: some ski accident, storing in the process of making or use of skis, a religious rite or some other reason? These questions will be dealt with in this article concerning two skis from Finland that came in the hands of researchers in 2003: the Rautalampi and Multia ski.

The Finnish prehistoric and medieval skis except one find have been found single and not in pairs and except one find they have been lacking the binding. This and the fact the skis

have been put in a bog or some other marshy location points to the direction that the reason has been to prevent the use of the skis. The skis of Rautalampi and Multia are especially interesting because they both have been deliberately made useless. In the Rautalampi ski the raised foot rest has been completely cut off and in the Multia ski both the front and the end of the ski have been chopped off leaving only the foot rest.

In this way the finding of prehistoric and medieval skis tells of the skis and skiing itself but it reveals also the beginning and the end of an ancient religious rite.

Jari Kanerva: Finnish alpine skiing: Women Led the Way

Finland is known as a skiing country, in which Nordic skiing has enjoyed undisputed number-one status. The Finnish press began writing about alpine skiing – or, rather, "turning techniques" – in the 1920s.

The Finnish Women's Physical Education Association commenced ski instruction in 1928 in the central Finnish city of Kuopio. The first courses were held for women, under the leadership of a Swedish teacher. The course attracted 45 participants, and the programme concentrated on turning techniques.

By the beginning of the 30s the women's sports magazine *Kisakenttä* [The playing field] was full of instructions for skiing. The Women's Physical Education Association's board of directors envisioned that skiers would get access to their own fells. The board sent two representatives, chairwoman Kaarina Kari and managing director Anna Lehtonen, on an official expedition to Ounastunturi and Pallastunturi fells, in western Lapland. As a result, the first course in fell-skiing was held in 1934 at Pallastunturi. About 20 woman gymnasts took part. Fell-skiing – Finland's answer to the alpine skiing of central Europe – was born.

In the 1920s Erkki Penttilä was one of Finland's premier Nordic skiers. In the spring of 1928 he went to Canada, where he gave alpine skiing a try. He returned to Finland in 1933, bringing slalom skiing with him. He can in fact be considered the true pioneer of the slalom and downhill racing in Finland.

His great deed was to establish the country's first slalom slope. The site of the first slope was found in the Helsinki area, adjacent to a spa in the suburb of Grankulla. On Penttilä's initiative, Finland's first slalom competition was held at Puijo in March 1934. The victory went to the German ski jumper Franz Hasselberg, to whom Finland's Elis Uosikinen lost by a tenth of a second.

The 1939 world skiing championships were held in Zakopane, Poland. Finland entered Gunnar Stenfors in the slalom. Because of his inexperience, Finland's slalom skier fared only modestly in this, world championship debut for Finns.

Harri Heinonen: Carnivalism, Ritual Resistance and Overstrung Phenomenalism

The article characterises the cultural history of football and football fandom from the early beginning to the present-day. The article employs the cultural history of football through three phases, namely, football's early modern, modern and post-modern phases. Originally the traditional working-class rooted football culture has been turned into televisual experience and commodity. The new supporter category "post-fan" shows on the stage. Post-fan is an important heuristic category. Nevertheless being there at the match contain a certain "aura" that cannot be reproduced by television.

Arto Nevala, Harri Heinonen, Hannu Itkonen and Jukka Korpe- la: Starting Points for More Versatile Research of Finnish Foot- ball

International football research has increased radically during the last couple of decades. At the same time the point of research has moved to studying football as a social and cultural phenomenon as well as part of surrounding society. This kind of research tradition is still fairly modest in Finland, and the social conditions or connections of the sport have not been much studied.

In our article we outline a few viewpoints and themes, in which Finnish football could be studied in the national and international context. The most interesting era is from the 1960s till today, when majority of the most important changes have taken place in the sport, such as the prevalence of televising, redirecting of player streams or internationalization that has even reached Finland.

We will sum up the possible research aspects in two approaches. The first one studies the structural and social changes that have taken place in football. Thus e.g. the changing of football organizations and practises, internationalizing and professionalism with the general change in sports culture as background are at the center. Another aspect can be to study the changing of football from the cultural point of view. This can examine the sport becoming a product, the changed practises and meanings of fandom, and the relations between football and national identity. We would like to emphasize that the approaches suggested here do not cover everything nor can they be clearly distinguished from one another. They are more like practical outlines, through which the research can put more emphasis on football as a social phenomenon than only as a sport.

Vesa Vares: "Aus, aus, aus! – Wir sind wieder wer"

The World Championship of 1954, which Germany attained as an underdog, beating the red hot favourites Hungary in Bern 3–2, has become a means of forming national identity for the post-World War II Germany; some have even claimed the day of the final to be the birth-date of the Federal Republic; "wir sind wieder wer", "we are again to be reckoned with", was the national joy in 1954.

In 2003–2004, these reminiscence gathered a great momentum (alongside the German resistance movements against Hitler) and produced numerous books, newspaper articles, TV documentaries and even a film "Das Wunder von Bern". In the film, the football story is connected to the new development of German society (especially the Ruhr area) and the break with the difficult German past.

The phenomenon has also been a part of the nostalgia for football success and the so called "German virtues" behind it, since the performances of the national team have been very poor in recent years compared to the previous standards. The phenomenon can also be seen as nostalgia for times when football was not yet "spoiled" by greed, commercialism, doping, etc. However, in many newspaper articles the intellectuals approach the subject with more criticism, pointing out the not-so-admirable sides of the 1954 success, analyzing the myth and denying the future of the "German virtues" in football. Any hint of nationalism is still very sensitive in German debate.

Terho Paltamo: Toivo Salonen – the Last in His Sport?

Toivo Salonen is with Juhani Järvinen the legend of Finnish speed skating in the 1950s. Finland, which was recovering from the war, needed sports heroes, whom the working population could admire. Salonen was raised by Työväen Urheiluliitto, but moved later to Pälkäneen Lukko, which belonged to SVUL. An interesting detail is the fact that Salonen had good relations with Soviet top skaters. He made both cultural and competition trips to the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan and many European countries. Salonen participated four times in Winter Olympics (1952–1964), ten times in the World Championships and 11 times in the European Championships. He won the Finnish Championships combined score six times and the silver medal at the World Championships in 1959. He gained the 500-meter distance victory at the World Championships both in 1953 and 1955, and the 1500-meter victory in Oslo in 1959. His bronze medal at the Winter Games of Cortina D'Ampezzo in 1956 is the last speed skating medal a Finnish man has won at Winter Olympics.

Ulla Pesola: Kuntotoimisto, a result of the 1970s administrative sports planning

Kuntotoimisto (the "Fitness office") was one of the many new Finnish organizations founded in the 1970s. It was formed as a result of the expanding Finnish public administration, which was typical of the decade. The growth of recreational sports as a popular pastime activity made it necessary to restructure the existing sports organizations. The founders of the Kuntotoimisto included the five recreational sports organizations. The Ministry of Education, who acted as a financier, also had a representative on the board of the office.

The main task of the office was to act as intermediary and coordinator between the different recreational sports organizations. The political divide in the sports world was deep-rooted, and the organizations' activities often overlapped each other due to a lack of appropriate cooperation. Kuntotoimisto's routine duties involved arranging campaigns, public announcements and training sessions. The office's task was not simple in the least. It acted as an intermediary between the organizations and tried to balance between extremely biased political actors. Kuntotoimisto did, however, manage to succeed in many of the tasks given to it.

An additional problem in the office's existence was its economic situation. Kuntotoimisto had to rely on financial aid from the Ministry of Education. The founding organizations were responsible for the office's finances when the Ministry's aid was inadequate, which was often the case. The only way the organizations could finance the office was by borrowing money. Gradually the economic burden of the organizations grew beyond control, and criticism against the office grew.

The final setback for Kuntotoimisto was the sports law issued in 1980. The new law redefined the conditions that determined eligibility for the financial aid assigned by the government. Kuntotoimisto did not fulfill the criterion even though lengthy discussions pertaining to the subject were held. Finally, the problems that the office faced had escalated and become unresolvable. It was forced to closed down in 1982.

Leena Laine: "Gymnastic, play, sport": An Alternative Model of Women's Sport in Finland in the 1910's

In the 1910's the physical exercises in the Finnish Women's Gymnastics Federation (founded in 1896) began to form a programmatic entity based on a triple concept of "gymnastics, play, sport". The exact content of this concept was a subject of debate in the Federation, especially as regards "sport" and "play". The versatile concept of "play" as used by women, or as the basic form for women's physical education practice in Finland at the time, has been largely neglected by research.

In this paper I examine the formation, background and influences behind the program "gymnastics, play, sport" with a particular emphasis on the concept of play. The study focuses on the activities of Helsingin Naisvoimistelijat [Helsinki Women Gymnasts], or HNV, which was the most active club in developing the program.

It is shown that the model and the theoretical base for "play" were adapted from Sweden. Also the German "Spielbewegung" and the "playground movement" in USA, among others, were well known and especially used by HNV, e.g. by founding the first, socially motivated playgrounds in Helsinki in 1913. They also helped women gymnasts to develop alternatives for the competitive sport. The play movement itself was realised in several forms, which included traditional folk play as well as modern sport games (e.g. basketball), folk dances, folk games and even "play competitions in groups".

Gymnast women named their sports as "play". This safe and gymnastics-related term allowed even bold experiments and departures. At the same time the play movement can be seen as alternative sport maintained by the women's gymnastics movement. The term "play" will then receive new meaning as a specific concept to be used instead of "sport". Play and the play movement was created by women for women, it was "genuine women's sport", not just imitation, adaptation or acceptance of male-created models. The idea of resistance was inherent in play.

Juhani Niemi: The Fisherman Falls in His Last Sleep beside His Rod. Juhani Aho as a sport fisherman

At the founding meeting of Suomen Urheilukalastajien Liitto (the Finnish Sport Fishermen's Union) on November 26, 1919 a prominent Finnish writer Juhani Aho (1861–1921) justified the importance of the new sport referring to the motto of The Pilgrim Gazette, an English publication of this sport: "There is nothing that would fascinate human nature more strongly than the sport which tries to get to the bottom of nature's secrets with a rod. One of the greatest attractions of fishing is the fact that it offers endless occasions to study, meditate and experiment." According to Aho's characterization sport fishing was not only skills but also art, not only competence but also science.

Before the sport fisherman there was an ordinary fisherman. The future writer picked up the basics of angling as a child at Iisalmi Vicarage under the guidance of his father Theodor Brofeldt. Juhani Aho became a real sport fisherman in summer 1905, when he arrived for the first time at Huopana Rapids in Viitasaari invited by Captain W. Ruuth. Hunting, which had formed the main summer programme, was replaced accordingly.

The writing of Juhani Aho on his hobby materialized relatively slowly. Fishing stories ("chips", as Aho called his very short stories) were written slowly during the first ten systematic angling years. Majority of the writings of the work *Lohilastuja ja kalakaskuja* (1921) have been made between the years 1917 and 1921. In addition to literary texts, Aho also wrote newspaper articles taking a stand on the legal and ecological issues. During his last years he began to write a sport fisherman's manual. This work was never finished, due to his failing health.

According to his fishing diary, Aho's last angling day seems to have been the 11th of September, 1920, his 59th birthday. When *Lohilastuja ja kalakaskuja* was published the following spring Aho already suffered badly from a heart condition. As bedridden he still dreamt of chasing salmon in his familiar fishing grounds. The writer got his best flies and dearest rods and lines into his coffin.

Erkki Vettenniemi: Knives, Balls and Trophies. Origins of Sport in Pentti Haanpää

Arguably the most accomplished writer of short stories in the Finnish language, Pentti Haanpää (1905–1955) is also one of the very few authors of his generation with sport as a prominent theme in his work. My article is an appreciation of Haanpää's stories in which either traditional games or competitive sports feature, and, more specifically, an interpretation of the origins of modern sport in light of his fictional world.

The urge for exploits and all sorts of bodily exercises is biologically determined in Haanpää. His characters are prone to violent outbursts leading to bloodshed, but such activities are subsequently replaced by modern sport, the arrival of which is often depicted in an ironic or humorous manner. A key concept that I found to be applicable here is the civilizing process, apart from which Haanpää's stories imply that the peasant mentality didn't adapt easily to the rules and strange-looking practices of new pastimes.

While Pentti Haanpää's works acknowledge the pleasure and bliss of physical exercises such as cross-country skiing, they also include scenes of joyful communal life on the playing fields. Yet modern sport is also about media, public, and power. In what was a radical move for a person of his era, Haanpää looked into the way sport was already being used by the ruling powers as an ostensibly harmless distraction. The notion of indoctrination through sport surely confirms my point that studies in literature can only enrich the field of sports studies too.