

Summaries

Women in Trousers

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Arja Turunen: A favorite with athletic women. The advent of trousers as sportswear for women in the interwar period

In the West, trousers have been an exclusively male garment and a symbol of masculinity and male power as well. The need for practical sportswear had a central impact on the introduction and adoption of trousers into women's dress starting at the end of the 19th century. The aim of this article is to discuss how sports trousers were introduced into women's dress in Finland in the interwar period. The source material includes sartorial advice and discussion of female trouser-wearing published in Finnish women's magazines in the 1920s and 1930s. By promoting sports trousers to their readers, women's magazines participated, on one hand, in the construction of the ideal modern woman as an active, sporting woman. On the other hand, by promoting the sensible aspects of the trouser wearing, they educated Finnish women to adopt the modern standards of apparel and abandon the older traditional dress habits. The adoption of sports trousers was also necessary, since skiing techniques and practices were starting to undergo ra-

cal changes with the adoption of the cross-country skiing and alpine skiing. Women were, however, reminded that trouser wearing had certain limits. Women were instructed to wear a long coat, a skirt, or a pinafore with trousers in order to avoid any potential indecency or habits which might be too masculine, especially in public places.

Aino Sarje: Hilma Jalkanen as developer of Finnish women's gymnastics

Hilma Jalkanen (1889–1964) was the absolute authority of Finnish women's gymnastics after the war until the 1970's. She attained a position of a cult figure, and no attempts have been made to define her activity or gymnastic style in the circles of women's gymnastics, in Finland. In the article, I will describe Jalkanen's system and its developmental stages. The basis of Jalkanen's gymnastics was Elli Björkstén's gymnastic system. In the middle of the 1920's, Jalkanen adopted influences from the new German gymnastics. In her own style, Jalkanen combined German influences and Björkstén's gymnastics, but not as such, but placing

its concepts and values to match the times. In the article, I will also analyze Jalkanen's gymnastic system, its values, movement language and method as well as its most essential concepts. The central materials for my analysis are my discussions with Jalkanen's outstanding students and Jalkanen's comprehensive literary output: articles, manuals and one method book (1930).

Hans Bonde: The gender of extremes. The radicalisation of young male football supporters during the German occupation of Denmark

At the Denmark National Stadium on June 5, 1941 – Denmark's annually celebrated Constitution Day – the Viennese football team Admira demonstrated its Greater Germany superiority with a 4-to-1 victory over a select Copenhagen team, thereby triggering among the young Danish male spectators a demonstrably negative reaction to a highly politicised programme of athletic collaboration with the Germans. During and particularly after the game the German soldiers in the stands were subjected to humiliating jibes and even bodily assault. The fact that the Austrians won the game no doubt contributed to the negative mood, but this is hardly an adequate explanation of the disarray, as the spectator culture at that point in the history of Danish athletics was characterised by remarkable forbearance. This article interprets these events by drawing attention

to the affinities between forms of protest or uprising that are characteristic of political commitment and the more general attraction to involvement and passion in the sport arena. However they differ in intent and reflective verbalisation, the action-oriented forms of expression that are particularly distinct in sporting events, and masculine working-class culture can, as this example shows, also function as a genuine means of political protest. Furthermore, the events are analysed within the framework of a gender theory that interprets masculinity in the framework of a 'gender of extremes' more inclined to move towards or even beyond the limits of average human expression.

Maria Rantala: Body as a subject and as an object. The photographs of female Athletes in *Suomen Urheilulehti* 1945–1969

The aim of this study is to explore the photographs published between 1945 and 1969 in *Suomen Urheilulehti* (Finland's Sports Magazine). During these 25 years, the magazine was released 2041 times and there were 2282 photographs of female athletes (9% of the total amount of photographs). Success (90% of the photographs) and Finnish nationality were the most important criteria to publish a photograph. The sports that were seen as appropriate for women got a lot of publicity whereas the sports seen as inappropriate stayed in the marginal. The most popular sports in the photographs

were swimming, women's gymnastics and skiing. Beauty, youth, sexiness and a smile were also essential parts of the photographs.

The Finnish women athletes were passive in the photographs. It was not until the end of the 1960s that the first women dared to "wink" at the camera. Foreigners were, however, active posers. They flirted like movie stars. In consequence, they were able to take advantage of their careers also economically.

Heikki Roiko-Jokela: Promoting health. The lines of research, the goals and the fo- cuses of the UKK Institute and Tampere Research Centre of Sports Medicine

UKK Institute and Tampere Sports Clinic have both worked already over 30 years. During the past decades they have stabilized their positions on the front line of sport science research in Finland. Also their position on the international fields of research is recognized, even strong. The main sectors of these institutes have followed a consistent line during the whole time of their operation: the physical education and especially health related physical education are always remarkable social themes.

The UKK Institute's long-term goal has been to promote public health and functional order by independent health care and healthy way of life. Institute's main lines in research have concentrated

on studying and promoting the health-related effects of physical exercise and other ways of life and on research of physical education. The Institute also studies the risks for health and by this way the Institute promotes the safety of physical exercise. Producing information about the health related physical exercise has been the central task of the UKK Institute.

Suvi Talja: "The closest place is the best place." The question of swimming facilities in Helsinki suburbs 1956–1980

This article discusses the question of swimming facilities in the Helsinki suburbs from the late 1950s until the late 1970s. After the annexations of 1946 and 1966, the city of Helsinki had nearly 100 kilometres of shoreline, but the possibilities for swimming were hampered by the increasing pollution in water, harbours taking over land areas, and the building of new residential areas toward inland with often no accessible natural or built swimming environment. In addition to the increase in the city government actions to plan and develop built swimming facilities, first mainly outdoor, but later indoor ones, there were many facilities built by private companies with public subsidies. Also, many residential associations and active individuals had initiatives and plans to fund their own outdoor and indoor swimming facilities in the vicinity of housing areas. Examples from an inland suburb of

Pohjois-Haaga in northern Helsinki and suburbs closer to the coasts in Eastern Helsinki, Roihuvuori and Vuosaari, show how in the different ways the problem in the lack of swimming facilities were perceived and tackled. Exploring the neighbourhood level actions complements the history of sport and recreation site development in Helsinki.

Erkki Vettenniemi: What Would Have Pihkala Said in Lahti? The 2001 Finnish Doping Debacle in Historical Perspective

Six Finnish elite cross-country skiers tested positive for doping during the 2001 Nordic World Ski Championships held in Lahti, Finland. As skiing had traditionally been seen as a national sport in Finland, the drug incident triggered a veritable and apparently never-ending media circus. Back in the 1920s, the Lahti Ski Games had been conceived by Lauri Pihkala (1888–1981), the famed Finnish sports activist and philosopher of sport. On the face of it, one might assume that the 2001 drugs debacle would have been a devastated blow to Pihkala, but as I argue in my article, he would have more probably ended up defending the six skiers against unfair trial by media. First, Pihkala never really approved of the irrational amateur rules that were in force for most of the twentieth century. When the Finnish running ace Paavo Nurmi got into trouble with his amateur status in 1932, Pihkala refused to condemn him, claiming instead that

“99 per cent of athletes” would happily accept cash payments. Second, he called into question the 1928 flimsy ban on stimulants imposed by the track and field authorities. Third, in his youth he had personally experienced the ambition that persuades athletes to dabble in performance-enhancing substances. Contrary to conventional wisdom, then, the most venerated Finnish ethicist of sport would have stood on the doped skiers’ side in 2001.