

Ryszard Wryk

Keywords: history of World War II, history of sport, historiography, General Gouvernement, Polish territories annexed to the Reich, occupation, armed and civil underground movement, POW camps, concentration camps, human losses

The article deals with the subject matter of Polish sport during World War II. This issue falls within the spheres of both the everyday life of Poles under German occupation and the civil underground movement. Taken in broader terms it pertains to the fate of Poles during the war. Despite considerable literature on various aspects of the fate of Poles and Poland in the years of World War II, the Polish sport of that period still awaits a comprehensive source based study. The article shows the place of Polish sport in the years 1939-1945 in Polish historiography. In the literature of the subject historians have taken up such problems as the underground sport movement in General Gouvernement and the territories annexed to the Reich, sport in POW camps, sport life in German concentration camps, the participation of athletes in campaigns on all the war fronts as well as in the armed and civil underground resistance movement of the Polish Underground State, human losses of Polish sport in the years 1939-1945. Although the literature on the subject of Polish sport in the years of World War II is quite abundant, most of the studies are fragmentary and quite often merely contributory. As yet, Polish historiography has not ventured to produce a synthetic study offering a multifaceted discussion of the problem of Polish sport during World War II.

Tomasz Sikorski

Keywords: sport, Polish People's Republic, the Polish Film Chronicle (PFCh), propaganda, ideology

The article deals with the propagandist image of Polish sport as presented in the Polish Film Chronicle (PFCh). The scope of the research field is determined by the time frame of the Stalinist period, that is the years from 1949 to 1956. The article consists of two parts. The first one presents institutional reorganisation of sport after the Second World War, the process of party- and government-driven ideological indoctrination through sport, and the place of sport in the propaganda machine ("engineering of souls"). The second part presents an analysis of PFCh's sport-related materials produced between 1949 and 1956. Attention focuses on the ideological and propagandist aspects of sport and physical education, whereas artistic and aesthetic values of the documentaries are treated marginally. The article's objective was to analyse the content of documentaries produced by the PFCh, treated as a tool and instrument of

propaganda, and creating a falsified or distorted view of social reality, in this case, a broadly understood phenomenon of sport. The leading hypothesis is that sport in the Polish People's Republic was subjected to a propagandist (ideological) pressure that resulted from subjugating it to the Marxist and Leninist doctrine and ideological and pragmatic objectives of the governing communist Polish United Workers' Party. The following subsequent hypotheses are derived from considerations on close relations between sport, politics and ideology: 1) using visualisations, editing, camera work, script, directing, and verbal tools (stylistics – the language of commentary), the PFCh constructed a propagandist image of sport; 2) the PFCh promoted a party and government programme of popularising and endorsing sport and physical education; 3) the PFCh created an image, a model of "citizen sportsmen", politically, ideologically and class-wise informed; 4) the PFCh promoted the thesis of the superiority of sport in people's democracies (socialist countries) over the sport in western (capitalist) states; 5) within the context of sport, the PFCh endorsed the idea of solidarity and friendship with the USSR and "brotherly" nations. The article uses methods applied both in historical and political science research (or broadly speaking, in social sciences). The historical method (analysis and evaluation of sources) and systems analysis dominate. Comparative research was also applied to capture similarities between the soviet sport model (the preferred model) and Polish experiences. In a broader perspective the research allowed to establish similarities and differences between social and political phenomena. The dominating research technique was the analysis and evaluation of sources (especially audiovisual ones) to reconstruct the phenomena within the research field and time frames.

Keywords: sport, Polish People's Republic, Polish Film Chronicle, propaganda, ideology

Artur Pasko

Keywords: POC, IOC, members, chairman

After the end of World War II, the activities of the Polish Olympic Committee were reactivated. In the new political reality this institution was treated by the communists as a "remnant of the bourgeois sport structure" but it was deemed necessary as sport could be used for political propaganda of the system prevailing in the countries of the people's democracy. Therefore, the Kremlin accepted an invitation to participate in the International Olympic Committee and, consequently, in the Olympic Movement. The membership of Poles in the IOC was an important element of this participation. Formally, the IOC was governed by the principle of "reverse" membership. IOC members were therefore representatives of organizations in the countries from which they came. However, in accordance with the assumptions of the communists, IOC members from Poland were expected to be trusted people of the people's power, in order to shape the profile of the IOC together with their counterparts from other countries of people's democracy. The communists made unsuccessful attempts to introduce such persons to the IOC several times. It was not possible until 1961 when Włodzimierz Reczek became a member of the IOC.

Dariusz Wojtaszyn

Keywords: GDR, policy, sport, Eastern Bloc, USSR, Poland

Sport played a special role in the political system of the GDR and was used to achieve political goals, especially in terms of diplomacy. The aim of the article is to show examples of the instrumentalization of sport in the GDR in the context of competition within the Eastern Bloc countries. In the light of the attitude of East German authorities to sport competition and the so-called sporting policy the study points to examples of competition between athletes from the GDR and the Soviet Union and other satellite states. The premise of the article is to point to the reactions of the GDR authorities to the intra-system rivalry of athletes, as well as its political foundations and attempts at instrumentalization. Politically declared friendship and close political cooperation usually did not reflect real competition, which – especially in sport and contrary to propaganda slogans – was usually extremely ruthless and uncompromising. The text is based on the research of thematic German literature and supported by analysis and interpretation of published source materials and archival research.

Marta Studenna-Skrukwa

Keywords: Moscow Olympics 1980, Soviet propaganda, Soviet sport, promotion of communism

The purpose of the article is to describe the place and role of the XXII Summer Olympic Games in the Soviet propaganda. The research problem was defined as the selection of main threads in the propaganda discourse and the determination of their content, purpose and hierarchy. The research method is that of critical analysis of propaganda discourse in representative press titles and other texts transferring the official point of view. The author puts forward the hypothesis that the Olympics '80, alongside the resumption of the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway, was the last "big project" of the post-war USSR. The authorities used it as a tool to promote communism not only in the capitalist world, but also in the USSR itself. Organization of a global-scale undertaking would have to convince Soviet citizens about the condition of their state. There were three main threads in the propaganda. First, the modeling of the Olympic development of Moscow as an example for the USSR and the whole world. Secondly, the Olympics as a "festival of sport and peace". Thirdly, the construction of a whole database of texts and statements that give the impression that international public opinion affirms the high material and organizational level of life in the USSR.

Anna Kobierecka

Keywords: sport diplomacy, Olympic Games, state's image, soft power, soft disempowerment

Sport is one of the tools frequently used by states in the process of their image creation, strengthening their soft power and possibilities of influencing the international environment. One of such methods of reaching those goals is organization of sport mega-events that have an international outreach. The aim of this article is to show the possible negative consequences for a state's image that result from organizing such a sport mega-event. The analysis conducted is based on the example of the Summer Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. The hypothesis stated in the article claims that some forms of sport diplomacy and image creation sport diplomacy that depend on the state's actions can weaken the state's image or at best not influence it in a positive way.

Grzegorz Skrukwa

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, sporting mega-events, promotion, image, UEFA Championship 2012, Olympic Games 2014, FIFA World Cup 2018, Putin

The aim of the article is to present the political context of promotional activities of Ukraine and Russia related to sport mega-events: the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship, the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi in 2014, and the 2018 FIFA World Cup. The research problem is to determine how Ukraine and Russia tried to shape their image, using those sporting events as a chance for the promotion of their countries' image more than twenty years after the dissolution of the USSR and, in the case of Russia, in the context of criticism for authoritarianism and breaking the international law.

The research method is a comparative analysis of the promotional and propaganda message created by Ukraine and Russia (logos, slogans, video clips, ceremonies, statements of politicians) in connection with sporting events, in the context of the current internal and external political situation. The hypothesis put forward is that for Ukraine, the promotional campaign before Euro-2012 was basically the beginning of any international promotional activities and was carried out on a not very high quality level. In the case of Russia, the greater image resources and stronger instruments in the hands of the authorities, allowed the creation of two completely different promotional campaigns: referring to high culture and civilization achievements in 2014, and "provincial" in 2018, both being components of Vladimir Putin's politics.

Michał Marcin Kobierecki

Keywords: African Games, Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, sport diplomacy, politics and sport, international relations

There are a number of ways in which sport might be instrumentalized in international relations. One of them refers to the use of its non-political character and popularity in order to shape international proximity and more positive relations between states. Such instrumentalization is referred to as sport diplomacy, a category that is classed as a part of public diplomacy.

The aim of the article is to investigate how sport has been used in order to strengthen the proximity and ties among African states. Two initiatives have been considered: the African Games and the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. The research is a case study which refers to Africa, as in the history of sport there have also been other multilateral attempts to instrumentalize sport for the sake of international proximity. In the analysis the motivation behind the initiatives has been particularly considered.

The article attempts to verify the hypothesis that existence of political regimes dominated by white minorities in Africa (RSA, Rhodesia) was an integrative element for the other African states in the field of international sport.

Tomasz Czapiewski

Keywords: National Football League – NFL, national anthem crisis, conflict between Trump and NFL, Colin Kaepernick

The article aims to analyze the relationship between sport and politics on the example of a sequence of events commonly known as the national anthem crisis. In 2016, American quarterback Colin Kaepernick protested while the national anthem was being played, which met with the harsh reaction of US President Donald Trump. The study consists of three basic parts. Subsections are devoted to the description of the social and political context of the NFL league, the national anthem crisis and the conflict between Trump and NFL, respectively. The basic question posed by the author is to explain the reason for such a special interaction between the world of sport and politics and to understand its course. The research source is English-

language literature on the subject and statements of the participants of the events. As part of the conclusions, it was stated that the described event shows the special role of American football in American culture, coupled also with practices strengthening patriotism, but also the unique way Trump works in the area of politics. Despite the controversy and many critical voices, Trump can be treated as the winner of this dispute. The question of the relationship between sport and politics also needs to be discussed more broadly, especially with regard to defining the limits of the athletes' right to protest.

Radosław Kossakowski

Keywords: football, ultras fans, Europe, history, politics, local identity

The article presents the history of the ultras movement in Europe. On selected examples, it shows that although the characteristics of this culture are present in many countries - loyalty to one club, search for an authentic experience of being a fan, glorification of group identity, support of the local community, escape from commercialized forms of involvement in football, spontaneity, cultivation of traditional patterns of masculinity – their expression is mediated by regional contexts. On the one hand, one can talk of one “mentality” of ultras as a universal set of values, shared by fans in different countries. On the other hand, however, in every country different aspects of the ultras culture serve different purposes – for example, in the British Isles, they are used to revive the spontaneous atmosphere at the stadiums; in Poland – to manifest political identities. The article starts from the Italian roots of the ultras movement to show how the Italian style was incorporated in other parts of Europe, how local modifications have influenced it and how the ultras style has been assimilated with the particular interests of individual ultras groups.

Andrzej Denka

Keywords: Football film (film about football), *The Miracle of Bern*, film dramaturgy, collective memory

Football is more than mere entertainment; it does not boil down to competition but is frequently embedded in current politics. Victories and titles become important for collective memory and build a sense of community and national identity, especially at major turning points in history. The depiction of important sports events, whether in documentaries or feature movies, has a long tradition. Football films (*Fußballfilm*) are an exceptionally interesting phenomenon here, exemplified by dozens of such films. The theme of football can be combined with highly diverse genres, including social drama, satirical comedy, war movies and so on. The film by German director Sönke Wortmann, *The Miracle of Bern* (*Das Wunder von Bern*, 2003), is an interesting example, as it combines a handful of different genres: a family drama from the post-war period, embracing a significant comedy theme and a sports film (which does not virtually exist in a pure form). *The Miracle of Bern* is a reconstruction of events of 1954 when the German football team won the World Cup in Switzerland, becoming one of the foundation myths of the Federal Republic of Germany; it has also been associated with the so-called economic miracle (*Wirtschaftswunder*). The return to the myth of the victory in Bern was important for the so-called Berlin Republic at the time of Gerhard Schröder's government. This study attempts to answer the question of what esthetic measures were used by the director to construct the dramaturgy and message of the film, and to what extent the director followed the political sentiments of the time.

Sformatowano: Czcionka: (Domyślny) Times New Roman, 12 pkt, Angielski (Stany Zjednoczone)

Tomasz Nakoneczny

Keywords: sport, market, culturalization, modernity, identity

The article addresses the issue of the cultural characteristics of contemporary sport. The crucial questions posed in this context concern the perspective of the further existence of sport as a formation entangled in fundamental contradictions resulting from the mutual

incompatibility of its praxeological and ideological-moral functions. Striving to neutralize or mitigate these contradictions, sport reveals its strong addiction to the logic of the market on the one hand, and on the other hand to the logic generated by the needs and dilemmas of contemporary culture.

Izabela Wróbel

Keywords: the Lisbon reform, EU competences, professional and amateur sport, fundamental rights, the right to sport

The purpose of the article is to determine the importance of the Lisbon reform in the field of sport with regard to the fundamental rights of the individual, in particular the right to sport. The hypothesis that the European Union's competence in sport, whether professional or amateur, has only a marginal effect or has no effect in strengthening or extending the rights of the individual practising or wanting to practise a sport in one or more EU Member States is examined. In the context of the legal system of the Union, the problem that needs to be examined is the existence (recognition) of fundamental rights in the field of sport itself, and in the second place the scope of these rights and their possible evolution. In view of the characteristics of the Union's legal system, which is based on the transfer of competences by its Member States, the starting point of the analysis is the primary law of the Union regarding its competence in the field of sport, and then the provisions of that law that apply strictly to fundamental rights. Dogmatic analysis also includes the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The conclusion that follows from the research is that the significance of the EU competence reform in the field of sport with reference to the individual's fundamental rights is marginal.

