

2nd International Conference
ETHICS, BIOETHICS AND SPORT

Zagreb and Varaždin, March 22–23, 2019

“Fritz Jahr” Conference Hall
Centre of Excellence for Integrative Bioethics
Ivana Lučića 1a, Zagreb

“Herzer Palace” Multimedia Hall, Varaždin City Museum
Franjevački trg 10, Varaždin

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ORGANISERS OF THE
2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ETHICS, BIOETHICS AND SPORT

ORGANISERS OF THE CONFERENCE

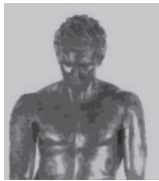
Centre of Excellence for Integrative Bioethics



Research Committee for Bioethics and Sport
of the Centre of Excellence for Integrative Bioethics



Croatian Bioethics Society



Croatian Philosophical Society



Varaždin Philosophical Circle of the Croatian Philosophical Society



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**ETHICS, BIOETHICS AND SPORT
IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE**

With the *1st International Conference “Ethics, Bioethics and Sport”*, that was held in March 2018 in Zagreb and Varaždin, Croatia, regional sports-philosophers and sports-bioethicists finally got their specialized symposium. Moreover, the scientific event played a significant role in achieving three out of four main goals set before: 1) starting an interdisciplinary dialogue about the ethical and bioethical problems of contemporary sport, 2) promoting and establishing the field of Ethics and Bioethics of Sport on philosophical grounds in Croatian and regional academic scientific discourse, and 3) helping regional scholars to connect with the global scientific community. In that regard, the first conference resulted with numerous outcomes like published scientific articles, conference proceedings and books. There were many papers presented by the scholars at several scientific international conferences around the world and region: Oslo (*IAPS*), Swansea and Oxford (*BPSA*), Olomouc (*Czech Philosophy of Sport*), Beijing (*World Congress of Philosophy*), Belgrade (Faculty of Sport and Physical Education), Ljubljana (Faculty of Sport), Mali Lošinj (*Lošinj Days of Bioethics*) and Cres (*Days of Frane Petrić*). Different collaborations between the members of the community and with others were realised, and projects initiated. Furthermore, series of lectures and forums were held at the universities and public spaces in the region. Finally, in several faculties, new courses or university subjects and seminars on philosophy and bioethics of sport were initiated. By establishing the *Research Committee for Bioethics and Sport* within the *Croatian Centre of Excellence for Integrative Bioethics*, the regional community got their own institutional body which can help and make easier the realisation of their strivings in a formal way. Also, within the *Centre* they have the proper premises where they can meet, plan, and realise different activities like public lectures and presentations, forums and conferences, or develop ideas for collaborations and projects.

The fourth goal, making actual contributions to the field on the international level, is a much more demanding and long process, but is also in progress. The second conference should be of significant help in that regard.

The first conference was organised by the same Committee, with Matija Mato Škerbić as an initiator and a leading person. It gathered 15 scholars from the region – Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia – supported by scholars from Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Participants were discussing a wide range of ethical and bioethical topics in sports: paralympism (S. Bartoluci), fair play (M. Brkljačić), ultimate frisbee (M. George), mountaineering (I. Eterović), neuroethics (J. Erhardt), strategical fouling (M. Imbrišević), genetics (P. Korać), I. Kant's ethics (L. Kreft), animals (T. Krznar), university education in the ethics of sport (M. Marković), women (A. Maskalan), the place of bioethics of sport in the philosophy of sport (M. M. Škerbić), ethical committees (S. Radenović), injuries and physiotherapy (T. Vrbnjak) and deep ecology (I. Zagorac).

The regional community, as well as the conference, received strong support through the participation of William John Morgan from the University of Southern California (Los Angeles, USA) and Jim Parry from Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic). Two bards of the global sports-philosophy movement, its key figures and keepers of the communities in the United States of America and the United Kingdom, were kind enough to come to Croatia and help the regional scientists. William John Morgan, one of the founding fathers of the PSSS (Philosophic Society for the Study of Sport) in 1972, better known as IAPS (International Association for the Philosophy of Sport) from 1999, and its former president, gave two lectures in Zagreb. The day previous to the conference he held a lecture "Why Market Norms and Athletic Norms are a Toxic Moral Mix?" at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. At the conference, he presented a keynote lecture under the title "Games and Sport: Conceptual and Normative Issues". Jim Parry, the co-founder of the BPSA (British Philosophy of Sport Association), *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy* journal and the Routledge book series "Ethics and Sport" (together with his former PhD student Michael McNamee), held a lecture titled "The Standard Body" on the second day of the conference in Varaždin. But much more than that, Morgan and Parry were highly engaged during the conference, listening and commenting on every lecture, giving guidelines and appointing the literature that could be used to make the papers better. Such a contribution was maybe even more important for the regional scholars and interested audience than their superb lectures.

Finally, more than half of the lectures presented at the conference were already submitted for publishing in the Croatian scientific international

journal *Synthesis Philosophica*, in the special 2019 issue titled “Ethics, Bioethics and Sport”, with Matija Mato Škerbić as an editor. Furthermore, the organisers plan to publish a collection of papers under the name *Bioethics of Sport* with selected articles from both conferences.

Now, with the second conference, the whole project is moving forward. Organisers are furthering the original idea of bringing together the leading global authorities in the field(s) with the regional scholars, in order to achieve and further the proclaimed goals of the bioethics and sport project – resumption of an introduction of the dialogue on ethical and bioethical issues in sports within the scientific discourse, but also the public one, and the continuation of building a strong regional sports-bioethical-philosophical community, as well as connections with the wider context.

Thus, the 2019 *2nd International Conference “Ethics, Bioethics and Sport”* conference will host professors Michael McNamee and Jim Parry as keynote speakers. Michael McNamee from Swansea University (Wales, United Kingdom), is probably the world’s most important scholar and the leading figure of the global community in this field. He is a former president of IAPS, co-establisher of the BPSA, *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy* journal, co-editor of the “Ethics and Sport” Routledge book series, and member of WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency). Among many others, he is the author and editor of several capital editions in the field: *Bioethics, Genetics and Sport* (2018, with S. Camporesi), *Routledge Handbook of the Philosophy of Sport* (2015, with W. J. Morgan), *Ethics and Sport* (1998, with J. Parry), *Sports, Virtues and Vices: Morality Plays* (2008), and *The Ethics of Sports: A Reader* (2010). Together with numerous articles published in the most important journals like *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, *Journal of the Philosophy of Sport*, *British Journal of Sports Medicine* and others, he has made unparalleled and unique contributions in the field of bioethics, ethics and the philosophy of sport.

Jim Parry is a British sports-philosopher from the Faculty of Physical Education at the Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic). He is a collaborator of the University of Leeds (United Kingdom) and the International Olympic Academy in Greece. He is a leading authority in the philosophy of Olympism and author of the most important books in the field such as *The Olympic Games Explained* (2005, with V. Girginov), *Olympic Ethics and Philosophy* (2012, with M. McNamee) and *Olympic Values and Ethics* (2012, with S. Brownell). He is the founding director of the British

Olympic Academy and chair of the British Philosophy of Sport Association (BPSA).

However, both professors will join other participants in improving their undertaken research in women issues in sport (B. Chavdarova Angelova-Igova, S. Bartoluci, A. Maskalan, J. Zurc), doping (N. Dikić, M. Anđelković, M. Vukasinović Vesić, D. Sekulić), B. Suits and mountaineering (I. Eterović), psychoanalysis and sport (L. Janeš), yoga (T. Nedić, I. Kelam), the worth of sport life (G. Lecocq, E. Carton), boxing (L. Kreft), judo (N. Mijatov, S. Radenović), virtues (A. Maly, J. Pisk), and the history of the discipline (M. M. Škerbić).

The second conference on topics from ethics, bioethics and sport is a new step in developing sports-philosophical discourse and furthering the discussion and research in specific areas in sport, and building the community, in globally successful sports countries of Southeast Europe.

Matija Mato Škerbić

PROGRAMME OF THE
2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ETHICS, BIOETHICS AND SPORT

THURSDAY, March 21, 2019

**Lecture Hall 1, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb
(Ivana Lučića 3, Zagreb)**

19:00 MICHAEL McNAMEE (United Kingdom): What is Wrong with Doping in Sports?

FRIDAY, March 22, 2019

**“Fritz Jahr” Conference Hall, Centre of Excellence for Integrative Bioethics
(Ivana Lučića 1a, Zagreb)**

9:00–9:30 *Opening ceremony*

- MATIJA MATO ŠKERBIĆ, President of the Organisation Committee of the Conference
- HRVOJE JURIC, President of the Croatian Bioethics Society and Chief Secretary of the Centre of Excellence for Integrative Bioethics
- TOMISLAV KRZNAR, President of the Croatian Philosophical Society

9:30–10:30 *Plenary lecture and discussion*

- MICHAEL McNAMEE (United Kingdom): Sports Medicine, Conflicts of Interest, and the English Premier League

10:30–10:45 *Coffee break*

10:45–11:45 *Lectures and discussions*

- NENAD DIKIĆ, MARIJA ANĐELKOVIĆ, MILICA VUKASINOVIĆ VESIĆ (Serbia): The Current Antidoping Situation in the Central European Region: A Steady State or Need for a Change
- DAMIR SEKULIĆ (Croatia): What Should We Prioritize in Anti-Doping Efforts: Health-Related or Fair-Play Issues?

11:45–12:00 *Coffee break*

12:00–13:00 *Lectures and discussions*

- BORYANA CHAVDAROVA ANGELOVA-IGOVA (Bulgaria): Female Soccer during State Socialism in Bulgaria (1981–1989): An Example of Emancipation or Exploitation?
- SUNČICA BARTOLUCI (Croatia): Women’s Football, Equity and Croatian Society

13:00–14:00 *Lunch break*

14:00–15:00 *Lectures and discussions*

- ANĐELO MALY (Croatia): How Sport Can Be a Biblical Virtue?
- JERNEJ PISK (Slovenia): From Anthropology to Ethics of Cardinal Virtues in Sport

15:00–15:15 *Coffee break*

15:15–16:15 *Lectures and discussions*

- ANA MASKALAN (Croatia): Is There a Female Athlete? Perplexities and Complexities Inside and Beyond the Sex Verification Controversy
- JOCA ZURC (Japan): Bioethical Issues in Women’s Artistic Gymnastics

16:15–16:30 *Coffee break*

16:30–17:30 *Lectures and discussions*

- GILLES LECOCQ, ELSA CARTON (France): Is Sport Life Worth Living?
- IRENA PARRY MARTÍNKOVÁ (Czech Republic): *The Metamorphosis* and the Instrumentalization of Athletes

SATURDAY, March 23, 2019

“Herzer Palace” Multimedia Hall, Varaždin City Museum
(Franjevački trg 10, Varaždin)

9:00–9:30 *Opening ceremony*

9:30–10:30 *Lectures and discussions*

- MATIJA MATO ŠKERBIĆ (Croatia): The Early Philosophy of Sport: Investigations in the History of the Discipline
- MILOŠ MARKOVIĆ (Serbia): Fair Play and Intentional Rule-Breaking in Sport

10:30–10:45 *Coffee break*

10:45–11:45 *Lectures and discussions*

- OLGA MARKIČ (Slovenia): Neuro-Enhancement and Neurodoping
- LUKA JANEŠ (Croatia): Psychoanalysis and Sports: A Question of Link between the “Momentum” and the Unconscious of the Psyche

11:45–12:00 *Coffee break*

12:00–13:00 *Lectures and discussions*

- IGOR ETEROVIĆ (Croatia): The Importance and Usefulness of Suit’s Definition of Game for the Philosophy of Mountaineering
- TOMISLAV NEDIĆ, IVICA KELAM (Croatia): Is Yoga a Sport? Legal and Bioethical Aspects

13:00–14:00 *Lunch break*

14:00–15:00 *Lectures and discussions*

- NIKOLA MIJATOV, SANDRA RADENOVIĆ (Serbia): Bioethics of Judo: From Medieval Battlefields to a Preventive Measure against School Violence
- LEV KREFT (Slovenia): Boxing from the Ethical Corner: The Art of Japan

15:00–15:15 *Coffee break*

15:15–16:15 *Plenary lecture and discussion*

- JIM PARRY (United Kingdom, Czech Republic): Sports Technology and Its Place in Sports Development

16:15–16:30 *Concluding remarks and closing of the Conference*

PAPER ABSTRACTS

MICHAEL McNAMEE

Swansea University, Wales, United Kingdom

SPORTS MEDICINE, CONFLICTS OF INTEREST, AND THE ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

It seems problematic to talk of ethical norms in the practice of medicine since – contrary to common assumption – the profession of medicine itself is a heterogeneous phenomenon.

In this presentation I want to focus on sports medicine, whose very nature has rarely been commented upon in medical ethics. This lack of clarity may be inherent to sports medicine itself; practitioners are not always clear on the telos of their activity. Nevertheless, a more significant problem arises in the variety of roles that healthcare practitioners may undertake. Commonly, a physician or other healthcare professional in sport may occupy a number of roles at any given time. In this paper I articulate some of the tensions in their practice that seem to me to amount to a conflict of interest. I observe tensions between treating a player who could be a member of one's team, but also a member of another team (i.e. national), and who might also be the athlete's general practitioner. Under such ambiguity the athlete may wonder who, precisely, they are talking to. Indeed, they may often seek medical care outside of the club context because of this. This potential conflict, which may very well run through occupational medicine more generally, became evident in a series of interviews I undertook with football healthcare teams in the English Premier league. I draw on empirical data to reveal the depths of these conflicts. I conclude that the traditional professional ethical norm, of serving one's patient first, ought to be observed as a fiduciary duty, and that other (e.g. contractual) duties to one's employer ought to be secondary to that duty.

JIM PARRY

*Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Charles University in Prague,
Czech Republic*

SPORTS TECHNOLOGY AND ITS PLACE IN SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

This paper explores the role of technology in sports development.

Artificial surfaces – good for hockey, bad for football? If so, why? Better javelins – no, but better vault-poles – yes? Why? Improved running shoes – OK, but improved swimsuits – not allowed. Why?

This paper proposes a criterion to help decide whether or not (and why) to welcome new technologies into sport, which relies firstly on an analysis of the role of the rule in sport; secondly on the distinction between the constitutive and the regulative rules of sport; and thirdly on our acknowledgement of the “internal goods” of sport as a social practice.

The idea is that the internal goods of sport (which are what we all seek) are created by the constitutive rules; and so proposed new technologies, and associated rule changes, should be assessed according to their ability to promote the relevant internal goods.

SUNČICA BARTOLUČI

Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Zagreb, Croatia

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL, EQUITY AND CROATIAN SOCIETY

In Croatia, the most popular sport is football, not only in terms of participation but also in spectatorship. The suitable definition of football in Croatian society could be described as “the most important of the least important things in life”. Studying women’s football as a social phenomenon gains sociological understanding of not only sport, but also related issues such as masculinity, femininity or gender issues. Most sports around the world are defined as men’s activities, resulting in half of the world’s population generally being excluded or discouraged from participating in many sports (Coakley & Pike, 2009). Despite that, in recent years there is a big increase in women’s participation in football. Although it is still predominantly played by boys and men, the number of female players, coaches and referees is continuously increasing (Pope & Pfister, 2018).

In this paper we analyzed the question of social/gender equity through women’s football in Croatia as a mirror of Croatian society and a tool for changing stereotypes and prejudices. These issues were explored via qualitative interviews and participant observations. The interviews were structured around four key themes: Sport in Croatian society, Women in Croatian society, Football in Croatian society, Women in football in Croatian society.

The results focused on data relating to how these female players entered football, their experiences in a male-defined traditional society, and explaining the relationship between football and widespread beliefs about masculinity, femininity, sexuality, etc.

BORYANA CHAVDAROVA ANGELOVA-IGOVA

Bulgarian National Sports Academy "Vassil Levski", Sofia, Bulgaria

**FEMALE SOCCER DURING
STATE SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA (1981–1989):
AN EXAMPLE OF EMANCIPATION OR EXPLOITATION?**

The case of women's soccer between 1981 and 1989 demonstrates to what extent the 'tomboy' project in socialist Bulgaria was successful. Through the case study of women footballers, we can draw relevant conclusions about the level of female emancipation in socialist Bulgaria and explain why women were most affected by the period of transition from state socialism to capitalism in Bulgaria. This example can be very useful to the comparative feminist theory as well.

**NENAD DIKIĆ, MARIJA ANĐELKOVIĆ,
MILICA VUKASINOVIĆ VESIĆ**

*Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Management,
Singidunum University, Serbia /*

*Antidoping Agency of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia /
College of Sports and Health, Belgrade, Serbia*

THE CURRENT ANTIDOPING SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN REGION: A STEADY STATE OR NEED FOR A CHANGE?

Regional antidoping agencies from former Yugoslavia (Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia) plus Hungarian, Slovakian and Austrian NADOs (National Antidoping Organisation) are gravitating towards the Seibersdorf antidoping laboratory. Because of geopolitical and historical reasons, it is understandable that they have cooperated from the beginning. All of them are Code compliant which is crucial from the perspective of work quality. It is announced (Nov. 2018) that only 43 world ADOs (Antidoping Organisation) among 307 have the same status of quality, which is the proof of hard and dedicated work of regional NADOs. Every year these regional NADOs are organising workshops together with the Seibersdorf laboratory, which is a unique case of collaboration between NADOs and labs. Because of the importance of one European voice in many situations, teamwork, the exchange of information, and the reshaping of world antidoping community by establishing the new ADO (International Testing Agency – ITA), regional NADOs are considering re-establishing the informal Central European antidoping organisation (CEADO), with a general purpose of strengthening the antidoping fight. The original idea is from 2005, from the great Austrian lawyer Karl Heinz Demel. Obviously, in that time the need for cooperation was not as strong as today, in spite of the fact that the founding group was much larger with the presence of Czech Republic, Poland and Romania. It seems that today small NADOs should work together in order to maintain and keep high professional achievements and integrity, especially in the year of Code revision and WADA elections.

IGOR ETEROVIĆ

Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka, Croatia

**THE IMPORTANCE AND USEFULNESS OF SUITS’
DEFINITION OF GAME FOR THE PHILOSOPHY OF
MOUNTAINEERING**

Bernard Suits’ *The Grasshopper* has become an unavoidable seminal reference work in almost every serious discussion about the philosophy of sport. This book also includes the idea of noncompetitive game, and the example of mountaineering is taken as a paradigm. Unfortunately, that topic, in generally greater prevalence of competitive sports, is almost left without serious attention. In this paper I analyze and critically examine the chapter titled “Mountain Climbing”, which is a quite short but highly informative piece of work. I argue that this is not only illuminating for conceptualizing and grounding the philosophy of mountaineering as specific, non-competitive mode or kind of sport, but it is also quite provoking for wider reflection about the intrinsic values of game and, indirectly, about sport in general. In the end, I reflect upon Scott Kretchmar’s valuable distinction between ‘testing and contesting’ as a possible important addition to the more rounded vision and articulation of noncompetitive games and/or sports. Moreover, Kretchmar also uses mountaineering as the paradigmatic case for his account, which sheds a new light on the discussion about the philosophy of mountaineering.

LUKA JANEŠ

University Centre for Integrative Bioethics, University of Zagreb, Croatia

**PSYCHOANALYSIS AND SPORTS:
A QUESTION OF LINK BETWEEN THE “MOMENTUM”
AND THE UNCONSCIOUS OF THE PSYCHE**

Literature which psychoanalytically elaborates certain elements of sports games, but also the wider social context surrounding the phenomenon of sport, is not abundant, but in the “scientific sky” there are still some procurable academic articles. Quantitative modesty of the psychoanalytic approach to sport surprises considering the hypothesis that sport is a great platform for an examination of moments like ego, the self, symbolics, object-relation, anxiety, desire or unconsciousness. In this presentation, I will explore the given fundamental psychoanalytic segments, but with a special focus on the potential link between the unconscious part of the psyche and the famous issue of “momentum” in the sports game. As argumentative support, I will use the ideas and concepts of James Hansel, Marcus Free and Carl Gustav Jung, and especially the article “A Multidimensional Model of Momentum in Sports”, written by Taylor and Denick.

LEV KREFT

Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

BOXING FROM THE ETHICAL CORNER: THE ART OF JAPAN

Boxing is sometimes considered to be similar to art or even one of the arts. It appears in fine art representations more often than some other sports. In comparison with other sports' appearance in artistic use or in symbolic representations and cultural reflexivity, two specific accents stick out: boxing is a symbolic representation of masculinity with all its passions and terrors, and it features as a source of ethical standard of manhood applicable in everyday life. In recent debates on philosophical ethics, the concept of responsibility entered the focus. Boxing could be viewed from the outside as typically irresponsible use of the macho violence. But from the insiders' view, quite contrary, boxing ethics can be elaborated as the ethics of responsibility for one's use of violence. To elaborate this second ethical side of the art of boxing, I will take examples from post-war Japan art in search of a newly balanced masculine identity after defeat and humiliation burdened with an open question of responsibility. First, I will present visual arts group of Gutai, one of the earliest representatives of contemporary art with its fighter-sculptor Kazuo Shiraga, and painter with boxing-gloves Ushio Shinohara who was not a member of this group, but obviously wanted to put even more fighting spirit and physical encounter with chthonic powers into artistic creation. In Japanese artistic practice, boxing does not appear as a subject of representation but as a method of production. Second, and up-to-now final stage comes with Haruki Murakami, a writer of universal ethics of everyday life and its hyperrealist uncertainty, who in the short story "Silence" introduced the practice of boxing as a source of personal ethical stability in everyday life encounters. Two lessons of boxing practice are put forward: that you never use your boxing skills outside the ring because that is not a proof of your skill but of your unleashed violence, and that to take blows just standing upright sometimes means fighting back with ethical supremacy over your opponent even if you do not try to use any of physical counter-attack blows.

GILLES LECOCQ, ELSA CARTON

ILEPS, University of Paris-Seine, France

IS SPORT LIFE WORTH LIVING?

The fundamental position of the body as a mediator of being, space and time as categories of experience, the constitutive character of the relationship to others, the search for new challenges, the creation of values, etc. Are all these existentialist themes, to a fairly large extent, not illustrated by the human phenomenon we call sport? (M. Bouet, *The Significance of Sport*, 1995)

The self-made man and the struggle for life structure the practices and discourses that contribute to the construction of a shared history of the physical effort and cohesion of a society. The development of adapted physical activities within the sport system fosters the emergence of two contradictory and complementary dynamics. The solicitation of persons marginalized by some social systems entails, on the one hand, a cultural path leading to exclusive excellence and, on the other hand, a personal path which allows them to include their fragilities into their life scenario. The primary objective of this communication is to outline the outcome of these two dynamics, which develops a vicarious creative power and enables emancipatory somatic education to recognize the body ecology as the foundation of health education. The second objective is to show that health education becomes efficient when the triptych exclusion – inclusion – emancipation enables persons to increase their power of action as well as their power to be themselves among others. Thus, the movement of the body does not simply extend outside the body for a conditional recognition, but it gives the body a way to connect with the fundamental self.

What must finally be said and repeated tirelessly is that, beyond means which are always relative, there are values in which we believe. Men set goals, create techniques to achieve them, transcend them. That is why, without any renunciations nor exclusions, men must be presented, within sports practice, as the condition of all the conditions and, consequently, as value (B. Jeu, *Sport, Emotion, Space*, 1977).

ANDELO MALY

Catholic Faculty of Theology, University of Zagreb, Croatia

HOW SPORT CAN BE A BIBLICAL VIRTUE?

It is quite difficult to define a virtue. Virtue is mostly described as moral excellence and righteousness, or as goodness. Cicero once said that virtue is its own reward. According to this, it is possible to speak about virtue inside a sports milieu, which we will call the agonistic milieu. Each sportsman and sportswoman on their own way are trying to reach the highest reward in various sports, or in other words they are pursuing the highest virtue.

This fact has been approved in human history, with the first Olympics. Pursuing the prize was the main goal for each competitor, but not the only one; the winner was honoured with heroic titles and has become a model of virtue for others. By that time the idea of agon for virtue has grown up and assumed a strong ethical value.

Our research focuses on whether this way of thought in some way had any influence on Biblical writings and how sport/agon can become or be a Biblical virtue.

OLGA MARKIČ

Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

NEURO-ENHANCEMENT AND NEURODOPING

Cognitive enhancement is one of the most discussed topics in the relatively new discipline of neuroethics and has given rise to numerous ethical concerns. Scientists and philosophers disagree about the moral permissibility of the usage of pharmaceuticals and different forms of brain stimulation techniques (TMS, tCS, tDCS) for the healthy individuals. In this paper I will focus on brain stimulation techniques as possible enhancers for athletes. I will suggest a view that is not a priori opposed to cognitive enhancement and take it as a starting point to discuss the similarities and dissimilarities between the usage of neuro-enhancement in everyday life and in sport. Should neuro-interventions be considered as cheating and against to the ethos of sports, and thus a form of illegitimate neurodoping, or are they better viewed as a way to overcome our limits? I will argue for a middle position where each sport must determine what particular forms of brain stimulation will be considered as legitimate aid to training.

FAIR PLAY AND INTENTIONAL RULE-BREAKING IN SPORT

The starting point of this paper is looking at sport as testing and contesting, as it is described by Scott Kretchmar (1975), with a dominating zero-sum logic that rules sport (Kretchmar, 2012), where the main intention or goal is to beat the opponent. At the same time, competitive sport is by its nature an activity full of internal values (Morgan, Simon, Russell) and if it is conducted in a regular fashion, such sport contains fair play, i.e. respect for the opponent and of customs or ethos, i.e. conventions and values that are the essence of that sport (Butcher & Schneider, 1998). However, this is not always the case, as the situations where athletes break the rules of a game deliberately in order to achieve an advantage for their team or themselves are frequent. Philosophers of sport have dealt with the issue of morality of rule breaking in sport, with a special contribution by Simon, who posited some key questions regarding this problem. If winning is the main or basic goal of sport, then sport develops undesirable character traits in people who practice it, such as endeavouring to succeed via another's failure. In this way sport, instead of ennobling, rather dehumanises the athlete's personality.

In the empirical part of the research, the author wanted to verify students' attitudes on deliberate breaking of rules in order to achieve an advantage over the opponent. A total of 69 students of University of Belgrade's Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, who are getting ready for the callings of Physical Education professors and coaches, took part in the research. A survey by the name of "Deliberate breaking of rules" was used in this part of the research – it was compiled by Matija Mato Škerbić, and it contains 12 questions. Research results have shown that almost half of the respondents break the rules of the game deliberately in order to gain an advantage for themselves or their team, even though it is a sample that is just now entering the senior competition ranks. A result that is particularly concerning is that more than 40 % of coaches demand from their athletes to break the rules deliberately in order to achieve an advantage.

An additional value of a research of this type and the acquired realistic data and insights is the help that they can provide for faculty lectures: which areas to stress and in what way, and also what methods and approaches would be the most adequate.

**IS THERE A FEMALE ATHLETE?
PERPLEXITIES AND COMPLEXITIES INSIDE AND
BEYOND THE SEX VERIFICATION CONTROVERSY**

In my presentation, I will extend the understanding of sport as a traditional bastion of masculinity by arguing its powerful role in preserving the cultural notions of femininity as well, while safeguarding their strict and insurmountable difference. Although officially introduced as a tool for keeping women's sports fair by excluding naturally advantageous male (and transgender) competitors, sex testing or sex verification facilitated cruel, unnecessary and humiliating practices that deterred many women from doing sports. The cases of Caster Semanya or Dutee Chand show not only complexities of the strict sex binaries but of the rigidity of gender norms as well, whose transgression ends in private and public sanctions significantly surpassing the alleged problem of fair play. What I want to explore further is what it means to be a female athlete – in history and today – while keeping in mind the traditional image of woman as a negation of man. Female athletes already distort that image, their extraordinary results sometimes being a sufficient condition for dissolving it in its entirety and causing a great cultural discomfort that even physical examinations, chromosome testing and testosterone measuring cannot dismiss. With the introduction of new eligibility regulations for female classification by the International Association of Athletics Federations, numerous bioethical and biopolitical issues that have traditionally been arising from the subject seem to still be open. I will address some of them while concluding on the importance of non-scientific, non-medicinal and even non-ethical solutions of some of these issues.

NIKOLA MIJATOV, SANDRA RADENVIĆ

Institute for Contemporary History, Belgrade, Serbia /

Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, University of Belgrade, Serbia

**BIOETHICS OF JUDO:
FROM MEDIEVAL BATTLEFIELDS TO A PREVENTIVE
MEASURE AGAINST SCHOOL VIOLENCE**

Through the historical development of Japanese martial arts up to the formation of judo by Jigoro Kano, the paper analyses the position of the body of the practitioner as well as the opponent. From its brutal origins, the ethics of judo has come to its complex and profound ethics that demands a high level of consciousness for one's own body and the one of the opponents. Today, far from its origins from samurai ethics of ju jutsu, judo is practiced and its ethics is implemented by millions of practitioners all over the world. Regarding that fact, we suggest practicing judo as an integral part of physical education through which these ethical principles of judo could be used as a preventive measure against youth delinquency and school violence.

TOMISLAV NEDIĆ, IVICA KELAM

*Centre for Integrative Bioethics, J. J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia /
Faculty of Education, J. J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia*

IS YOGA A SPORT? LEGAL AND BIOETHICAL ASPECTS

As a complete life science that has emerged in India many thousands of years ago, we could say that yoga is the oldest personality development system in the world, encompassing the body, mind and spirit. Emerging to the west, yoga has taken different forms and understandings that are different from its original and authentic essence. One of these considerations is that yoga is a pure form of fitness activity, even a sport. In the Republic of Croatia, government (the Ministry of Science and Education) and non-government institutions that are in charge of sports in general consider yoga as a form of sports activity. The real question is can we consider yoga as a sport, according to the definition of sports in the Croatian Sports Act, but also can we consider yoga as a sport in general?

IRENA PARRY MARTÍNKOVÁ

*Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Charles University in Prague,
Czech Republic*

THE METAMORPHOSIS AND THE INSTRUMENTALIZATION OF ATHLETES

In this paper I wish to discuss a problematic social aspect of elite sport with a reinterpretation of Franz Kafka's allegorical story *The Metamorphosis*, in which the main character, Gregor Samsa, awakes one morning to find that he has changed into an insect.

I outline the relationship between Samsa and his family, which relies entirely on him for its existence, which in turn imposes extreme conditions on Samsa and his way of life.

I suggest that this story may be taken as a metaphor for the 'tennis mom' or 'football dad', who come to see their child in instrumental terms. This has a direct impact on the athlete, whose sporting encounter changes because of huge pressure and exploitation, leading to fear of losing because of the negative consequences for the family, or the negative response of the parents.

Part of the analysis will aim to show that the metamorphosis in question is double-edged. The story is often supposed to be about the obvious metamorphosis of the principal character, Gregor (or the sporting child); but there is a corresponding metamorphosis of the family (or sporting entourage) that occurs in relation to Gregor's predicament.

JERNEJ PISK

St. Stanislav's Institution, Ljubljana, Slovenia

FROM ANTHROPOLOGY TO ETHICS OF CARDINAL VIRTUES IN SPORT

Virtues are well known among sport philosophers because virtue ethics is one of the most influential theories in sport ethics. However, the question of origin and foundation of virtues is rarely addressed. Virtues are taken as such, without deeper investigation. As a consequence, the value of virtues is often questionable. The aim of this paper is therefore (1) to look back into the roots of virtues and (2) to show how and why anthropological sources of virtues are still relevant for modern philosophy of sport.

The differences between classical and modern understanding of human nature will be presented and the general consequences of this shift for the understanding of sport will be considered. It will be shown that the origin of virtues is in the specific classical understanding of human nature directed into self-perfection. Because there are three main capacities of the human being (Plato speaks about three parts of the soul), and because of the fact that humans are “social animals”, there are four main cardinal virtues: prudence (wisdom), fortitude (courage), temperance and justice. Although they are usually understood as the excellence of moral character per se, they show us not only specific virtue ethics, but also specific anthropology from which they derive. Our conceptions of good (in ethics) and of justice (in society) are in great degree dependent on our conception of human nature. Therefore, cardinal virtues as a specific understanding of human nature can be the starting point of thinking about the nature of (good and just) sport.

DAMIR SEKULIĆ

Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Split, Croatia

**WHAT SHOULD WE PRIORITIZE
IN ANTI-DOPING EFFORTS:
HEALTH-RELATED OR FAIR-PLAY ISSUES?**

Doping in sports is considered as health-threatening behavior, but also a practice which is against fair-play. However, we are all witnessing that global anti-doping efforts are mostly oriented toward negative health-related consequences of doping practice, while fair-play issues are rarely highlighted. At the same time, findings from empirical studies are not consistent with regard to athletes' perception of doping and its negative consequences. In brief, while some athletes (i.e. involved in certain sports, different age-groups) observe doping behavior as mostly health-threatening practice, others are of the opinion that doping is mostly against fair-play. Herein we will present results of studies done on different samples of athletes from different sports who declared specific opinions about doping and doping-related problems. Evidencing the specifics and differences with regard to athletes' perceptions and opinions will allow the development of the specific and targeted anti-doping campaigns for different groups.

MATIJA MATO ŠKERBIĆ

University Department of Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb, Croatia

**THE EARLY PHILOSOPHY OF SPORT:
INVESTIGATIONS IN THE HISTORY
OF THE DISCIPLINE**

The author will begin with the claim that the philosophy of sport, after almost 50 years of the disciplinary development, should start to scientifically investigate its own history.

In that regard, the author will present his own division into three historical stages that he calls the Historical Phase, the Pre-Disciplinary Phase and the Disciplinary Phase.

In this paper, the author will focus on the early stage of the Disciplinary Phase. He will firstly produce rationales for establishing 1972 as the definitive starting point of the discipline. Secondly, through the example of four W. J. Morgan's anthological editions (1979, 1987, 1995, 2001) he will show how the philosophy of sport was purifying the literature and discourse, establishing its own, completely original literature and thought from the early 2000 onward.

Finally, the author will also propose the establishing years for the ethics of sport and bioethics of sport, and provide the argumentation for it.

BIOETHICAL ISSUES IN WOMEN'S ARTISTIC GYMNASTICS

While ethical issues of young children involved in elite sport are very well recognised and documented (McNamee, 2015; Collins, 2012; Fishman et al., 2017; Vargas-Mendoza et al., 2018; Lang, 2010; Léglise, 1997), their bioethical challenges are more or less unknown. Contrary to most endurance and explosive sports, artistic gymnastics performance requests a motor activity with precise movements and muscle coordination, on which classical doping stimulants do not have a positive impact, rather they disturb them. A question arises of what kind of increasing bioethical enhancements could jeopardize elite gymnasts. In our discussion, we took under consideration the main challenges of bioethics in sport, introduced by Camporesi & McNamee (2018), such as genetic testing for talent identification and development, genetic modification/gene doping, therapy/enhancement and doping, the regulation of female athletes' testosterone level, unfair advantage of Paralympics athletes, and racial discourse. Methodologically, our study was carried out as an integrated empirical research, wherein the philosophical normative analysis was integrated with empirical data. This methodological approach is increasing in the last decades and has a promising advantage in rational justification of bioethical findings (McKeown, 2017; Wangmo & Provoost, 2017). First, we implemented a normative inquiry search to find practical examples of elite gymnasts that correspond to exposed bioethical dilemmas. In the next step, we conducted an empirical interview with 22 elite female gymnasts from Slovenia and Czech Republic, who were at different levels in their sports careers. The study findings exposed painkillers and other medicines (prohibited or not) as the most powerful manipulated practices for enhancing gymnasts' performance. Recently, genetic testing for talent identification and development was also found as an important new bioethical issue (Morucci et al., 2014). Other bioethical challenges, such as genetic modification, hyperandrogenism, racial discourse or disabled athletes' advantages, were rarely observed.

ADDRESS BOOK

Marija Anđelković

College of Sports and Health
Toše Jovanovića 11
RS–11000 Belgrade
Serbia
e-mail: maraandjelkovic@gmail.com

Sunčica Bartoluci

University of Zagreb
Faculty of Kinesiology
Horvaćanski zavoj 15
HR–10110 Zagreb
Croatia
e-mail: suncica.bartoluci@kif.hr

Elsa Carton

ILEPS, University of Paris-Seine
Boulevard de l’Hautil 13
FR–95029 Cergy-Pontoise Cedex
France
e-mail: e.carton@ileps.fr

Boryana Chavdarova Angelova-Igova

Bulgarian National Sports Academy “Vassil Levski”
Studentski Grad
BG–1700 Sofia
Bulgaria
e-mail: igovab@gmail.com

Nenad Dikić

Singidunum University
Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Management
Danijelova 32
RS–11000 Belgrade
Serbia
e-mail: nenad.dikic@gmail.com

Igor Eterović

University of Rijeka
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Social Sciences and Medical Humanities
Braće Branchetta 20
HR–51000 Rijeka
Croatia
e-mail: igor.eterovic@uniri.hr

Luka Janeš

University of Zagreb
University Centre for Integrative Bioethics
Ivana Lučića 1a
HR–10000 Zagreb
Croatia
e-mail: ljanes@unizg.hr

Ivica Kelam

J. J. Strossmayer University of Osijek
Faculty of Education
Cara Hadrijana 10
HR–31000 Osijek
Croatia
e-mail: kelamivica@gmail.com

Lev Kreft

Zelena pot 26
SI–1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia
e-mail: lev.kreft@guest.arnes.si

Gilles Lecocq

ILEPS, University of Paris-Seine
Boulevard de l’Hautil 13
FR–95029 Cergy-Pontoise Cedex
France
e-mail: g.lecocq@ileps.fr

Andelo Maly

University of Zagreb
Catholic Faculty of Theology
Vlaška 38
HR–10000 Zagreb
Croatia
e-mail: maly.angelo@gmail.com

Olga Markič

University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Arts
Aškerčeva 2
SI–1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia
e-mail: olga.markic@ff.uni-lj.si

Miloš Marković

University of Belgrade
Faculty of Sport and Physical Education
Blagoja Parovića 156
RS–11000 Beograd
Serbia
e-mail: milos.markovic@fsfv.bg.ac.rs

Ana Maskalan

Institute for Social Research in Zagreb
Amruševa 11/II
HR–10000 Zagreb
Croatia
e-mail: ana@idi.hr

Michael McNamee

Swansea University
School of Health Science and Sport
University Singleton Park Campus, Sketty
UK–Swansea SA2 8PP
Wales, United Kingdom
e-mail: m.j.mcnamee@swansea.ac.uk

Nikola Mijatov

Institute for Contemporary History
Trg Nikole Pašića 11
RS–11000 Belgrade
Serbia
e-mail: nikolamijatov@gmail.com

Tomislav Nedić

J. J. Strossmayer University of Osijek
Centre for Integrative Bioethics
Trg Svetog Trojstva 3
HR–31000 Osijek
Croatia
e-mail: nedict@gmail.com

Jim Parry

Charles University in Prague
Faculty of Physical Education and Sport
José Martího 31
CZ–162 52 Praha 6 – Veleslavín
Czech Republic
e-mail: s.j.parry@leeds.ac.uk

Irena Parry Martínková

Charles University in Prague
Faculty of Physical Education and Sport
José Martího 31
CZ–162 52 Praha 6 – Veleslavín
Czech Republic
e-mail: martinkova@ftvs.cuni.cz

Jernej Pisk

Srednja vas 21
SI–4223 Poljane
Slovenia
e-mail: jernej.pisk@gmail.com

Sandra Radenović

University of Belgrade
Faculty of Sport and Physical Education
Blagoja Parovića 156
RS–11000 Beograd
Serbia
e-mail: sandra.radenovic@fsfv.bg.ac.rs

Damir Sekulić

University of Split
Faculty of Kinesiology
Nikole Tesle 6
HR–21000 Split
Croatia
e-mail: dado@kifst.hr

Matija Mato Škerbić

University of Zagreb
University Department of Croatian Studies
Borongajska cesta 83d
HR–10000 Zagreb
Croatia
e-mail: matijaskerbic@gmail.com

Milica Vukasinović Vesić

Antidoping Agency of Serbia
Trg Republike 3
RS–11000 Belgrade
Serbia
e-mail: doping.kontrola@adas.org.rs

Joca Zurc

Okayama University
International House for International Students and Researchers
3–1–1 Tsushima-naka, Kita-ku
JP–Okayama 700–0082
Japan
e-mail: joca.zurc@guest.arnes.si; joca.zurc@okayama-u.ac.jp

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