

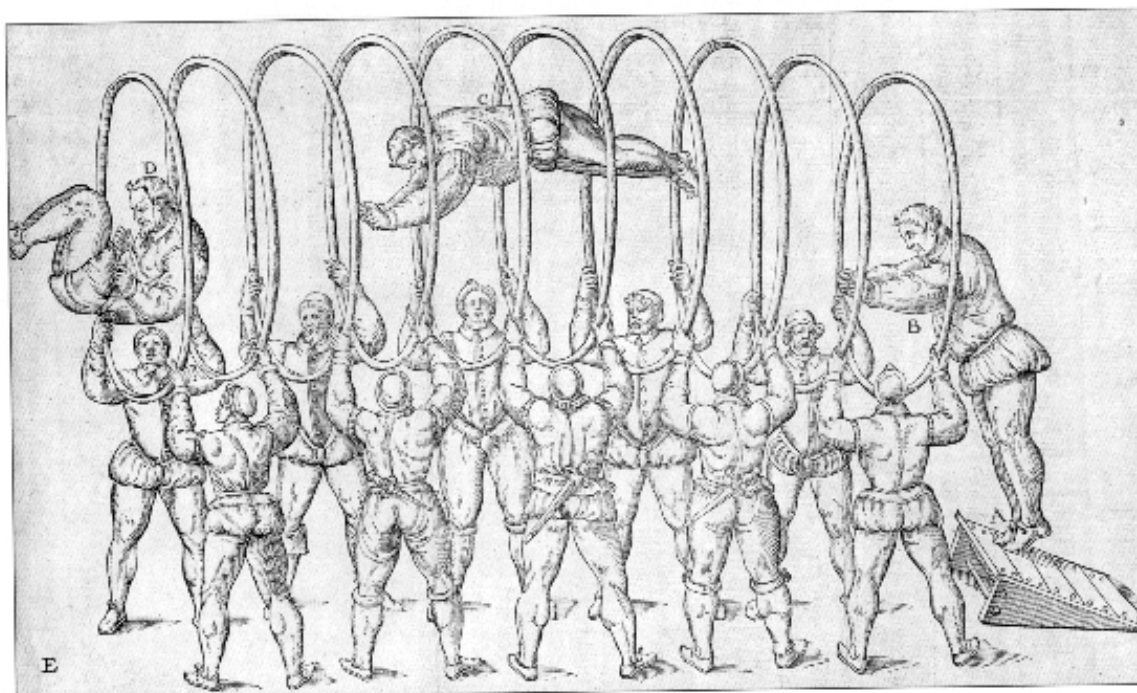
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# ISHPES - Bulletin 25

June 2003

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## Special Summer School



2. Arcangelo Tuccaro, *Trois dialogues de l'exercice de sauter, et voltiger en l'air...*, Paris, 1599.

International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport  
Société Internationale d'Histoire de l'éducation physique et du sport  
Internationale gesellschaft für Geschichte des Leibeserziehung und des sports



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# ISHPES news

## Presidence news

Cher/es membres,

Guerre, épidémie : les derniers mois n'ont pas créé un climat très propice à une préparation sereine de nos activités académiques. Certes, de nombreux échanges ont eu lieu et des contacts étroits sont maintenus avec l'ICSSPE et le CISH, mais aussi avec la NASSH, la SEAHPES et le CESH, ainsi qu'avec diverses organisations nationales d'histoire du sport. Mais le congrès d'Urbino, qui se présentait comme l'un des plus attractifs de ces dernières années, a du faire face à une quarantaine d'annulations. Avec plus de 120 communications prévues, la manifestation demeurera néanmoins l'un des temps forts de l'année et un moment d'intenses échanges scientifiques. Elle permettra également de remettre le prix de l'ISHPES à Else Trangbaeck ainsi que le prix Reinhard Sprenger à un jeune chercheur dont le nom sera révélé lors de l'Assemblée générale.

Le début de l'année 2003 a aussi été consacré à la préparation des futures rencontres et des engagements de l'ISHPES. Ainsi, 2004 devrait notamment voir un séminaire sur les sports et les jeux, organisé en collaboration avec TAFISA, à Montréal, début août, dans le cadre du Festival mondial des jeux. La décision sera formellement mise au vote lors de la réunion du Conseil à Urbino. Quelques jours après le Canada, l'ISHPES sera présente en Grèce, puisque nous avons été sollicités pour assurer plusieurs tables rondes au congrès olympique qui se déroulera également en août à Thessalonique. Mais 2003 a surtout été l'occasion d'une première pour l'ISHPES avec l'organisation d'une école d'été pour

doctorants à Copenhague en juin. Ce bulletin consacre une longue présentation à cette expérience qui méritera assurément d'être reconduite.

Enfin, je vous invite à l'**Assemblée Générale de l'ISHPES** qui se tiendra à **Urbino le samedi 12 juillet de 17h30 à 19h.**

Je vous souhaite un congrès stimulant et un excellent été.

T. Terret

Dear members,

War, epidemic: the last months resulted in a climate, which was not exactly what one would expect to develop academic activities. Yet numerous exchanges were conducted and tight links were kept with ICSSPE and ICHS, as well as with NASSH, SEAHPES, CESH and various national organizations of sport history. However, the congress of Urbino, which still recently seemed to be one of the most attractive congresses since the last years had to face about forty cancellations. With more than 120 papers planned, the event still promises to be one of the strongest moments of the academic year and a moment of intense scientific debates. It will be in Urbino too, that Else Trangbaeck will receive the ISHPES Award and that the Reinhard Sprenger will be given to a young scholar whose name will be revealed during the General assembly.

The beginning of 2003 was also used to plan future events and ISHPES engagements. In August 2004, for instance, a seminar on the history of sports and games might take place in cooperation with TAFISA, during the World Festival of Games in Montreal. The official decision will be submitted to the Council members in Urbino. Soon after Quebec, ISHPES will move to Greece. We have been asked to take part in the Pre-Olympic Congress in Thessaloniki, where we will be in charge of different round tables.

A very successful *première* for ISHPES was the Summer School for Ph.D. students and post doctorates, organized in June in Copenhagen. This Bulletin includes a long presentation of this experience, which should definitely be reconducted in the future.

Finally, I invite you to the **ISHPES General Assembly**, which will be held in **Urbino on Saturday July, 12 from 5.30 pm to 7.00 pm**

I wish you a stimulating congress and an enjoyable summer time.

T. Terret

### Liebe Mitglieder,

Krieg, Epidemien: die letzten Monate waren von einem Klima bestimmt, das nicht unbedingt förderlich ist, akademische Aktivitäten zu entwickeln. In dieser schwierigen Zeit wurden zahlreiche Gespräche geführt, und enge Verbindungen mit ICSSPE und ICHS sowie mit NASSH, SEAHPEP, CESH und verschiedenen nationalen sporthistorischen Organisationen aufrechterhalten. Dennoch muss der Kongress in Urbino, der als einer der attraktivsten der letzten Jahre schien, um die 40 Abmeldungen hinnehmen. Nichts desto trotz scheint die Veranstaltung mit über 120 geplanten Referaten eine der viel versprechendsten des akademischen Jahres und ein Ort intensiver wissenschaftlicher Debatten zu werden. Zudem wird in Urbino Else Trangbaek mit den ISHPES-Award ausgezeichnet und ein Nachwuchswissenschaftler, dessen Namen während der Hauptversammlung bekannt gegeben wird, mit dem Reinhard Sprenger-Award.

Anfang 2003 wurden zukünftige Veranstaltungen und Pläne für ISHPES initiiert. So besteht die Möglichkeit im August 2004 in Kooperation mit TAFISA während des World Festivals of Games in Montreal ein Seminar zur Geschichte von Sport und Spielen durchzuführen. Die

offizielle Entscheidung wird den Vorstandsmitgliedern in Urbino überlassen. Kurz nach Quebec wird ISHPES nach Griechenland ziehen, wo uns angeboten wurde am Vorolympischen Kongress in Thessaloniki in Form von Round Table-Veranstaltungen teilzunehmen.

Eine Premiere im Rahmen der ISHPES Veranstaltungen war die erfolgreiche Sommer-Schule für Doktoranden, die im Juni in Kopenhagen durchgeführt wurde. Dieses Bulletin beinhaltet einen ausführlichen Bericht über die Erfahrungen dieser Veranstaltung, die auf jeden Fall in der Zukunft weiter geführt werden sollte.

### ISHPES Awards 2003

ISHPES presents two awards for scholarly contributions to the international sport history community at each Seminar and Congress. Both will be present this year's congress, at Urbino, Italy.

The ISHPES scholar award was awarded to **Dr Else Trangbaek**, Associate Professor at Copenhagen University, Institute of Exercise and Sport Science for her excellent scholarly and professional contributions to the theme of the 8<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Society, "Sport and Education in History."

The competition for the Reinhard Sprenger award was a very close one and we had a number of excellent contributions. The winner was **Timothee Jobert** with an essay entitled "Paris et la Revanche de L'Homme Blanc." Timothee is currently finishing his doctoral thesis directed by Pierre Arnaud at the University Lyon 1. in France. Special mention should go to the runners up who all contributed interesting and stimulating sport history essays, Nathalie Rosol (Lyon, France),

Martin Johnes (Lancaster, U.K.), and Nikki Wedgwood (Sydney, Australia).

The awards committee this year consisted of Patricia Vertinsky(Canada, chair), Allen Guttmann (U.S.A.), Leena

Laine (Finland), Floris van der Merwe (South Africa) with the addition of Roland Renson (Belgium) and Rose-Marie Lebe (Montreal, Canada).

P. Vertinsky

## Summer school "Sport and Gender" (Copenhagen)

The project of a summer school for PhD students is not new. Leena Laine even presented some years ago some considerations toward the ISHPES council members on the aims of such a project and how it might be implemented. Nowadays, the project has become a reality... and a success. The first summer school has been organised on the topic "Sport and gender" in Copenhagen Denmark, from the 31<sup>st</sup> of May to the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 2003.

### Organisation and topics

Gertrud Pfister was the decisive pilot of this useful and nice project. She was helped by Else Trangbaeck, Anne-Lykke Poulsen and other people of the Institute of Sport and Exercise Science at the University of Copenhagen. The seminar was also the result of a friendly association between ISHPES, ISSA (International Sport Sociology Association) and, yet in a less active way, IAPESGW (International Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women). This merging was one of the reasons why the general topic "Sport and Gender" was chosen, in addition to the fact that the institute of sport science have several top level experts in this particular field and that the topic was attractive enough to make the search for financial supports easier. The Summer school was finally granted by the Institute itself (which also provided its facilities), as well as by the two main Danish sport organisations

that are DIF (Danish Sports Federation) and DGI (Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations).

Thanks to the advertisements diffused through various means and the joined efforts of ISHPES and ISSA, 30 students applied and were accepted for the Summer school. All of them were conducting a PhD or had recently defended their PhD in different fields (history, sociology, psychosociology, gender studies, pedagogy) yet in a gender perspective for most of them.

The summer school offered seven full days that included lectures, workshops, panel discussions, individual supervisions and some social events to balance the program. The week was relatively dense, but students and teachers could attend the swimming pool of the institute... and ride a bike from the hotel to the site of the seminar, as most did.

The teachers team was constituted by experts from the University of Copenhagen (Gertrud Pfister, Hans Bonde, Else Trangbaeck, Laila Ottesen, Martin Munk, Soren Damkjaer) and by invited colleagues who are members of ISHPES or ISSA: Kari Fasting (Oslo, Norway), Joe Maguire (Loughborough, UK), Jennifer Hargreaves (London, UK), Leena Laine (Jyvaskyla, Finland) and Thierry Terret (Lyon, France). Due to the limited available budget, this team could unfortunately not include more experts, especially those from North America.

The variety of teaching process was greatly appreciated by the students. A series of lectures were given on complementary topics: First, Kari Fasting presented her view on the feminist methodologies and the different perspectives used in sport and women studies. Hans Bonde took the male perspective to develop a critic of the exclusive negative approaches of masculinity. Joe Maguire addressed an overview on the relationships between gender and globalization. Else Trangbæk and Laila Ottesen took a case study in highlighting the Danish situation both historically and sociologically. Jennifer Hargreaves explored some methodological issues in gender research, using here her book on the heroines of sport as a pretext. Søren Damkjær joined the questions of gender and the sociology of the body together in a multidisciplinary presentation. Thierry Terret presented an overview on the methods and sources used in the researches on sport and masculinity. Finally, Leena Laine analysed how the life stories can constitute a precious tool in gender studies.

In addition to these lectures, shorter presentations were made in workshops for smaller groups of students: Gertrud Pfister was interested in developing the constructivist approaches of authors Lorber and Connell, Martin Munk focussed on the Bourdieu's approach to sport and gender and Kari Fasting explored the question of harassment sport.

Two panels were also organised, but what the students really enjoyed and appreciated (according to their evaluation) was the possibility given to them to have individual supervisions with some of the experts, in order to discuss more deeply their topic, problems and methods. Most of the students were able to have two or three of such appointments during the three half-days which were dedicated to this goal.

After an exhausting week, the teachers/organisers team realized how much everyone had been involved all days long in successive tasks going from lecture

to personal supervision, and was even surprised to see how all this had been made possible. Indeed, it is not a scoop to remain that the life of a scholar is certainly busy. What were we doing here and how could we organize ourselves to be available? How could it be even conceivable that a ten of people, in addition to the local organizers, gave so much time and energy without asking for anything in exchange? Certainly, the fact that the initial demand came from Gertrud made a lot in the engagement of the experts. However, I also guess that most of them still believe in certain values regarding student teaching and are in a way idealist enough to accept such a demanding challenge. All students realised what this effort represents and they really appreciated it. Finally, all of them were given a free ISHPES and ISSA membership for 2003.

#### **About the students**

The students came from different countries including Austria, China, France, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Scotland, Sweden and Taiwan and variety of their research show how wide the question of sport and gender can be:

- Aarti Ratna, England

*Young, Female and 'South Asian': An investigation into the experiences of 'South Asian' girls and women playing competitive football.*

- Ainhoa Azurmendi Etxegarai, Spain

*Study on the Repercussion of the Institutional Activity at the Feminine Sports Practice in Gipuzkoa.*

- Anne Lykke Poulsen, Denmark

*Women PE teachers in Denmark 1900-1940 – towards emancipation, citizenship and professionalisation.*

- Annette Benning, Germany

*Female coaches*

- Annette Hofmann, Germany

*The Role of Sport and Physical Activity in the Life of Women with a Disease.*

- Åse Strandbu, Norway

Basketball girls in the multicultural club telling about their motivation for playing basketball.

- Charlotte Svendler Nielsen, Denmark

*Aesthetic Moments – Children's Experiences in Movement Teaching.*

- Chin-Ju Huang, Taiwan/England

*Identities, Ideology and Sport: Experiences of Elite Male and Female Athletes with Disabilities in Taiwan and the United Kingdom.*

- Frederic Bourdon, France

*The female sport in French West Indies.*

- Guillemette Poulenquen, France

*Homophobia and sport*

- Idoia Larrainaga, Spain

*Participation and stereotypes on sports (handball).*

- Inger Eliasson, Sweden

*The culture and norms in youth soccer in a gender perspective.*

- Jessica Macbeth, Scotland

*Playing out wide or going straight down the middle? Interpreting women's football in Scotland*

- Judith Frohn, Germany

*Physical education and sports socialisation of girls with low-level education.*

- Kai Reinhart, Germany

*Body Culture and Sport as an Instrument of Power (in the GDR).-*

- Katrin Slied, Germany

- Kerstin Bornholdt, Germany

*Tracing a Medical Discourse. Women's Sports in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany During the Interwar Years.*

- Kim W. Vesterlund, Sweden

*Gendered Identity, Disability and Sport: Discourse, Power, Media and the Sydney Paralympic Games*

- Kristin Walseth, Norway

*Sport and the integration of minority women. A review of research from some European countries.*

- Li Jing Zhu, China/Austria

*"From Bandages used in Binding Women's Foot (3 cun Golden Lotus) in Feudal China to Independent Olympic Champion" – a New Perspective from*

*West and East with the Psychological Problems of Competitive Female Athletes.*

*– paper is coming later.*

- Mari Pykälistö, Finland

*Come on girls, let's burn fat! On media representation about women's sport culture.*

- Marianne Ullmann, Austria

*Hans SPITZY; Life and work in special consideration of his contribution to the development of physical education in Austria and his role as a 'pioneer' of rehabilitation.*

- Maria Paula Silva, Portugal

*Gender Construction/Structuring in the Physical Education Secondary School Class.*

- Rieko Yamaguchi, Japan

*Women and Sport: A Re-examination in the Japanese Context.*

- Sabine Meck, Germany

- Sabine Radtke, Germany

*Gender arrangements in German sports organisations.*

- Sandrine Jamain, France

*Sporting wear and women, from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1960s.*

- Satu Liimakka, Finland

*Repeated sport practices - gendered body experiences and group distinctions*

- Simon Sjørup Simonsen, Denmark

*Masculinity and health. An Investigation into the Relation Between Men's Perception of Health and their Perception of Masculinity*

- Vanessa Lentillon, France

*Gender inequalities in Physical Education and the pupils' perception of inequalities*

- Wirdati Modh. Radzi, Malaya/England

*Islam, Women and the Olympic Movement; The Experiences of Four Muslim States.*

### Some examples

More precisely, here are some examples of the researches conducted by the students in history, as I asked them to send me a summary of their project :

Marianne Ullmann, *Hans SPITZY – Life and work in special consideration of his*

*contribution to the development of physical education in Austria and his role as a 'pioneer' of rehabilitation"*

The thesis presented on the occasion of the summer school 2003 is a biographic work about an Austrian orthopaedist, Hans SPITZY (1872-1956), who was a University teacher in orthopaedic surgery and also a member of the PE teacher education staff in Wien and Graz. He wrote a book about physical education of children ("The physical education of the child", 1914) which became well-known in Austria (and in other countries).

SPITZY is also known as the "father of rehabilitation" in Austria, because he founded an orthopaedic hospital with schools for war-disabled people in Vienna at the beginning of World War I. In this schools he trained the war-disabled – who often had lost arms and / or legs – to regain their working capacity by means of rehabilitation methods. SPITZY was a creative man who invented some operation methods as well as orthopaedical substitutes. He operated on Mathias SINDELAR, who was a famous soccer player of Austrias "Wunder Team", when SINDELAR had his knee injured.

The research work concentrated on three main subjects, namely SPITZY's contribution to Physical Education, Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine. Some of the results will be mentioned in the following:

#### Achievements in the area of physical education

SPITZY was a supporter of the reforms concerning physical education before and after World War I. The integration of the many "systems" existing at that time (e. g. Swedish Gymnastics, Deutsches Turnen, sports) in an orthopaedically extended ("veredeltes") physical education was one of SPITZY's perspectives. He also claimed for the daily PE lesson in school, for a free afternoon for playing games every week and for the

improvement of the PE teacher training. He was part of the first reform movements of the teacher training before World War I.

SPITZY actually influenced the work of GAULHOFER and STREICHER, which could be proved by the analysis of their work "Natürliches Turnen". GAULHOFER and STREICHER relied on SPITZY's opinions as far as the orthopaedic aspect of physical education was concerned.

SPITZY was a member of PE teacher training until 1939 when the "Institute of Physical Education" became the "Hochschulinstitut für Leibesübungen" under the Nazis.

The role of SPITZY in the national-socialistic aera could not be cleared within the framework of the thesis.

#### Achievements in the area of orthopaedical surgery and rehabilitation

SPITZY had a leading position in the field of orthopaedic surgery at his time and was a member of the German Association of Orthopaedic Surgery. In 1913 he even was the chairman of the association. One of the operation methods SPITZY invented was the "SPITZY shelf operation for the dysplastic hip". His method is not in use anymore today. Nevertheless it was the object of a study published in Japan in 1992. As mentioned at the beginning, SPITZY built up a hospital and schools for war-disabled persons. It could be shown that SPITZY can't be called the „spiritual father of rehabilitation“ - a claim which was made in an article about his work - as Konrad BIESALSKI, a German orthopaede, was the first who demanded institutions for the purpose of the resocialisation of the disabled at the turn of the century. Nevertheless it can be claimed that SPITZY prepared the way for the rehabilitation in Austria.

#### SPITZY and Sports Medicine

SPITZY was not a doctor of sports medicine in a past sense as he did not exclusively support the competitive aspect



of sports. He rather declared himself in favour of sports because of its health preventive and therapeutic aspects. In addition SPITZY was not mentioned on a list including all German and Austrian doctors of sports medicine which was published by MALLWITZ in 1927.

*Sandrine Jamain, France, "Women and sportswear, from the end of the 19th century to the 1960's": Iconographic analysis of the press*

History provides us with countless examples that show how difficult it has been for women, especially sportswomen, to go against tradition in their way of dressing. Why? What do sportswomen look like then? This framework of research, devoted to French sportswomen, focuses on the history of the women's sportswear from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1960s. Fortunate witness of the complex relationships between women and sport, women's sportswear raise fundamental questions on gender and sport, and bring us to the history of the female body, clothing and women's sport. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the main tasks of French women came down to be a mother and a wife. As a consequence, the female body is considered both as a functional body, essential component for pregnancy, and a desirable body. And this dualist way of seeing body still exists at the dawn of the Sixties. It can be seen as highly revealing of relations between men and women within the society.

In the same way, through the period, clothing tends to emphasize sexual differentiation and reinforce the superiority of the man, the husband. On the one hand, the man, the householder, wears trousers, symbol of power, domination; on the other, the dress, weapon of seduction, which appeals to the imagination and arouses desire by suggesting forms without really showing them, constitutes the main part of the wardrobe of the "frail" woman. Even if

this is particularly striking until the beginning of the century, clothing habits of French people haven't really evolved until the 1950s.

Female participation in sport developed in this context. Sportswomen became subjected to constant supervision, because they seem to be doubly in conflict with the masculine desire. Indeed, not only women invade a sphere that is still largely restricted to men, but they also assert, in this way, their rights to have the use of their own body. But this conquest of look and movements goes through occasional clashes. Sportswear looks more and more mannish. Does it mean that female athlete is a not woman anymore? Are the requirements of beauty, of desirability compatible with the performance? Does the search for sporting excellence imply a negation of femininity in clothes?

The object of this research is whether sportswear is involved in the preservation of sexual identities, or, on the contrary, it is the origin of new identities.

We want to show, through a material too often ignored by the historians, the image, that sportswear will gradually grow away from the eternal feminine, so as to give greater importance to comfort and ease, necessary to the production of performance. Thus, we suggest that sportswear offer women opportunities to affirm themselves and express their resistance more than they tend to reproduce the traditional scheme. Women's sportswear is certainly the origin of new identities: a kind of "sporting neutral".

Our corpus is mainly made up of photos, taken from sport and women press, and which depict sportswomen before, during or after a sporting event. The semiological works of R. Barthes guide our iconographic analysis. It consists in deciphering all the meanings, explicit or latent, which "conceal" behind photography. In our study, just the iconic and the linguistic message are taken into account.

In light of 88 photos, three periods emerge. The first one consecrates above all the Woman. The traditional woman's dress rules supreme over female wardrobe during almost the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: it is the time of the long dress (or long skirt). Followers of tennis, hockey, winter sports, or fencing, the clothing of these women highlights the belonging to the middle-class. Clothing is here a means of social and sexual recognition. Opened in the low of clothing as if to not forget the weakness of women; tightened in the top part of the body as if to mean the straight-laced society, as if to show them their duty of reserve and submission to the standards of female beauty. Certain sportswomen, like mountaineers, depart from this rule, from these "Ladies", but they are an exception. It is only at the end of the war that people can see truly a change of the clothing habits of sportswomen: clothing is going to be sporting, in the image of the first women's football players.

Indeed, at the close of the First World War, the long skirt (or dress) does not seem topical anymore. A new model of sportswomen is born. Arms and legs are discovered. It is the advent of the short skirt, a skirt that lets see from now on the legs of the women until the knees. In 1920, the sport newspapers consider this suit as the "female costume of sport". However, on the fringe of this "female" model, which one meets in particular on the basketball or hockey fields, on tennis courts, emerges a "male" clothing (can one say at the time), a sportswear: shorts and shirt that will be successful throughout this period. It is the case for athletes, football players, some basketball players, or racing cyclists. Thus, until the Second World War, two kinds of sportswear develop in the same time: the first one, which preserves the traditional femininity. It is a way of reassuring themselves, of clarifying the gender borders after the "invasion" of women in sport. On the opposite, the short neglects the aesthetic side of clothes: the body is "stripped", less to emphasize the body than

to make it functional. So, the Between-two-Wars is marked both by a kind of break with the past and a kind of nostalgia for the past: clothing became sporting, suited to the new movements of sportswomen, but in the same time, some sportswear keep underscoring the femininity (even if it is a short), above all in the 1930s.

The last period sees being profiled a new conception of sportswear. Nevertheless, just after the Second World War, the old values attached to femininity re-appear. The war awakes the old demons, which watched for the sporting women. Thus, the sportswomen, wearing shorts and shirt are erased to leave place with the "pin-up" or the "Mother". The break is truly palpable only at the end of the Fifties. Fitting in a more general context of evolution of mentalities, supported by the development of new textiles, sportswear looses progressively itself from the aesthetic side, so as to give greater importance to rationality and thus to the performance. It tends then towards "sporting neutral". The case of Marielle Goitschel, competing in a race, is a striking example: all the signs external of the belonging to the gender disappeared. However, certain activities, like tennis, tend to maintain a certain "image" of the woman, to highlight the beauty, the female charm in an increasingly short skirt. But, although these activities (tennis, hockey for example) tend to reproduce the stereotypes of the woman, for the majority of sportswear, their aim is not to discriminate sexes anymore, but simply to facilitate sporting practice. Far from highlighting a female or male character, sportswear aims to highlight sporting woman and her performances. That's why we can say that it is the origin of new identities, of sporting neutral: neither masculine, neither feminine.

### **Final thoughts**

At the end of the week, an evaluation was conducted on various items. The result is clearly positive, as demonstrated by the

following selection of the opinions expressed anonymously by the students. To the question "Shall we organise another summer school?", they answered: "Yes!"; "Yes!!!"; "Yes, yes, yes..."; "Yes, I think it's a good opportunity to meet people from other countries, to get a wider view"; "Definitely! I think that it is an extremely important and enjoyable opportunity. Thank you"; "Yes!"; "Yes, I am so interested in this topic. I think that in this school, I learnt a lot and it has been good for my project"; "Yes, please"; "Of course. It was a pleasure to be helped for our research, and in the future the summer school will help others PhD, I am sure"; "Yes!!!"; "Yes please, I'd like to come here again"; "Yes definitely"; "Yes, please do!! This was helpful, thank you!"; "I've been very happy here. I've learnt and found so nice people! Really positive and constructive experience. Thank you!!"

Regarding the topic itself : "It has been very good, but mostly briefly. I'd liked to have deeper knowledge in some areas. Maybe the experts could have had a little bit longer time for lectures". Regarding the individual supervisions: "Experts were very kind and interested and willingly talk to us. Very good that the experts stayed for several days"; "Very useful to get the chance to discuss issues with people from a variety of countries. Enhanced my understanding of many issues"; "Very beneficial, very personal" "I was very happy to have a chance to get this much individual supervision! Thank you!" Looking at the workshops: "I found it very beneficial to talk about my work to people who are as enthusiastic as myself. Until now, I have had a limited opportunity to do this. I was given excellent advice and encouragement" ;"From my point of view, workshops were creative and I believe that they gave a push to lots of works".

And finally the organisation : "very very nice, open atmosphere, well organised: no complications, excellent and helpful"; "You did a great job, helping us with every problem, in a very friendly way"; "We all

have to thank all you firstly for taking an initiative of this kind and secondly to have organised so well the summer school".

Let's give the very last word to Jennifer Hargreaves (Brunel University London):

"I was immediately impressed with the efficient and scholarly way this week's summer school was organised. It was packed with activities - lectures, workshops, individual tutorials, feedback sessions and evaluations - all focused on the interests and needs of the students. And social events, good food and wine and swimming were the icing on the cake! But it was also to do with human relationships - a friendly and productive rapport quickly developed between the 'experts' and the young researchers, and during the week friendships were struck up and flowered that I predict will be long-lasting ones. I was one of the 'experts', but I was delighted and felt privileged to be in the company of 30 young scholars from 17 countries across the world who cohered as a group and were without exception intelligent, highly motivated, lively, and full of energy and humour, soaking up new knowledge and helping each other to produce viable and creative research ideas. These young people will stay in my memory and I look forward to seeing their names in print over the next few years knowing that I played a small part in helping them with their studies and visions for the future."

Thank you for all those who made this 2003 edition possible. Now the question has indubitably become: when, where and on which topic will we organize the next Summer School ? This is something that will be discussed in Urbino, but I feel already very optimistic about the future.

T. Terret

# Organizations and announcements

## 1. ICSSPE Round Table of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport (Paris, January 9-10, 2003)

The first Round Table of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport took place at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on January 9-10, 2003. ICSSPE was represented by Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper, ICSSPE President, Prof. Dr. Margaret Talbot, ICSSPE Vice-President and IAPESGW, and Christophe Mailliet, ICSSPE Executive Director. Additionally, Prof. Dr. Ron Feingold, AIESEP President, and Prof. Dr. Manoel Tubino, FIEP President, were invited by UNESCO and also attended the meeting. Other NGOs represented included FIMS and ICHPER.SD.

Position of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

### 1. Strengthening physical education and sport in the educational environment

The International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education was the initiator of the first comprehensive, world-wide audit on the state and status of physical education, and of the World Summit on Physical Education in Berlin, Nov. 3-5, 1999, which received patronage and support from UNESCO, the World Health Organisation and the IOC. We are very pleased that there is now an international consensus that this issue deserves serious consideration, in order to solve existing and future problems. We are encouraged by the very positive support given to progressing access to physical education and sport by all contributors to the discussion.

The World Summit on Physical Education offered an opportunity to discuss physical education from different scientific angles. Topics of keynote addresses included:

- State and status of physical education in global context
- The case for physical education
- Good practice in physical education
- Nutritional needs for physical education
- Physical education and physical development
- Social, community development through physical education
- Physical education, health and well-being
- Physical education: economic considerations

Additionally, workshops were conducted on varied themes including:

- Physical Education in National Development and Reconstruction
- Inclusion and Integration
- Working towards a balanced curriculum
- Physical education, schools and community

Important findings from the international comparative survey brought up recurrent issues in many parts of the world, such as:

- Decreasing curriculum time allocation
- Budgetary constraints with inadequate financial, material and personnel resources
- Low subject status and esteem
- Marginalisation and under-valuation by authorities

In the physical education profession and in academia, there is now a consensus that the issue of physical education deserves

serious consideration in all nations world-wide. Data from all regions of the world show a steady increase in health problems linked to the lack of physical activity. At the same time, recent studies show that physically active students tend to perform better in academic subjects. "Quality" is the key to successful future developments, especially with regard to:

Physical education programmes in the schools

Co-operation between schools, community and clubs

Professional training in universities and in-service training.

At the end of the World Summit on Physical Education, the participants adopted the "Berlin Agenda for Action for Government Ministers" which states :

"The World Summit on Physical Education reinforces the importance of Physical Education as a life-long process. It is particularly important for every child as articulated in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. All children have a right to:

- (1) the highest level of health,
- (2) free compulsory primary education for both cognitive and physical development,
- (3) rest and leisure,
- (4) play and recreation."

ICSSPE urges Member states to take action to sustain a positive future for physical education and sport in schools and the wider community by placing emphasis on the quality of delivery of physical education and sport. This includes:

appropriate teacher training preparation, regular required in-service teacher training, development of physical education curricula which are relevant to individuals and 21<sup>st</sup> century life-style patterns,

improved education regarding issues related to the fight against doping, inclusion policies for gender and disability-related issues to provide equal opportunities for boys and girls and young people with disabilities.

Such inclusion policies need to be translated into school, out-of-school and post-school community settings through facilitation of multi-sector partnership links. ICSSPE also urges all Member States to keep a watching brief on developments and monitor the implementation of policy promises into reality.

International research results provide a challenge to address the status and resources of physical education. Most governments are working hard to balance the overwhelming number of requests for their limited resources. However, when physical education is not incorporated as an integral part of education programs, the consequences can be long/lasting and manifold. The issue can be summarised by the following slogan: "Pay for physical education now. Or pay - much more - later for the damage done."

Physical education can and does provide a large number of health, social, cognitive and economic benefits. Physical education can and does provide a return on investment in other areas of spending, most notably health.

Based on the evidence available, we ask Member States to effectively implement the Declaration of Punta del Este and the recommendations of MINEPS III. Governments and civil society, working together, can make a difference for our most precious resource – today's children and youth. This is an international problem requiring international, national and local action.

## 2. Protection of young athletes

The International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education is pleased to have the opportunity to make an intervention on the protection of young athletes, from the point of view of practitioners in physical education, sport and research.

As pointed out in the annotated agenda, young athletes and children engaged in sport and physical activity are often exposed to risks and threats which are a direct consequence of either unsuitable practices of sport, or of inappropriate conditions and settings. Exploitation of children and youth in sport can be diverse and manifold, leading to damage to their personal and/or material well-being and the integrity of their personality, up to being subject to criminal behaviour such as sexual and physical harassment and abuse. Sadly, sport can be a magnet for child abusers.

Sport cannot have separate status with regard to commonly accepted standards for the ethical treatment of, and care for children and youth. Children and youth have a right to play, rest, and education, as stated in the International Convention for the Rights of Children. The world of sport must make sure that children and youth are treated with due care and respect, through the development of models of good practice. Effective and professional preparation of teachers and

coaches is one of the keys to achieve this, and it is essential that all the people concerned with the sport experience of young people share the same values of respect for both sport and the dignity of the young people they serve.

Governments must make sure that the provisions pertaining to the rights of children and youth are respected in their countries, and that existing regulations against child abuse and child labour are applied as well. When such regulations are missing, Member states should adopt such legislative texts as soon as possible. It is necessary to end the exploitation of children and young athletes for doubtful purposes, whether commercial or political.

It is noteworthy that in many cases, it has been the educational community and academic researchers, who have shown the commitment and courage to raise awareness of this issue, especially sexual harassment and abuse. Where sports organisations have worked positively with these researchers to address the problem, especially when they have been supported by governments, there have been very positive results. Sports organisations should recognise their own responsibilities for developing good practice in child protection and preparing children and young people to make informed decisions in sport. To ensure healthy children and young people, we have to ensure healthy sport.

### - 2. Centre de Mémoire du Sport (CEME, Brésil)

Le Centre de Mémoire du Sport (CEME) a été créé en décembre 1996, dans l'École d'Éducation Physique d'une des universités publiques des plus importantes du Brésil: l'Université Fédérale du Rio Grande do Sul.

Ce Centre n'a aucune finalité lucrative et il travaille à la reconstruction, à la préservation et à la divulgation de la mémoire du Sport, de l'Éducation

Physique, des loisirs et de la danse aussi bien au Brésil que dans le monde.

Ses principaux objectifs consistent à :

- acquérir, au moyen de donations, des collections historiques se référant au Sport, à l'Éducation Physique, aux loisirs et à la danse; accroître la production scientifique dans le domaine de la recherche historique; réaliser des expositions thématiques;

- faciliter pour les intéressés des informations concernant la mémoire du

sport national et international; produire du matériel didactique tel que: livres, vidéos et CD-ROM, à partir de recherches réalisées parmi ses diverses collections; offrir des workshops aux clubs, aux centres communautaires, aux associations sportives et aux personnes intéressées en général; établir des associations avec les écoles, les universités, les clubs, les fédérations sportives et les institutions désireuses de préserver la mémoire du sport, des loisirs, de l'Éducation Physique et de la danse en établissant un réseau de communications.

Sa bibliothèque rassemble des collections très variées. Elle offre approximativement 6 500 livres nationaux et internationaux, publiés avant 1960; 80 collections de périodiques sur le sport aussi bien nationaux qu'internationaux. Et également des films, des cassettes, des photographies, des documents ainsi qu'un nombre important de fanions, de médailles, de trophées, d'équipements et d'uniformes sportifs.

Le travail développé par l'équipe du CEME part de la supposition qu'un

centre de mémoire ou même un musée sportif n'est pas à peine un espace où l'on rencontre des images, des idées, des objets ou des mots du passé. Il s'y trouvent encore des expériences vivantes qui nous aident à comprendre le présent, non seulement pour justifier, mais encore, pour chercher diverses réponses possibles aux diverses questions que nous pouvons hasarder aujourd'hui.

Il faut comprendre avant tout que la mémoire ne doit pas nous emprisonner dans le passé et si, nous amener à interroger le présent pour mieux le comprendre.

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Carmen Lúcia Soares

### - 3. Finish Society of Sport History

In the year 2002 the Finnish Society for Sport History celebrated its 10<sup>th</sup> year of activity. The program for the year was composed of public lectures and seminars. In co-operation with the Goethe-Institute (the German culture center in Helsinki) two guest lectures were invited: Dr Kristina Exner-Carl from Germany, and Professor Gertrud Pfister (Denmark). Exner-Carl's presentation was on the political issues round Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952. Professor Pfister's theme was the growing sports markets in the light of "case Kournikova". The already traditional two-days' seminar for "grass root historians" in sport was this time directed and occupied by students. The Celebration year ended by an open seminar organized in co-operation with the History

institute of Jyväskylä University, on theme "Civil society, voluntary activity and sports movement". The key-note lectures were given by historians specialized on nation and popular movements. During the two days' seminar also some ten presentations on the history of sport were presented. Professor Antero Heikkinen gave the speech in honour of the occasion, where he evaluated stages of research and teaching in the history of sport in Finland.

#### **The new yearbook (2003)**

The new yearbook of the Finnish Society for Sport History is published. The book, edited by Esa Sironen and Heikki Roiko-Jokela has a title: "Kivinyrkkejä ja mäkimatteja" [Stone fists and hill jumpers], and is larger than ever,

consisting of 14 articles (with English summaries) and a rich section on book reviews, reports and discussion.

The first part of the book includes presentations from the history seminar mentioned above, starting with two contributions into history of Finnish sport history. Antero Heikkinen examines a period of more than a century in which research and teaching in the history of sport gained a firm hold in Finland. >From the 1880s to the 1970s teaching was concentrated at the Gymnastic Institute at Helsinki University. The second period began in the late 1970s when the Finnish Society for Research in Sport and Physical Education established a history of sport project, financed by the Ministry of Education. This project worked between 1976-92 during which period the research and teaching in the history of sport began to achieve a solid foundation. Diversification and growth in the discipline characterize the third period, since the early 1990s.

The Finnish Society for Sport History in was established in 1992 to continue the work of the research project, writes Leena Laine in her overview on the ten years history of the society. - The Nordic countries provided the model. Since 1994 the Society has published a yearbook which is a common forum for researchers and amateurs in sport history. Other activities include lectures, seminars and courses in sport history for "amateurs", usually featured in co-operation with history departments of different universities. The Society awards yearly the distinction called "the feat in sport history", intended specifically for amateurs.

Aino Sarje in her article "The Many Forms of Finnish Women's Gymnastic Performance" examines the publicity of the Finnish women's gymnastics in the gymnastic performances like field programs, gymnastic shows and competitions. The aim is to show how to typify the representative performances.

The article presents one approach of the research project on the history of Finnish women's gymnastics.

Kati Hara-Fabrin's presentation "It did not look ugly at all" – Ninety Years since Finland Got Its First Female National Champions in Athletics deals with the first phase of women's athletics in SVUL (Finnish Gymnastics and Sports Association) in 1907–1923. In an atmosphere, which highlighted health and briskness, women's athletics was accepted. As the running women seemed beautiful and smooth, running was regarded as suitable sports for them.

Antti Arponen presents an interesting local competition tradition in East-south Finland (Kymenlaakso). Between 1940s and 1990s the local sporting clubs competed yearly in relay of 25 x 1000 meters. Even the smallest villages could ally 25 runners to the track. Alongside with runners, skiers, orienteers and ball-players competed. Within time of specialization development in sport it became harder and harder to gather the teams. The fiftieth and last relay was run in 1997.

To other Finnish local special cases belong stories of a boxer (by Terho Paltamo) and of two Finnish Hill-jumpers. The life of boxer Henry Siljander encapsulates the working class Helsinki, voluntary participation in the Second World War, the rise from poverty to petty-bourgeois entrepreneur and, finally, success as Olympic medallists in boxing. There are in Siljander's life such elements that feed Hollywood hit movies like *Fierce Bull* and *Rocky I*.

The story "The Hill-Jumpers Feast and Work"(Martti Silvennoinen) tells about two hill-jumpers, Matti Pietikäinen (1927–1967) and Matti Nykänen (1963–). The former won the world championships in Falun, Sweden, in 1954, and the latter Matti is one of the most successful hill-jumpers in the world. The text approaches hill jumping from the standpoint of micro history of corporality and mentality, and discusses forms of masculinity.



Other presentations on Finland include Jyrki Talonen's article The Merging of Karate into the Culture of Physical Training in Finland and Jouko Kokkonen's presentation "Rivaling Nations". The latter forms an introduction to the writer's dissertation plan, where he critically analyses the emphasized relationship between nation and sport. Question is, e.g. if the relationship between nationalism and sports is in Finland exceptionally strong and unique, compared with other nations. With international developments deal articles on the formation of sports organizations in Estonia in the 1920s (Jarkko Kemppe), on the civil rights and the status of African American athlete in the 1940s (Mikko Hyvärinen), or an

analyze on professional careers in the NHL (national hockey league) from the 1960s to 1990s (by Jani Mesikämnen & Timo Metsä-Tokila).

Gertrud Pfister's article "Selling bodies, Anna Kournikova and the Development of Sports" (in a Finnish translation) discusses on the connections between the developments of sports, the public representation of sports in the mass media and the role of women in sports and in the sports coverage.

A compilation of the English summaries is available from Secretary Kenth Sjöblom (kenth.sjoblom@stadion.fi).

L. Laine

#### - 4. Annual Meeting of the Division Sport History of the Deutsche Vereinigung für Sportgeschichte in Maulbronn, Germany (May 15-17, 2003)

To celebrate the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the "Institut für Sportgeschichte Baden-Württemberg e.V." the annual meeting of the German sport historians took place in the southern German city of Maulbronn, famous for its "Zisterzienserkloster" and honoured by the UNESCO as a world heritage.

One year before the Olympic Games in Athens, this conference focused on Olympic topics. Some of the papers took an historical approach, while others discussed various, mainly structural, problems regarding the Olympic Games and the IOC.

A highlight of the event certainly was the round table discussion "Olympische Spiele in Deutschland – Was bringt die Zukunft?" In April of 2003 the German National Olympic Committee had chosen Leipzig as the German candidate for the 2012 Games. The other cities proposed were Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, and Stuttgart. A discussion was organized in Maulbronn with representatives of the organizing committees of all these cities. However,

only the winner, Leipzig, and representatives of Stuttgart and Düsseldorf, that were defeated by a large margin were present. Additionally Karl Lennartz (Köln) was invited as *the* Olympic specialist. Joachim Teichler (Potsdam) led the discussion, during which the losing cities were able not only to express their disappointment in their poor results and analyse the weak spots in their candidacies, but also to criticize the NOC for its treatment of applications. Finally the losing cities offered their help to the organizing committee in Leipzig in the further process of application, which now will be evaluated by the IOC. A preselection will take place in 2004 and the final decision made in 2005; among the other cities competing are New York, London and Paris. Whether Leipzig will have a chance against these "giants" that all have Olympic experience remains to be seen; maybe its provinciality will even be of advantage.

The audience, well informed and educated on Olympic topics, was very keen to hear the answers to Lennartz's

provocative questions about, for instance, *a vision* for the Games, like the one Willi Daume had for the 1972 Games in Munich that were supposed to be the “*heitere Spiele der kurzen Wege*“. However, Leipzig’s representative, Ulrich Wolter, was neither willing to answer this question nor was he prepared to face Lennartz’s questions and ideas on developing transportable arenas and sport facilities, as well as a mobile Olympic village and hotel rooms. Another of his proposals would introduce a doping tax to the Olympic Games; the hosting city could, for instance, renounce ten percent of its profit and use it for better doping controls.

The program of the last day was in honour of the host, the “*Institut für Sportgeschichte Baden-Württemberg*“. This institute with its almost 100 members (half of them various institutions and organisations) tries to document, collect and register all kinds of information regarding physical activity, games and

sports in Baden-Württemberg, which can be found in the form of documents, protocols, *Festschriften*, yearbooks, chronicles, newspaper clippings, statues, song books, diplomas and so on, as well photos and film material. It offers sport historical work shops for sport clubs to support them when they write their anniversary publications. The institute has its own publication series with seven editions so far, edited by Michael Krüger. In his keynote address, “*Identitätsspiele – Sport als universelles Kulturmuster*“, the civilization historian Hermann Bausinger not only addressed sport and games in Baden-Württemberg and their role in strengthening the solidarity among local, regional or ethnical groups, but, in addition, elaborated on how sport can serve as a tool for identification in a national sense, and, more recently, in a commercial sense, with such brands as Adidas, Coke or Telekom.

A. Hofmann

#### - 5. L’image de la femme sportive aux 19 et 20<sup>ème</sup> siècle, Lausanne, Janvier 2003

Les 16 et 17 janvier 2003, une poignée de chercheurs internationaux étaient réunis à Lausanne, sur l’invitation du Musée Olympique, pour débattre sur « l’image de la femme sportive aux 19 et 20<sup>ème</sup> siècles ». Ce débat, original et pluridisciplinaire, s’insérait plus largement dans le cadre d’une exposition sur « La mise en scène du corps sportif » dirigé par deux jeunes et dynamiques chercheurs de Lausanne : Gianni Haver, docteur ès science politiques et maître-assistant à l’Institut d’Histoire Economique et Sociale de l’Université de Lausanne et Laurent Guido, doctorant et assistant à la section d’Histoire et Esthétique du Cinéma de l’Université de Lausanne.

Parmi les quatre axes principaux de cette exposition, le thème du genre trouva un écho particulier et donna naissance à ce

colloque. L’essentiel des présentations portèrent sur la femme sportive à travers l’image et non, sur l’utilisation ou la mise en scène de l’image de la sportive, comme pouvaient l’espérer les organisateurs. Les échanges furent cependant d’une grande richesse, mettant en avant, notamment, les lacunes des recherches historiques, surtout pour les historien(ne)s du sport, sur le plan des sources iconographiques ou filmographiques. Travaillant essentiellement sur les discours, les historien(ne)s recueillent et analysent des mots, des phrases, des textes afin de dégager des événements mais aussi les facteurs explicatifs de ces événements. L’image apparaît parfois en aval au détour des archives ou en amont dans certaines productions scientifiques mais la plupart du temps à des fins illustratives. Rares sont les analyses

historiques s'appuyant sur un corpus d'images comme si la perception « naturelle » et/ou artistique des images ne laissait aucune place à l'analyse scientifique. Et pourtant, grâce à la sémiologie, l'image, définie comme signe analogique, c'est à dire, quelque chose qui représente une partie du réel, constitue un matériau tout à fait important et inédit dans la quête d'informations de l'historien(ne). L'équipe « bizantine » (Vivier ; Vieille-Marchiset ; Piva ; Renaud) ouvre le colloque sur la *femme sportive*, en montrant l'existence de quatre modèles de techniques sportives féminines : celui de la mère, de la femme au foyer, de l'androgynisme et celui du neutre (ni homme, ni femme, modèle centré uniquement sur la performance). Figure du neutre que Christian Vivier et François Loudcher perçoivent comme ayant remplacé, un temps, celle de l'homme avant d'être, de nouveau, influencé par une féminisation de certaines pratiques. Pourtant, d'hier à aujourd'hui, les images des *femmes sportives* nous confirment (si l'on en doutait encore) le poids des prescriptions du genre sur les sportives. Il y a les sportives, comme les footballeuses (X.Breuil, P.Dietschy), qui ont transgressé les normes du genre féminin, déchaînant ainsi toutes les critiques et les marginalisations. Les cartes postales érotiques des années folles, présentées par Thierry Terret, sont d'ailleurs significatives de ces processus de marginalisations. Les sportives, transgressant leur genre en s'adonnant à des pratiques « masculines » sont ridiculisées, « chosifiées » pour redevenir des objets érotiques.

D'autres sportives, comme Suzanne Lenglen (Laurent Veray) et les femmes alpinistes (Cécile Ottogalli), ont su jongler avec des pratiques et des attitudes, à la fois conformistes et anticonformistes. Elles ont joué, au fil des années, un « double genre », alliant des pratiques de transgression à d'autres en concession avec le genre féminin, afin d'éviter les critiques. Toutes ont d'ailleurs, notamment sur le plan vestimentaire, entretenu des relations complices avec la mode et les médias (Angela Teja) afin de se conformer, mais aussi de faire évoluer les canons esthétiques de chaque époque. Aujourd'hui encore, l'analyse de jeux de combat virtuel, comme Tekken 3 (Mathieu Carnal) montre la persistance, voire le renforcement, de la différenciation des genres. Les héroïnes intègrent ces jeux de combat virtuel, mettant en avant une image de femme combattante, et même violente. Mais, cette intégration se fait en respectant les normes de la différenciation des sexes et des genres, sur le plan des tenues vestimentaires, des attitudes gestuelles et du rapport à la sexualité. L'appartenance à des catégories de genre, plus qu'à celle du sport, semble déterminante. La figure du neutre trouve-t-elle ou trouvera-t-elle vraiment une place ? Sondant un espace d'investigation nouveau, ce colloque nous ouvre de nouvelles perspectives de recherche. Au delà de la publication à laquelle il donnera lieu en septembre 2003: **Laurent Guido, Gianni Haver (dir.), Images de la femme sportive aux 19e et 20e siècles, Genève, Georg, 2003** ; espérons que d'autres initiatives de ce genre puissent de nouveau nous réunir...

C. Ottogalli.

#### -6. Next seminars and congresses

#### **14th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Comparative Physical Education and Sport : Global issues in sport and physical activity**

The 14th Biennial Conference of the Inter-national Society for Comparative

Physical Education and Sport (ISCPES) will be held at The University of Western

Ontario in London, Ontario, Canada, July 4-7, 2003. ISCPES 2003 will mark the 25th anniversary of the Society and a number of special events/activities are being planned to celebrate the occasion.

Conference forms and information can be found on-line at the following URL  
Address: <http://www.iscpes.org/conf.html>

### **Korea August 2003 : Facing the challenge: tradition and innovation in university sports**

Date August 22(Fri.) - 26(Tue.), 2003 / Vendredi 22 août - mardi 26 août 2003

Venue Yeungnam University, Gyongsan, Korea  
Universite Yeungnam, Gyongsan, Corée du Sud

Language English and French / Anglais et Français

Secretariat Yeungnam University Conference Secretariat  
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#### **Topics:**

Sports in University life  
Functional issues of sports inside the university  
University sports in society

### **CESH, Ancient Olympia, Greece, September 2003 (25-28)**

**VIII CESH Congress** will be held in **Olympia, Greece** from 25th to 28th September 2003  
The "**First Announcement**" and more details you will find at Congress Homepage  
<http://www.phyed.duth.gr/cesh2003>

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### **13ème congrès brésilien d'histoire du sport (septembre 2003)**

Le Congrès Brésilien des Sciences du Sport (CONBRACE) est réalisé bi-annuellement au Brésil. Sa 13ème rencontre aura lieu du 14 au 19 septembre

2003, dans la ville de Caxambu (l'État de Minas Gerais, Région Sud-Est du Brésil) et aura pour thème central: "25 Ans d'histoire: le parcours du Collège Brésilien

des Sciences du Sport (CBCE) dans l'Éducation Physique brésilienne”

Le Programme consistera en sessions de communications orales, en conférences, en tables rondes et en posters. Des participants de diverses régions du Brésil et de divers pays de l'Amérique du Sud présenteront approximativement 450 travaux.

Les travaux seront présentés dans les différentes sessions du Congrès et lieu aux **12 Groupes de Thème de Travail (GTT)** existant au CBCE:

- 1-L'Activité Physique et la Santé ;
- 2-La Communication et les Médias ;
- 3-L'Épistémologie ;
- 4-L'École;
- 5-La Formation Professionnelle;

- 6- La Mémoire, la Culture et le Corps ;
- 7-Les Mouvements Sociaux ;
- 8-Les Personnes Handicapées ;
- 9- Les Politiques Publiques ;
- 10-La Pos-Graduation ;
- 11-Les Loisirs ;
- 12-Le Rendement de Haut Niveau.

L'organisation du Congrès se trouve sous la responsabilité du CBCE avec l'appui de l'Université de l'État de Campinas-UNICAMP/SP, l'Université Fédérale de Santa Catarina-UFSC, l'Université Fédérale du Rio Grande do Sul-UFRGS, de la mairie de la ville de Caxambu, et avec des recours publiques du Ministère du Sport et également du Conseil National de la Recherche(CNPq-Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa).

#### **Foundation of the Hellenic World, Athens, May 2004**

The Foundation of the Hellenic World organises an international conference "Athletics, Society and Identity", which will take place in the second half of May 2004 at Athens, Greece.

The study of the social and cultural dimension of athletics in contemporary and past societies is nowadays an established field of research within the framework of the Humanities and the Social Sciences. At the same time, athletic events become increasingly important in our modern and post-modern societies and economies, while our attitudes towards sports reflect and shape in their turn our social and cultural identities. Moreover, sports are also subject to a historically defined way of seeing, which is embedded in our changing ways of perception and evaluation.

The organization of the Summer Olympics 2004 in Athens is an excellent opportunity to discuss these topics in a

conference that will bring together scholars from all over the world. The conference will approach its thematic field through the analytical tools of History, Sociology, Social Anthropology, International Studies, Leisure, Gender and Cultural Studies. The issues that will be explored fall into the following categories:

- Sports and Education
- Sports and Media
- Sports and Nationalism
- Sports and Art
- Sports and Ethics
- Sports and Popular Culture
- Sports and the Polis
- Sports and Minorities
- Sports and International Politics
- Sports and Globalization
- Sports and Gender
- Sports, Body Culture and Sexuality

<http://www.fhw.gr/>

**ECSS, Clermont-Ferrand, (july 5-9, 2004)**

The University d'Auvergne & the University of Blaise Pascal Announce the 9<sup>th</sup> annual congress of the European college of sport science. During five days in July 2004, the congress Topics are :

- Physiology & environnement
- Biomechanics
- Molecular biology & genetics
- Nutrition and metabolism
- Sports medicine & health
- Traumatology & rehabilitation
- Training & Performance
- Engineering & technology
- Psychology
- **History, philosophy & ethics**
- Sociology, pedagogy & education
- Economy & management

The official language is English and the important dates & deadlines are :

July 2003 : first announcement and call papers

January 15, 2004 : Final announcement

March 1, 2004 : Deadline for abstracts & submission

April 15, 2004 : Notification to the authors

May 2, 2004 : Deadline for reduced registration fee

**Congress office :**

Agence MO – Isabelle Combrisson

21 rue de Varenne, 63122 Ceyrat – France

Tel . 33 (0) 4 73 61 51 88

Fax. 33 (0) 1 73 61 51 39

Email : agence-mo@wanadoo.fr

**ICSSPE, Pre-Olympic Congress, Thessaloniki, August 2004 (6-11)**

The department of Physical Education and Sport of the University of Thessaloniki organise the 2004 Pre-Olympic Congress : Sport science through the ages.

The **abstract submission** will preferably be done **electronically** through the congress's website, where the Abstract Submission Form may be downloaded, completed and directly sent to the congress's e-mail address **preolympic2004@symvoli.com.gr** including an attached word file with the abstract text written according to the given guidelines

ISHPES will be officially involved in the pre-olympic congress through two sessions, one on "Successes and failures in Twentieth Century Olympics" with papers by G. Gori, P. Vertinsky and T. Terret (also chair), a second on "Health, Gender,

Sport and Society" with papers by G. Pfister (also chair), K. Fasting and K. Volkwein"

May 2003: 2<sup>nd</sup> announcement & call for papers

November 2003: Deadline for abstract submission

February 2004: Notification of acceptance

March 2004: Early Registration with reduced fee

May 2004: Final registration for authors

June 2004: Final programme

The opening ceremony of the Congress will take place on 6th August 2004

**congress Secretariat :**

**SYMVOLI - CONGRESS ORGANISERS LTD.**

Mailing Address: 8, Patmou Str., GR-551 33 Thessaloniki, Greece.

Tel. ++302 310 425 159

Fax ++302 310 425 169

**Centre de Recherche et d'Innovation sur le Sport, 11<sup>ème</sup> carrefour d'histoire du sport, Sport et genre, XIX<sup>e</sup>-XX<sup>e</sup> siècles, Lyon, 28-30 octobre 2004**

En 1994, le Centre de Recherche et d'Innovation sur le Sport prenait l'initiative d'organiser des journées internationales sur l'histoire du sport féminin. En accueillant dix ans plus tard le 11<sup>ème</sup> carrefour d'histoire du sport sur le thème des relations entre sport et genre, le CRIS souhaite à la fois prendre acte de la transformation et de l'extension des regards sur la question, faire le point sur les travaux en cours et impulser éventuellement de nouvelles orientations historiographiques.

En dix ans, le chemin parcouru est en effet sensible. Là où il s'agissait surtout de redonner aux femmes une visibilité dans une histoire du sport qui les avait passablement négligées, voire d'aborder la question des relations entre les sexes à travers la domination que les hommes ont historiquement imposée aux femmes, les analyses tendent à investir désormais de nouvelles voies. D'une part, l'histoire du sport féminin ne se limite plus à celle de ses institutions ou à celle de ses discours, mais s'enrichit d'une réflexion sur les pratiques, les valeurs et les représentations. D'autre part, abandonnant momentanément « la femme », les travaux actuels portent sur la construction sociale « des féminités », remettant en question à la fois l'unicité des modèles et leur biocentrisme. Plus récemment encore, les historien/nes du sport ont commencé à intégrer la question des masculinités dans leurs perspectives, bien que beaucoup reste encore à faire en ce domaine : du modèle « hégémonique » de masculinité jusqu'au sport gay, les pistes à investir sont ici nombreuses. Des perspectives se dégagent également quant au rôle des pratiques et du spectacle sportif dans la remise en cause des rapports traditionnels entre les sexes. Dès lors, les relations de domination entre hommes et femmes ne constituent plus le seul mode d'interprétation du genre.

L'histoire des femmes n'est plus seulement appréhendée comme celle de leur marginalisation. Leurs luttes, leurs résistances, leurs conflits internes, leur formes d'excellence deviennent objets de recherches, de même que l'histoire des masculinités en sport ne se réduit pas à l'affirmation des symboles de la virilité.

Le programme retenu pour ce 11<sup>ème</sup> carrefour porte sur l'histoire des relations entre le sport et le genre et se veut le plus intégrateur possible. Le sport doit être pris dans son sens le plus large comme l'ensemble des pratiques d'exercices corporels incluant à la fois les formes compétitives, les pratiques récréatives et le loisir, les jeux traditionnels, la gymnastique, la danse et l'éducation physique. Le genre devra être compris à la fois comme les formes d'expressions sociales de la féminité et de la masculinité, et l'ensemble des signes, pratiques et symboles qui dénotent une appartenance identitaire et fondent un type de relation (pouvoir, hiérarchie...) entre les sexes ou au sein de chacun des sexes. Les communications, qui pourront développer des études de cas comme des approches plus générales, s'inscriront dans les axes suivants :

1. Genre, corps et entretien de soi
2. Sport, genre et institutions éducatives
3. Femmes, conquête sportive et résistances
4. Pionnières, championnes et excellence sportive
5. Les symboles du genre : costume, techniques, attitudes
6. Sport et masculinités
7. Genre, sport, médias, art et littérature
8. Sport, homosexualité, homosocialité et homophobie
9. Sport, sexe et érotisme
10. Modèles étrangers et comparaisons internationales

**Date et lieu du 11<sup>ème</sup> carrefour d'histoire du sport :** le congrès se déroulera du 28 au 30 octobre 2004 dans les locaux de l'UFR STAPS, Université Claude-Bernard Lyon 1, 27-29 Bd du 11 novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne cedex.

Les résumés seront nécessairement envoyés **avant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 2004** par email en fichier attaché et en indiquant la section retenue à [terret@univ-lyon1.fr](mailto:terret@univ-lyon1.fr)

**Langue :** Les propositions en français et en anglais sont acceptées.

**Communications :** Les communications des intervenants sont de vingt minutes suivies de dix minutes de questions. Les conférences invitées sont de quarante minutes.

**Hébergement :** Une liste d'hôtels sera adressée aux participants à réception de l'inscription.

**Actes :** Les consignes pour la rédaction des textes définitifs seront envoyées à

réception de l'inscription. Les textes retenus par le comité scientifique seront publiés fin 2005 aux éditions L'Harmattan.

### Calendrier

Envoi des résumés : 1<sup>er</sup> février 2004

Retour des expertises : 1<sup>er</sup> avril 2004

Inscription et règlement : 1<sup>er</sup> juin 2004

Envoi du programme aux participants : 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 2004

Déroulement du congrès : 28 au 30 octobre 2004

Envoi des textes définitifs : 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 2004

Navette expertise : 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 2004 – 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2005

Publication des actes : septembre 2005

**Pour plus de renseignements :** Thierry Terret, CRIS, Université Lyon 1, 27-29 Boulevard du 11 novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France. E-Mail : [terret@univ-lyon1.fr](mailto:terret@univ-lyon1.fr)

### ICHS 2005 : World congress of history

In September 2002, the General Assembly of the International Committee for Historical Sciences decided on the academic programme for the next Congress, to be held in Australia at UNSW between 3-9 July 2005. Over 260 panel proposals were submitted, and just over 50 were selected. Sport history is one of these topics (Sport, Politics and Business ; see number 25) and ISHPES will be in charge of it. The themes and panels chosen are as follows:

LISTE DES THÈMES DU CONGRÈS DE SYDNEY

LIST OF THEMES FOR THE SYDNEY CONGRESS

THÈMES MAJEURS (3 séances d'une journée)

MAJOR THEMES (3 one-day sessions)

1. Humanité et nature dans l'histoire

Humankind and Nature in History

a) Écohistoire : théories et approches nouvelles

Ecohistory : New Theories and Approaches

b) Les catastrophes naturelles et leurs suites

Natural Disasters and How They Have Been Dealt With

c) Les sciences de la nature, l'histoire et l'image de l'homme

Natural Sciences, History and the Image of Man

2. Mythe et histoire

Myth and History

a) Les mythes fondateurs dans l'histoire et la construction des identités

Foundation Myths in History and the Construction of Identities

b) Mythes, pouvoir, histoire et la responsabilité de l'historien

Myths, Power and History, the Historian's Responsibility



- c) Utopie et histoire  
History and Utopia
3. Guerre, paix, société et ordre international dans l'histoire  
War, Peace, Society and International Order in History
- a) Bellum justum : Guerres justes, paix injustes ? Idées et pratiques discursives  
Bellum justum: Just Wars, Injust Peace ? Ideas and Discourses
- b) Évolution du concept de paix et de ses conditions dans l'histoire  
Changing Concepts and Conditions of Peace in History
- c) Guerre, violence et genre  
War, Violence and Gender

THÈMES SPÉCIALISÉS  
SPECIALISED THEMES  
(26 SÉANCES D'UNE DEMI-JOURNÉE)  
(26 HALF-DAY SESSIONS)

1. L'histoire de l'Afrique dans une perspective comparative : nouvelles approches  
African History in Comparative Perspective. New Approaches
2. L'Europe centrale au XIX<sup>e</sup> et au XX<sup>e</sup> siècles : nouvelles perspectives de recherche  
Central Europe in 19th-20th centuries : New Avenues of Research
3. La Chine et le monde à l'époque moderne et contemporaine  
China and the World in Modern and Contemporary Period
4. La christianisation : adaptation et appropriation de l'Antiquité au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle  
Christianisation : Adaptation and Appropriation from Antiquity to the 21st Century
5. Choc des cultures et identités : colons et peuples indigènes  
Collision of Cultures and Identities : Settlers and Indigenous Peoples
6. Le colonialisme et le postcolonialisme  
Colonialism and Postcolonialism
7. La mondialisation économique : perspectives historiques et historiographiques  
Economic Globalization : Historical Perspectives and State of Research
8. Les débats autour de la tradition et de la modernité : perspectives transculturelles et historiques  
Debates on Tradition and Modernity : Transcultural and Historical Perspectives
9. Les empires du Proche-Orient et autour de la Méditerranée : Étapes vers la mondialisation ?  
Empires in the Near East and the Mediterranean Area : Steps to Globalization ?
10. Les images du Pacifique  
Images of the Pacific
11. Les relations informelles dans l'histoire: parentèle, clientèle, amitié et réseaux sociaux  
Informal Relations in Early Modern and Modern Society : Kinship, Patronage, Friendship, Social Networks
12. Médias de masse et transformation de l'espace public  
Mass Media and the Transformation of the Public Sphere
13. Le rôle de l'expansion de la canne à sucre dans les cinq continents  
The Impact of Sugar Cane Expansion on Five Continents
14. Les manuels d'histoire, du récit de la nation au récit des citoyens  
Textbooks : from the Narrative of the Nation to the Narrative of Citizens
15. L'histoire des sens  
History of the Senses
16. L'Europe des Lumières et communication : expériences régionales et conséquences mondiales  
Enlightenment and Communication : Regional Experiences and Global Consequences
17. Construction et déconstruction de l'État-nation : le cas des Balkans  
Construction and Deconstruction of the National State : The Case of the Balkans
18. Les rapports christianisme-islam dans l'histoire  
Christianity-Islam Relationships in History

19. Les migrations de masse et leurs conséquences économiques, politiques et culturelles

Mass Migrations : Their Economic, Political and Cultural Implications

20. Le regard de l'Europe médiévale sur l'Orient

Medieval Europe Gazes Eastward

21. Modèles de formation de l'État-providence dans un contexte mondial

Models of the Welfare State Formation in the Global Context

22. Religion et espace public

Religion and the Public Sphere

23. La gouvernance des villes dans l'histoire

The Governance of Cities in History

24. Les révolutions au XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, du général au particulier

Revolutions in the 20th Century : The General and the Particular

### **25. Sport, politique et affaires**

#### **Sport, Politics and Business**

26. L'instruction publique comme mécanisme d'inclusion et d'exclusion

Education : Mechanism of Inclusion or Exclusion

### **TABLES RONDES**

#### **ROUND TABLES**

(20 séances d'une demi-journée)

(20 half-day sessions)

1. Enfance et guerre

Children and War

2. La société civile : citoyenneté, genre et espace public

Civil Society : Citizenship, Gender and the Public Sphere

3. Injustice, mémoire et politique : les demandes de réparation

Injustice, Memory and Politics : Cases of Restitutions

4. Les droits de l'homme : universalité des aspirations et diversité des pratiques dans l'histoire

Human Rights : Universal Claim and Conflicting Practice from a Historical Perspective

5. Vieillesse et mort

Old Age and Death

6. Les historiens et leurs publics

Historians and Their Audiences

7. L'analyse du discours et la culture populaire revisitée

Discourse Analysis and Popular Culture Revisited

8. Entre les sciences sociales et la littérature : la place de l'histoire ?

Between Social Science and Literature : the Changing Place of History

9. Au-delà du «virage culturel» : l'avenir de l'histoire sociale

Beyond the Cultural Turn : The Future of Social History

10. Le corps politique : la politique du corps

Body Politics : The Politics of the Body

11. Histoire, anthropologie et archéologie

History, Anthropology and Archaeology

12. Les dictionnaires et encyclopédies historiques

Historical Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

13. Peuples et sociétés des montagnes : nature et culture

Mountain Peoples and Societies: Nature and Culture

14. La question nationale dans l'intégration et la désintégration de l'URSS. Le rôle de l'historiographie

The National Question in the Integration and Disintegration of the Soviet Union. The Role of Historiography

15. L'histoire et les musées : nouveaux discours ?

History and Museum : New Narratives ?

16. La persistance des institutions : les interprétations historiques

Persistence of Institutions in a changing World : Historical Interpretations

17. Le terrorisme comme phénomène historique ; concepts, approches et résultats

Terrorism as a Historical Problem : Concept, Approaches, Findings

18. Vies ouvrières : histoire du travail et autobiographies

Working Lives : Labour History and Autobiography

19. L'évolution des réactions devant les inégalités : assentiment et protestation au XIX<sup>e</sup> et au XX<sup>e</sup> siècles  
 Inequality, Acquiescence, Protest.  
 Changing Patterns in the 19th and 20th Centuries

20. Le souvenir de la «Grande Guerre» à l'approche de son centenaire  
 Remembering the «Great War». Toward the Centennial of WW I

## Books, Journals and Thesis

-1. A. Gounot, *Die Rote Sportinternationale, 1921-1937 Kommunistische Massenpolitik im europäischen Arbeitersport*, Münster/Hamburg/London, LIT-Verlag, 2002, 270 pages.

L'Internationale rouge sportive (IRS), fondée en 1921 à Moscou comme « organisation de masse » de l'Internationale communiste, avait des vocations à la fois culturelles et politiques, reliées par leur inscription dans un projet révolutionnaire. Dans quelles mesures l'IRS, dans le cadre de ses activités propagandistes, a tenu compte de la diversité et des particularités du champ sportif et notamment des pratiques sportives ouvrières ? Jusqu'à quel point ses décisions et interventions étaient déterminées par les structures et mécanismes du mouvement communiste international ?

A partir de cette interrogation initiale qui porte sur le fonctionnement du mouvement communiste international, ce livre, fruit d'une thèse de doctorat soutenue

en 1998 à Berlin, répond à de nombreuses questions intéressant aussi bien les historiens du communisme que les historiens du sport. S'appuyant sur l'analyse d'un grand nombre de documents d'archives (dont les archives du Comintern à Moscou), l'étude dégage tout d'abord les particularités de la politique sportive communiste. En démontrant le dilemme structurel d'une organisation auxiliaire qui évolue d'un côté dans un champ culturel et organisationnel ouvert à la libre adhésion des ouvriers, de l'autre côté au sein d'un mouvement autoritaire et fermé, elle donne également des explications pertinentes concernant la faible réussite de la propagande communiste dans les systèmes capitalistes de l'Europe occidentale.

A. Gounot

### -2. Books on Ski History

The first International Ski History Congress ever staged in the United States met some two weeks before the opening of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Park City, Utah. A total of forty-two presenters gave their work in dual sessions. Most of the papers are now in print and available in the 307 page volume.

American contributions numbered thirty-two, the rest came from abroad, and we were fortunate to listen to speakers from Japan as well as from Europe. There had been no limits put on the topics for the conference, and we enjoyed wide-ranging discussions of local, national and international ski history matters, of political and economic concerns, of media,

print and film. It all made for a most interesting four days.

'Ski Utah'—the public relations arm of the ski business in the state of Utah—and the ski areas of Park City, Deer Valley and Alta showed us the best of Wasatch Mountain skiing and our time with Stein Eriksen was one highlight of the sporting-social mix. We had a good tour of the Olympic facilities.

A number of the contributions peak to the problems of saving skiing's heritage. The conference was, in part, sponsored by the major United States ski museums with a hope to instill cooperation across the country. A number of representatives from European museums attended the session specially set aside to discuss museums, their problems and possible solutions. International cooperation may emerge as one result.

At the end of the conference Hannes Nothnagle from Mürzzuschlag, Austria invited us all to the next ski history

conference sponsored by the FIS in 2004, and Gerd Falkner will host a conference celebrating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the German Ski Association in 2005.

The papers printed here give an idea of the widespread and deep interest in ski history. Their publication could not have happened without the support of the International Ski History Association. *2002 International Ski History Congress: Selected Papers* (Ed. E. John B. Allen) may be ordered from the New England Ski Museum, cost \$29.50 + postage. Email: [staff@skimuseum.org](mailto:staff@skimuseum.org).

And, while I am at it, my new volume with the Images of Sport series, *New Hampshire on Skis*, 128 pages, mostly images, has just been published by Arcadia Press of Charleston, \$20 + postage, available from the New England Ski Museum: [staff@museum.org](mailto:staff@museum.org).

E. John B. Allen

-3. M. Attali, *Syndicalisme et professionnalisation des enseignants d'Education Physique entre 1945 et 1981*, Thèse de doctorat, Université de Paris X - Nanterre, 255 + 305 pages, soutenue le 20 décembre 2002.

Dirigée par J. Defrance et F. Bocq, cette thèse vise à identifier les orientations des syndicats des enseignants d'Education physique (EPS) à travers des entretiens et, surtout, l'analyse de leurs publications depuis la Libération de 1945 jusqu'à la réintégration de l'EPS dans le ministère de l'Education nationale. La thèse est articulée en trois parties chronologiques dont les bornes (1945, 1957, 1969, 1981) apparaissent pertinentes au regard de l'objet. Les relations entre les différents syndicats et, au sein du principal d'entre eux -le SNEP- les relations entre les différents courants, sont décrites et interprétées à la lumière des grands enjeux identitaires qui traversent la profession : être reconnu avec une égale dignité dans le

corps des enseignants tout en préservant une spécificité. Une telle approche s'avère fondée. Elle permet notamment à l'impétrant de montrer les forces mises en œuvre pour transformer l'éducation physique, résister aux gouvernements successifs, unifier et contrôler la profession, marginaliser les opposants, ou encore utiliser le sport tout en revendiquant sa différence avec les milieux sportifs. La démonstration est par exemple faite de la manière dont le SNEP construit un discours qui forge chez les enseignants le sentiment d'être délaissés et méconnus, tout en diffusant une culture de la résistance. L'auteur relève aussi la pression que les syndicats ont fait peser sur les enseignants pour pousser à la

syndicalisation, de même que les attitudes liberticides de certains de leurs dirigeants. L'analyse n'occulte nullement la politisation des débats internes du SNEP dans les années soixante et l'orientation qui l'amène après le congrès de Nice à prendre en main non plus les revendications corporatives, mais l'EPS elle-même dans une position tout à fait unique dans l'histoire syndicale. La forte collusion entre les dirigeants « Unité et Action » et l'idéologie marxiste est pointée, qui fait concevoir le syndicat non seulement comme un outil au service de la corporation, mais aussi comme un outil politique pour agir sur la société elle-même.

Certains aspects laissent toutefois un goût d'inachevé. L'explicitation du point de vue défendu par l'impétrant demeure notamment trop vague. L'analyse elle-même, intéressante, repose aussi trop sur une lecture interne de l'histoire syndicale et de l'EPS, qui ne tient pas assez compte des transformations politiques et sociales dans lesquelles elles s'inscrivent. Les stratégies syndicales sont celles de dirigeants – dont on ne connaît finalement pas grand chose – mais la grande masse

des enseignants est oubliée dans la thèse, faisant même douter de la pertinence du titre de la thèse. Enfin, sur le plan méthodologique, si l'analyse de contenu menée sur un corpus de bulletins syndicaux n'amène pas de commentaires particuliers, il est regrettable d'avoir limité les sources à ce corpus et de les avoir surtout utiliser pour rendre compte des événements (politiques, pédagogiques...) qui ne sont pas directement ceux de la vie ou de l'action syndicale.

Le travail réalisé porte cependant sur un objet encore trop rarement abordé. En effet, si de nombreux travaux ont traité de l'histoire de l'éducation physique en France depuis une trentaine d'années, celle de son principal syndicat n'avait pas encore été vraiment abordé. Prenant conscience de cette lacune historiographique, plusieurs thèses ont été lancées sur ce sujet très récemment. Celle de Mickaël Attali est la première à arriver à terme. Menée avec sérieux et honnêteté, elle est documentée et apporte incontestablement des éclairages sur de nombreux aspects mal connus.

T. Terret

#### **-4. Pieces of time, broken gestures: moviments of body memories in E-J. Marey photographs**

Vinícius Demarchi Silva Terra (2002)  
 Master in Education  
 UNICAMP-Brazil  
 Thesis Mentor- Prof. Dr. Carmen Lúcia  
 Soares

Initially based on the Etienne-Jules Marey's chronophotography, we went through the methodological research of this French physiologist about the analysis of the fragmentation of the movement, searching for a persistence of a supposed "visual educational program of the urban body" in the memory of visual representation in the late nineteenth

century medical science and in the art of the beginning of sixteenth century.

The present research had as inspiration Marey's images - which were result of Marey effort to capture, decompose and graphically summarize body movement - and it aimed to relate this way of describing the body with Leonardo da Vince' anatomical and pictorial studies. It was possible to notice, in this set of images, a change in the representation and in the visual study of the body (and soul): the body, mechanical and thermodynamic, accurately harmonized with medium and prudent qualities, is a model of our ways of imagine the reality and reproduce it. Involved in this study, we could find

Georges Demeny, Marey's assistant and founder of the "Rational Gymnastics Method", the pedagogic-investigative project that systematized the visual concepts that we study, creating a notable model of Physical Education, which influenced the current concept of body of work, nation and urbes.

Throughout this study, it flashes the camera, an allegory of the city. This

complex urban device is understood, also, as a place of education of memory. The camera is a potential image that help us to understand the pedagogic traces drawn by the urbes: black box of tacit mechanisms, it preserves the memory, filters the light, compresses the apertures, regulates the speed of the city. Finally, it educates mechanically and poetically the bodies.

#### **-5. Beautiful, maternal and Feminine –Images of woman in Educação Physica Review.**

Silvana Vilodre Goellner(1999)  
Doutorado- Faculdade de Educação  
UNICAMP/SP-Brasil  
Thesis Mentor- Prof. Dr. Milton José de Almeida

This text is about different images of the woman's body. More specifically, it refers to the corporal and sportive practices, as well as to the visibility of the feminine body in the 30th and 40th of this century. It discloses some political,

economical and cultural modifications in the Brazilian society at that period, which had the consequence of making permissible the exhibition of the feminine body, while, at the same time, promoting strategies for its hiding. It refers to three specific topics: beauty, motherhood and femininity. This research intent to show the images of woman that was present in the first magazine about Physical Education - "Revista Educação Physica" - published between 1932-1945.

#### **-6. Francois Delsarte: Character of a (re) Discovery dance**

JOSÉ RAFAEL MADUREIRA (2001)  
MASTER IN EDUCATION  
UNICAMP-BRAZIL  
THESIS MENTOR-PROF. DR. CARMEN LÚCIA SOARES

François Delsarte (1811-1871) is considered a legend in France, his home land, and also in the dramatic art universe. Known as "the gesture theorical" Delsarte has developed a major theory about human expression entitled "Applied Esthetic". Delsarte was a drama man, a music man. He also was a singer, a speaker, a philosopher who gathered within his small studio in Paris, in the middle 19<sup>th</sup> Century, great names in art, politics and religion. Men who were interested in rhetoric and eloquence, arts which he developed and showed with virtuosity. From a strict

methodology, he observed man and his body through his various actions in daily life: hospitals, parks, schools, streets, cafes. Completely focused in the Scientificism from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, he created a number of laws and principals that would order, rationally, the expression of the body, which was imagined by Delsarte as a work of art, a divine creation. Delsarte influences a whole generation of "body pedagogues", in the United States of America and in Europe in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. His theory was adopted, with high or low strictness, by numerous fields of knowledge, such as the dramatic art, physical and moral education, gymnastics and, finally, the dance, which granted visibility to his ideas concerning the bodily expression. There is

yet a lot to be known about the dancing artisan of the body François Delsarte. A

few tracks of his reveries about the body are contained within this work.

### **-7. Body and gymnastic in a Rio de Janeiro- mosaic of images and texts**

Andrea Moreno(2001)  
Tese de Doutorado  
Faculdade de Educação  
UNICAMP-Brazil

Thesis Mentor- Prof. Dr. Carmen Lúcia  
Soares

This study describes part of a possible history of physical education in Brazil, more exactly, that which transpired in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Rio de Janeiro. I say "possible," based on Walter Benjamin's conception of history. For him, narration about the past is always a version, and never a truth. I write this history based on the bodily and sensorial experience of men: what they smelled, what they ate, what they saw, what they covered (or uncovered) their bodies with, how they moved. I tell of a time and a place in a process of complexification. I therefore tell about a period of changes. To understand these changes in their fullest breadth and depth, I dealt with a number of forms of scientific and cultural production of the period, including literature, the visual arts, academic production, and others. In the process, I also sought to be attentive to details, to minutia, to absences, and to what was written and spoken beyond the area controlled by authority. Based on Benjamin, I tried not to ignore anything that may have happened one day. I sought to study the past not only as "what has gone by," as an essential determinant for the present, but, essentially, as something "to be done," seeking inspiration not only in what was said and done, but also in what was desired and repressed. This look at history gave me

the possibility of seeing not only the strong, virile, clean male body, but also the marginal, weak or debilitate body, the silent body, that left nothing written, but that is very present in novels, chronicles, newspapers and pictures. This stroll through history led me to suspect the historiography of this area in Brazil. Gymnastics were not hegemonic in 19th-century Rio de Janeiro. They were present in the discourse of power and in academic theses, but rarely had anything to do with the everyday life of men in what was then the capital city of Brazil. This absence was accompanied by other presences: sports and *capoeira*, activities that meant much more to the soul of Rio de Janeiro's men. There is absence, especially, of gymnastics seen as work, as an antidote to wasting time, whose result is in the future (to be a strong and healthy man), without the right to be a game, or playing, or even fighting. There is especially the presence of practices that are full of ambivalence, reminding one of Bakhtin's study on medieval carnival festivities, that approach the dialectics between laughter and tears, the sacred and the profane, man and beast, the serious and the grotesque. There is the presence of subliminal resistance on the plane of bodily activities, through the negation of work, through laughter, through celebrations, through the persistence of joy, the permanence of beats and rhythms, dance and "other" forms, because they are based on another ethic, of celebrating the body.

## -8. Sport et relations internationales

*Relations internationales*, n°111, Automne 2002 et n°112, hiver 2002, spécial « Olympisme et relations internationales ».

Les actes du colloque « Olympisme et relations internationales », tenu les 31 mai et 1<sup>er</sup> juin 2002 à Lausanne, ont été récemment publiés sous la forme de deux numéros spéciaux de la revue *Relations internationales*. Si toutes les communications ne reposaient pas sur des perspectives historiques, l'histoire a bien constitué une approche centrale dont les actes rendent largement compte. Bien que la littérature nord-américaine et allemande sur la question soit largement occultée par les différents auteurs rassemblés ici, les articles présentés sont de qualité et apportent incontestablement une pierre à la connaissance du rôle tenu par le comité international olympique et, plus généralement, par l'olympisme dans le contexte des grandes rivalités internationales. Après une introduction un peu générale de Pierre Milza et une présentation des archives du Centre d'Etudes Olympiques par Cristina Bianchi, Patrick Clastres fournit une stimulante analyse du Congrès de Paris de juin 1894 ayant abouti à la rénovation des Jeux olympiques modernes. Les contradictions qui opposent Pierre de Coubertin à la diplomatie grecque illustrent y sont notamment analysées de manière convaincante comme la rencontre entre des projets différents au cœur desquels se trouvent les questions du nationalisme et du pacifisme. Pierre Arnaud développe à la suite quelques éléments relatifs au sport et aux relations internationales immédiatement après la première guerre mondiale en montrant comment le mythe d'un sport pur est désormais impossible en ce qu'il doit nécessairement compter avec les nationalismes. De manière tout à fait

inédite, l'article de Christian Favre explore la position de la Suisse face aux Jeux de Berlin, un thème qui, à ma connaissance, n'avait jamais été abordé jusqu'alors. L'étude, très bien documentée, révèle ainsi les tensions intérieures qui opposent les socialistes aux conservateurs face à l'hypothèse d'une participation helvétique aux Jeux nazis.

Dans le second volume des actes, quatre articles envisagent le thème des relations internationales d'un point de vue historique. Fabrice Auger analyse d'abord l'action du CIO au regard des rivalités franco-allemandes entre 1918 et 1928. Son approche minutieuse cerne la manière dont la diplomatie olympique s'exerce et parvient même à tirer profit des conflits politiques pour mieux asseoir sa propre légitimité. Marianne Amar étudie alors le cas des pouvoirs publics français entre 1948 et 1952 à un moment où la diplomatie française est paradoxalement affaiblie et où les instances olympiques du pays refusent de se soumettre à ses ordres. Enfin deux olympiades (Helsinki 1952 et Moscou 1980) sont respectivement traitées par Nicholas Niggli et Gygax. Le premier, évaluant la politique étrangère soviétique, estime que des signes avant-coureurs de la détente sont déjà visibles à Helsinki ; le second, dans un article notamment appuyé sur des archives soviétiques, remet en question les arguments traditionnels du boycott des Jeux de Moscou par les Américains en démontrant que l'intervention en Afghanistan aurait pu servir d'autres fins.

Plus généralement, ce recueil d'articles situe l'olympisme, dans ses différents niveaux, au cœur des relations internationales, confirmant en cela tout l'intérêt de porter sur l'histoire du sport le regard de l'histoire politique renouvelée.

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## Debates and ideas

### French Sport historiography: Some comments

Some time ago, some considerations were exchanged on Sport List regarding whether or not the French historians do care about the 100 Anniversary of the Tour de France (1903-2003) and more generally, if there was really a sport history in France. I did not take part in these discussions, yet I did not think that they were documented enough to judge anything. It might be of interest, however, to give some information about the French historiography, looking at two examples.

The 100 Anniversary of the Tour de France has been the occasion of many books and papers in the country. Among the most academic works, let me just mention the national exhibition which is currently taking place in the national museum of cycling in Chatellerauld (still for a couple of months), the special issue of the *Revue Européenne Histoire Sociale* and, finally, an extremely valuable collective book of more than 600 pages

intituled *Maillot jaune : regards croisés sur le Centenaire du Tour de France* (edited by Porte P., Biarritz: Atlantica, 2003) where many of the French experts of this question have contributed.

Sport history in France has extended widely during the last two decades. Some editors even decided to create special collections, like Franck Cass did for instance in the UK. The most productive one is indubitably the collection "Espaces et Temps du Sport", which was created by Pierre Arnaud in 1994 for the editions L'Harmattan - Paris (the First French editor in terms of number of titles per year). For those who can read French, this serial constitutes a unique way to understand the most recent works done in France on the history of sport. Most of the PhD defended on this topic in the last 10 years were for instance published within this collection, which have more than 60 titles up to now, as showed in the following list.

- Joël Guibert, *Joueurs de boules en pays nantais. Double charge avec talon*, 1994.
- David Belden, *L'alpinisme un jeu ?*, 1994.
- Pierre Arnaud (éd.), *Les origines du sport ouvrier en Europe*, 1994.
- Thierry Terret, *Naissance et développement de la natation sportive*, 1994.
  
- Philippe Gaboriau, *Le Tour de France et le vélo. Histoire sociale d'une épopée contemporaine*, 1995.
- Michel Bouet, *Signification du sport*, 1995
  
- Pierre Arnaud et Thierry Terret, *Histoire du sport féminin*, 1996, 2 tomes
- André Benoît, *Le sport colonial*, 1996
- Michel Caillat, *Sport et civilisation*, 1996.
- Thierry Terret, *Histoire des sports*, 1996
- Michel Fodimbi, Pascal Chantelat, Jean Camy, *Sports de la Cité*, 1996
- Michel Vaugrand, Jean-Pierre Escriva, *L'Opium sportif*, 1996.
- Bernadette Deville-Danthu, *Le Sport en noir et blanc*, du sport colonial au sport africain, 1996.
  
- Paul Boury, *La France du Tour, le Tour de France, un espace sportif à géographie variable*, 1997.

- Pierre-Alban Lebecq, *Paschal Grousset et la Ligue Nationale d'Education Physique*, 1997.
- Sébastien Darbon, *Du rugby dans une ville de foot , Le cas singulier du Rugby-Club de Marseille*, 1997
- Pierre Arnaud, *Les Athlètes de la République, gymnastique, sport et idéologie républicaine*, 1998 ( réédition )
- Michel Bouet, *Traité de sportologie*, 1998.
- Charroin Pascal et Terret Thierry, *Histoire du water-polo*, 1998
- Catherine Louveau, Annick Davisse, *Sport, Ecole, Société. La différence des sexes*, 1998.
- Marc Barreaud, *Dictionnaire des footballeurs étrangers du championnat de France professionnel, 1932-1992*, 1998.
- Jean-Paul Besse, *Les Boxeurs et les Dieux*, 1998.
- Christian Vivier et Jean-Paul Loudcher, *Le sport dans la ville*, 1998.
- Cyrille Petitbois, *Des responsables du sport face au dopage*, 1998
- Pierre Arnaud et James Riordan, *Sports et relations internationales, les démocraties face aux régimes autoritaires*, 1998.
- Evelyne Combeau-Mari, *Sport et décolonisation à La Réunion*, 1998.
- Maurice Baquet, *Education sportive, initiation et entraînement*, 1998. (Réédition de l'ouvrage paru en 1942), 1998.
- Marc Durand, *La compétition en Grèce antique, généalogie, évolution, interprétation*, 1999
- Jean-Michel Delaplace, *L'Histoire du sport, l'histoire des sportifs. Le sportif, l'entraîneur, le dirigeant, XIX°-XX° siècles*, 1999.
- Kim-Min-Ho, *L'origine et le développement des arts martiaux*, 1999.
- Vivier Christian, *La sociabilité canotière, La société nautique de Besançon*, 1999.
- Delsahut Fabrice, *L'empreinte sportive amérindienne, les jeux américains face au Nouveau Monde sportif*, 1999.
- Callède Jean-Paul, Fauché Serge, Gay-Lescot Jean-Louis, *Sport et identités*, 2000.
- Marianne Lassus, *L'affaire Ladoumègue*, 2000
- Christina Koulouri, *Le sport et la société bourgeoise. Les associations sportives en Grèce (1870-1922)*, 2000
- Jean-François Loudcher, *Histoire de la savate, du chausson et de la boxe française, 1797-1978*, 2000
- Claude Piard, *Où va la gym ? L'éducation physique à l'heure des STAPS*, 2000.
- Jean-Claude Gaugain, *Jeux, gymnastiques et sports dans le Var (1860-1940)*, 2000.
- Jean-Philippe Saint-Martin et Thierry Terret, *Regards croisés sur les influences étrangères. Le Sport français dans l'entre-deux-guerres*, 2001.
- Claude Roggero, *Sport ... et désir de guerre*, 2001.
- Pascal Chantelat, *La professionnalisation des organisations sportives*, 2001.
- Michel Rainis, *Histoire des clubs de plage (XX° siècle)*, 2001.
- Olivier Hoibian, *Les Alpinistes en France, 1870-1950, une histoire culturelle*, 2001.
- Gérard Couturier, *Jean Guimier, 1913-1975. Une vision politique et culturelle pour l'éducation physique et le sport*, 2001.
- Alice Travers, *Politique et représentations de la montagne sous Vichy. La montagne éducatrice*, 2001
- Claude Piard, *Education physique et sport*, 2001
- Michel Heluwaert, *Jeunesse et sport*, 2002
- Pierre Arnaud, Thierry Terret, Pierre Gros, Jean-Philippe Saint-Martin, *Le sport et les Français pendant l'Occupation*, 2 tomes, 2002.
- Patrice Gicquel, *Un siècle de vélo au pays des sourds*, 2002
- Michel Pousse, *Rugby, les enjeux de la métamorphose*, 2002
- Jacques Dumont, *Sport et assimilation à La Guadeloupe (1914-1965)*, 2002.
- CDOS - Val d'Oise, *Sport, Education et Société. Les associations 100 ans après*, 2002.

- Fabien Ollier et Henri Vaugrand, *L'intégrisme et le football*, 2002.
- Thierry Terret, Patrick Fargier, Bernard Rias, Anne Roger, *L'athlétisme et l'Ecole, histoire et épistémologie d'un sport éducatif*, 2002.
- Thierry Terret et Henri Humbert, *Histoire et diffusion de la gymnastique aquatique (1960-2000)*, 2002
  
- Alex Poyer, *Les premiers temps des véloce-clubs. Apparition et diffusion du cyclisme associatif entre 1867 et 1914*, 2003.
- Michel Heluwaert, *Sports... sans jeunesse*, 2003.
- Tony Froissart, « *Sport populaire* » de *Seine-et-Oise. 1880-1939*, 2003.
- Thierry Terret, *Les Jeux interalliés de 1919. Sport, guerre et relations internationales*, 2003.
- Fabien Ollier, *La maladie infantile du Parti communiste français (« le sport »)*, tome 1 : Sport rouge et stratégie de développement du capitalisme, 2003.
- Laurence Prudhomme-Poncet, *Histoire du football féminin au XXe siècle*, 2003.

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### **Sport Archive Network Proposal**

By Kenth Sjöblom, Researcher, Sports Archives of Finland (From a memo originally written in August 2002 and published in ASI Newsletter, April 2003)

#### **Introduction**

The Workshop on Sport and Archives that was held prior to the IASI Congress in Lausanne, in April 2001, showed very clearly that there is a broad interest among sports information specialists and sports librarians to know more about archival matters and archival institutions. Information professionals can certainly agree with Cristina Bianchi, IOC Records and Archives Manager, when she pointed out that, "Although we all work with information, our tools and goals are different and we have a tendency to create our own nucleus, forgetting to look at what our neighbors do."

The exchange of information between specialists in sports information and records management should be one of the central tasks of a network on sports archives, an idea that was quite loosely/casually discussed during the IASI Congress in Lausanne. This network could initially operate in connection with or as a part of IASI; either as an Ad Hoc Working Group or a Network similar to the one that already exist for the Centres for Olympic Studies.

Once the initial organization has been accomplished, it will be important to extend an invitation to other important organisations including the ICA (International Council on Archives), ISHPES (International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport), CESH (The European Committee for Sport History) and NASSH (North American Society for Sport History). This inter-organizational cooperation will connect other records management professionals with sport history academics to elicit their point of view concerning the documentation and accessibility to sport archives.

The headquarters for such a network could be in many locations for there is great expertise at key centres in Europe and elsewhere.

#### **Aims and Objectives of the Sport Archives Network**

- to increase the exchange of information between sports information centres, sports archives, sports libraries, sports museums and similar institutions regarding collections of documents, finding aids, registers etc.

- to create a directory of sports archives worldwide (e.g. the Directory produced by the Centre for Olympic Studies in Barcelona or the IASI World Directory, <http://www.directory-iasi.org/> )
- to initiate discussions on archival matters (acquisition, appraisal, registration, access, publicity etc.) among sports archivists, information specialists and sports historians, regarding questions on what kind or type of material or document is important for sports history research

#### **Organizational Work to be Achieved**

- investigate the present archival networks that offer information online (e.g. Canada, United States, Australia)
- discuss the methods for exchanging information within the IASI structure and perhaps form an ahWG at the forthcoming annual meeting in Lisbon
- arrange further workshops/meetings during IASI meetings or Congresses

(it is good to see that the IASI Congress in Beijing has one theme “Sports Archives and Digitisation – where sports archivists can present papers and could hold a meeting on this issue)

- start planning for the Directory of Sports Archives; guidelines would be drawn by a smaller working group and presented for discussion and comments on the IASI-list
  - arrange special sessions on archival matters at sports history congresses; in co-operation between the network and ISHPES, CESH or NASSH
- publish papers/reports on archival issues in the Bulletins of IASI, ISHPES and CESH

If you are interested in participating in the Sport Archives Network, please express your interest to Kenth Sjöblom at email: [kenth.sjoblom@stadion.fi](mailto:kenth.sjoblom@stadion.fi).

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