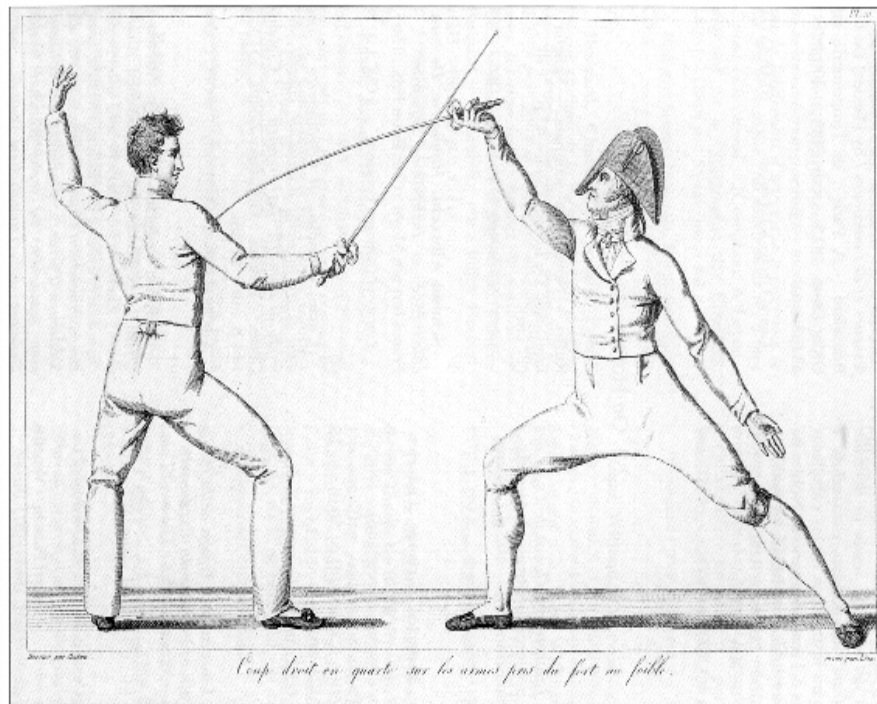

ISHPES - Bulletin 33

July 2007



19 Pierre Texier De La Boëssière, *Traité de l'art des armes, à l'usage des professeurs et des amateurs*, Paris, 1818.

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



Inhalt . Contents . Sommaire

ISHPES news p.2

1. **Presidence news** p.2
2. **ISHPES Council, August 1, 2007** p.5
3. **ISHPES Seminar 2008 “People in sport history – sport history for people”, Tartu.** p.5

Organizations and announcements p.7

1. **35th Annual Conference of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH, 2007),** p.7
2. **Third Meeting of Transnational Scholars for the Study of Gender and Sport in Urbino, (Italy from November 30,-December 2, 2007).** p.9
3. **Gender, Mountain and Sports, Past and Present, Here and There (France, University of Lyon, May-30 & 31, 2008)** p.9

Books, Journals and Thesis p.11

1. **Kimberly Ayn Beckwith, Building Strength: Alan Calvert, The Milo Bar-bell Company, and the Modernization of American Weight Training, University of Texas at Austin, 2006.** p.11
2. **Rachel Juliet Owen, The Olympic Games and the issue of recognition: Anglo-american perspectives, 1944-1972, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 2006.** p.11
3. **Christine Michelle O’Bonsawin, Spectacles, Policy, and Social Memory: Images of Canadian Indians at worlds fairs and Olympic Games, University of Western Ontario, 2007.** p.12
4. **Sport History at the University of Stockholm – self-evaluation** p.13
5. **Título del Trabajo: Consideraciones generales sobre el desarrollo de la Historia del Deporte en la Universidad de Cienfuegos (Universidad Carlos Rafael Rodríguez), Cuba.** p.17

ISHPES news

1. Presidency news

Dear ISHPES members,

First of all, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Proceedings of the 2005 ISHPES Congress held in Cologne have been recently published under the title *New Aspects of Sport History* in two volumes (13/1 and 13/2) of the serial ISHPES Studies (Academia Verlag). The first volume, edited by Manfred Lämmer, Evelyn Mertin and Thierry Terret, is a collection of most of the papers given in Cologne. The second one, edited by Karl Lennartz, Stephan Wassong and Thomas Zawadzki in co-operation with ISOH (International Society of Olympic Historians) includes papers on the history of the Olympic Games.

The positive experience we had with ISOH could announce a new period in which ISHPES could have more institutional and scientific relationships with other related organisations. Thus, the Copenhagen Congress, in August 2007, has been organised in close co-operation with the International Sport Sociology Association (ISSA). This event is very promising and should attract a considerable number of participants. The theoretical and empirical stakes of the confrontation between sport history and sport sociology is important, but no more than the possibility of enhancing the dialogues between both organisations. Please note that the General Assembly of ISHPES has been scheduled during the Congress on 2 August. The ISHPES Award will be presented at this time.

Another example of good institutional relationships is the initiative of the British Society of Sport History (BSSH), which have planned a round table with the presidents of several sports history associations during its next conference in Stirling, Scotland, at the end of August 2007. I will represent ISHPES during these

discussions on the history and the future of our organisations.

Some weeks later, on 17 and 18 September, I will attend the General Assembly of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) in Beijing, China. There, the question of the topics for the ICHS World Congress of History (Amsterdam 2010) will, among others, be debated. Unfortunately, it seems that the proposal we made some months ago on Sport, the « normal » and the « abnormal » body was not selected by the ICHS authorities who decided to reduce significantly the total number of sessions compared with the program in Sydney.

From 8-10 October 2007, I will again represent ISHPES during the working sessions of the International Council for Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) in Warsaw, Poland. On the agenda is the organisation of the so-called International Convention on Science, Education and Medicine in Sport, the former Pre-Olympic Congress now organised by ICSSPE, the FIMS, the IPC and the IOC. It will be held in Guangzhou, China, from 1-5 August 2008, a few days before the Olympic Games in Beijing. As part of this Congress, ISHPES has been encouraged to organise a seminar in co-operation with ISOH on the history of the national Olympic committees. This idea, supported by the ISHPES Council members as well as by the ISOH executives, could result in the implementation of a more ambitious editorial project on 'A Political History of the NOCs'. This will be discussed at the next Council meeting in Copenhagen.

Finally, a few weeks before this session in Guangzhou, ISHPES will organise its regular international seminar in Tartu, Estonia, at the beginning of July. This event will focus on 'People in Sport History – Sport History for people' and

will question the theoretical challenges in popularising sport history, the new idea and message of a sports museum, sport history and educational ideologies, and the preservation and presentation of sport and movement history. This rich and promising agenda mirrors the dynamism of sport historians and of ISHPES.

Thierry Terret
President of ISHPES

Chers membres de l'ISHPES,

J'ai d'abord le plaisir de vous annoncer la publication récente des actes du congrès de Cologne dans la collection ISHPES Studies des éditions Academia, en deux volumes (13/1 et 13/2), sous le titre *New Aspects of Sport History*. Le premier, édité par Manfred Lämmer, Evelyn Mertin Mertin et Thierry Terret, réunit l'essentiel des communications. Le second, édité en partenariat avec l'ISOH (International Society of Olympic Historians) par Karl Lennartz, Stephan Wassong et Thomas Zawadzki, réunit les communications sur les dimensions relatives à l'histoire des Jeux olympiques.

Cette expérience positive de collaboration avec l'ISOH augure peut-être d'une période où l'ISHPES va multiplier les relations institutionnelles et scientifiques avec d'autres organisations amies. Ainsi, le congrès d'août 2007, à Copenhague, est organisé en partenariat avec l'International Sport Sociology Association (ISSA). Cet événement s'annonce comme un grand succès, avec une participation exceptionnelle. L'enjeu théorique et empirique d'une confrontation entre l'histoire et la sociologie du sport est important. Mais celui d'un dialogue entre les deux communautés l'est tout autant. Notez que lors de ce congrès aura lieu notre assemblée générale, fixée au 2 août, ainsi que la remise du prix de l'ISHPES.

Autre exemple de bonnes relations institutionnelles : la Société Britannique d'Histoire du Sport (BSSH) a pris

l'initiative d'une table ronde à Stirling (Ecosse) lors de son congrès annuel fin août 2007, en invitant les présidents des principales associations d'histoire du sport à échanger sur l'histoire et le futur de leurs organisations. Je représenterai l'ISHPES à cette occasion.

Les 17 et 18 septembre, je me rendrai aussi à Pékin, en Chine, pour l'Assemblée générale du Comité International des Sciences Historiques (CISH). La question des thèmes retenus pour le congrès mondial d'Histoire du CISH à Amsterdam en 2010 sera débattue, mais malheureusement, il semble que les propositions que nous avons faites voici quelques mois – Sport, the « normal » and the « abnormal » body – n'aient pas été retenus par les responsables du CISH qui ont décidé de réduire considérablement le nombre total de session par rapport à Sydney.

Les 8, 9 et 10 octobre prochain, je représenterai à nouveau l'ISHPES aux réunions de travail du Conseil International de l'Education Physique et des Sciences du Sport (CIEPSS-ICSSPE), à Varsovie (Pologne). Nous y reviendrons notamment sur l'organisation prochaine de l'International Convention on Science, Education and Medicine in Sport (ex congrès olympique), co-organisée par l'ICSSPE, la FIMS, l'IPC et le CIO. Elle est prévue à Guangzhou, en Chine, du 1 au 5 août 2008, soit quelques jours avant les Jeux olympiques de Pékin. A cette occasion, l'ISHPES pourrait proposer un séminaire en partenariat avec l'ISOH, dont le thème, confirmé par notre Conseil, pourrait être : « L'histoire des comités olympiques nationaux ». En fonction du succès de cette initiative, l'ISHPES et l'ISOH pourraient mettre en place un projet éditorial plus ambitieux pour une véritable « histoire politique des CNO ». Ce point sera prochainement débattu lors du prochain Conseil de l'ISHPES.

Finalement, quelques semaines avant cette session à Guangzhou, l'ISHPES aura organisé son traditionnel

séminaire international à Tartu, en Estonie. Prévu début juillet 2008, il portera sur le thème "People in Sport History – Sport History for people" et abordera notamment les questions théoriques posées par la démocratisation de l'histoire du sport, la modernisation des musées du sport, l'histoire du sport comme instrument idéologique et la conservation des matériaux de l'histoire du sport.

Un programme riche et prometteur qui met en évidence tout le dynamisme des historiens du sport et de l'ISHPES.

Thierry Terret
Président de l'ISHPES

Liebe ISHPES Mitglieder,

als erstes möchte ich Ihnen mitteilen, dass die *Proceedings* von Köln kürzlich unter dem Titel *New Aspects of Sport History* in Form zweier Bände in der Serie *ISHPES Studies* (Academia Verlag) veröffentlicht wurden (13/1 und 13/2). Der erste Band, herausgegeben von Manfred Lämmer, Evelyn Mertin und Thierry Terret, stellt eine Sammlung der meisten Vorträge von Köln dar. Der zweite, herausgegeben von Karl Lennartz, Stephan Wassong und Thomas Zawadzki, wurde in Kooperation mit ISOH (International Society of Olympic Historians) erstellt und umfasst die Vorträge, die sich mit der Geschichte der Olympischen Spiele befassen.

Die positive Erfahrung, die wir mit ISOH hatten, könnte eine neue Periode einleiten, in der ISHPES mehr institutionelle und wissenschaftliche Beziehungen mit anderen „befreundeten“ Organisationen aufbaut. Dies betrifft auch den diesjährigen Kongress in Kopenhagen im August, der in enger Verbindung mit der Internationalen Vereinigung für Sportsoziologie (ISSA) organisiert ist. Die Veranstaltung kündigt sich erfolgversprechend an und wird eine beträchtliche Anzahl von Teilnehmern und Teilnehmerinnen anziehen. Die

theoretischen und empirischen Auseinandersetzungen im Zusammentreffen zwischen Sportgeschichte und Sportsoziologie sind hier sehr wichtig, aber wichtiger ist die Chance den Dialog zwischen beiden Vereinigungen zu verstärken. Bitte beachten Sie, dass während des Kongresses der 2. August für die Hauptversammlung von ISHPES vorgemerkt ist. Während dieser Veranstaltung wird auch der *ISHPES Award* überreicht.

Ein weiteres gutes Beispiel der institutionellen Zusammenarbeit ist die Initiative der *Britischen Vereinigung für Sportgeschichte* (BSSH), die während ihres nächsten Kongresses in Sterling, Schottland, Ende August 2007, eine Diskussionsrunde mit den Präsidenten verschiedener Organisationen plant. Ich werde ISHPES bei der Diskussion um die Zukunft unserer Organisationen vertreten.

Einige Wochen darauf, vom 17-18. September, werde ich an der Hauptversammlung des *Internationalen Komitees für Geschichtswissenschaften* (ICHS) in Peking, China teilnehmen. Unter anderem sollen dort die Themen für den ICHS Weltkongress in Geschichte (Amsterdam 2010) diskutiert werden. Leider sieht es so aus, als sei unser Vorschlag „Sport, der 'normale' und der 'abnormale' Körper“ von den ICHS-Funktionären, die die Anzahl der Arbeitskreise im Vergleich zu Sydney drastisch gekürzt haben, nicht angenommen worden.

Vom 8.-10. Oktober 2007 werde ich ISHPES wieder bei den Arbeitskreisen des *International Council for Sport Science and Physical Education* (ICSSPE) in Warschau, Polen vertreten. Ein Tagungspunkt ist die sogenannte *International Convention on Science, Education and Medicine in Sport*, damit ist der vormalige Vorolympische Kongress gemeint, der nun von ICSSPE, FIMS, IPC und dem IOC organisiert wird. Er wird einige Tage vor den Olympischen Spielen, vom 1.-5. August 2008 in Guangzhou,

China, organisiert. ISHPES wurde vorgeschlagen, in Kooperation mit ISOH ein Seminar über die Geschichte nationaler olympischer Komitees zu organisieren. Diese Idee, die vom ISHPES-Council wie auch von ISOH-Vertretern unterstützt wurde, könnte in der Implementierung eines anspruchsvollen Herausgeberprojekts zum Thema „Eine politische Geschichte der NOKs“ resultieren. Dies wird aber noch beim nächsten Treffen des ISHPES Council in Kopenhagen besprochen.

Als letztes ist zu erwähnen, dass ISHPES Anfang Juli - ein paar Wochen vor dem Treffen in Guangzhou - sein regelmäßig organisiertes internationales Seminar in Tartu, Estland durchführen wird. Diese Tagung fokussiert "Menschen in der Sportgeschichte – Sportgeschichte

für die Menschen" ("People in Sport History – Sport History for people"). Es soll die Popularisierung der Sportgeschichte, die neue Idee und Botschaft eines Sportmuseums, Sportgeschichte und pädagogische Ideologien sowie die Präservierung und Präsentation von Sport- und Bewegungsgeschichte als theoretische Herausforderung sehen und hinterfragen.

Diese anspruchsvollen und viel versprechenden Aktivitäten spiegeln die Dynamik der Sporthistoriker und -historikerinnen und von ISHPES wider.

Thierry Terret
ISHPES President

2. ISHPES Council, August 1, 2007

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copenhagen 2007 (E. Trangbaek) 2. Proceedings of Cologne (M. Lämmer) 3. Award committee (P. Vertinsky) 4. Preparation of Tartu 2008 5. Applications for 2008 and vote | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Participation in ICSSPE-FIMS (China 2008) and linked project ISHPES-ISOH on the history of the NOC 7. Bulletin (A. Hofmann) 8. Preparation of the General Assembly (August 2) 9. Others |
|--|---|

3. ISHPES Seminar 2008 "People in sport history – sport history for people", Tartu.

Today, sport is in numerous ways a part of many peoples' life; at least, it is constantly in the public eye. At the same time, we see a new interest in the historical developments in sport, with a special emphasis on individual stories. We, as professionals, should be ready to address ways with which to engage this interest.

We should critically look further a field at the topics we explore and the ways in which we communicate the findings of our research. We need practical experiments as well as theoretical and methodological contributions about how to popularise

sports history, as history for and by 'ordinary people' who are seen as actors with their own voice.

On one level, this means more discussion and debate in our meetings and in public life about how to conduct and write biographical studies, undertake oral histories, re-enact old pastimes, and promote local history projects by individuals, self-help groups, and sports clubs etc. How to re-value and preserve the sporting sites and the sporting environment (i.e. old sporting buildings/venues of significance)? How to use new

technologies to investigate, analyse, document, display, inform and educate (especially Computer Assisted Learning Technologies)?

What we can also do (as individuals or through our national/international sport history organisations) is engage other professionals in the field: journalists, archivists, museum curators, teachers, to exchange ideas about informing the wider public via re-enactments, exhibitions, museum displays, anniversary celebrations, etc.

The challenge of popularising sport history deals concretely with issues such as:

- Sport history memory (museums, archives etc)
- The possibilities of new media in communicating, teaching and popularising sport history
 - Educational curricula
 - Engaging and developing grass-roots activity

The working structure of the seminar includes plenary sessions, topical sessions (here themes A-C suggested) and working groups/round table discussions (D). The participants are invited to present a paper devoted to the main themes, but also to suggest a theme for a working group/round table discussion on a special topic (as suggested in D) by sending the organisers an abstract of the theme and a list of possible participants.

The second call will then include information about working groups/round table discussions, where those interested are able to send their abstracts.

The themes of the seminar will include:

A. The theoretical challenges/questions in popularising sport history

- The challenge of historical thinking and the critics of sport history
- The question of cultural heritage in the 'global world'

- The deconstruction of sporting traditions and patrimony

- The meaning of local in sports history
- National identities vs. local identities in the history of sport and movement culture

- Identities and reminiscences
- The preservation and availability of sources in sports history

B. The new idea and message of a sports museum:

Challenging ways of understanding 'sport' and its heritage:

- The role of national self-consciousness in sport history
- The influence of social movements on sport history
- 'Everyday' history and sports history

Heritage and identity:

- Sport as a determinant of xxx national identity
- Sport as a determinant of xxx local/group/gender identity
- Telling individual stories/local stories/national stories
- The Stadium - between the local identity and a place of tourism

Sports heritage – unifier or separator?

- Preservation and presentation of the history of minorities in sports?
- The idea of a "Hall of Fame" in determining gender/group identities of sports
- The presentation of sport and movement culture in public museums

C. Sport history and educational ideologies:

- Sport history in educational programs
- The role of sport history in the curriculum of higher institutions
- The history of teaching physical education
- The history of physical education: reminiscences, environments and artefacts

- Great sports events and sports heroes: a challenge or nuisance for sports historians

D. The preservation and presentation of sport and movement history

- Themes for working groups/round table discussions (examples):

- The use of TV/radio/internet etc. in popularising sports history

- The role of local public museums in preserving local sporting traditions

- Sport history societies/institutions and the education of non-professionals in reminiscence work

- A museum for women's sport

- Sport and movement history as a part of a local festival

- Popularising sports history: between academic requirements and popular demand

Organizations and announcements

1. 35th Annual Conference of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH, 2007)

The 35th annual convention of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH) took place from May 25-28 in Lubbock, Texas, home of Texas Tech University. The conference, quite literally, started with a bang. A large storm hit Dallas the day before the conference, delaying many NASSH members for hours – even days – as they attempted to reach Lubbock. Fortunately, I had a smooth trip from Vancouver, British Columbia and upon arriving at the Lubbock airport on Friday evening was met by one of the conference organizers, Monte Monroe, who drove a group of us to our respective hotels, treating us to an impromptu historical tour of Lubbock on the way - one of the benefits of hanging out with historians! Thank you to Monte, along with convention manager Jorge Iber and several Texas Tech graduate students, for tirelessly transporting conference attendees to and from the airport and various conference venues throughout the weekend.

On Friday evening, we had our first chance to see Texas Tech as NASSH members assembled at the Stadium Club overlooking the Jones Football Stadium for the Wine and Cheese Welcome. Texas Tech has a beautiful, sprawling campus, with Spanish Renaissance style buildings

and amazing sporting facilities, and we had the opportunity to explore more of it throughout the weekend as conference sessions and social events took place at various venues on campus.

The conference began bright and early on Saturday morning, with welcoming remarks by NASSH President, Mark Dyreson, and conference manager, Jorge Iber, followed by the Seward Staley Honor Address given by Steven Riess, who offered a fascinating account of horse racing and organized crime in New York City at the turn of the 20th century. After a morning of sessions, we had the afternoon off to participate in various conference activities. Some played golf at the Rawls Golf Course or visited Wayland Baptist University (home of the 1950s 'Flying Queens') while others chose to explore the town of Lubbock. A group of us did the latter, visiting the Buddy Holly Museum (Holly was a Lubbock native), enjoying the sun and heat as we walked to and from the museum. The day ended with a visit to the National Ranching Heritage Center where we learned about chuck wagons and the life of a 19th century cowboy at the De Vitt-Mallet Museum Building, and had an old fashioned Texas BBQ. Unfortunately, a sudden rain storm prevented us from

exploring the rest of the ranch, a 30 acre facility with over thirty authentic structures which reflect the evolution of ranch life from the late 1700s to the early 1900s.

It was back to business on Sunday and Monday, with a number of great sessions running over the two days. While I heard many interesting papers, several sessions stood out in my mind, one being the Recreation and Social Activism session in which Roberta Park discussed the history of public health and physical activity in the United States during the interwar years and Nancy Bouchier presented a paper (co-authored by Ken Cruickshank who was unable to attend) about community and government efforts to restore Ontario's Hamilton Harbour. The two papers sparked a lively and interesting discussion amongst the audience members about health promotion and activism. Another memorable session was an Open Session with papers presented by Amanda Schweinbenz, Jules Tygiel and Gregg Twietmeyer. Substantively, the papers were quite disparate, but as session moderator Jan Todd pointed out, the papers shared a commonality in that they challenged us to question our methodology, and again, an interesting discussion ensued. Of course, I must also mention the wonderful conference lunches (especially the chocolate cake served on Sunday afternoon!) which were followed by the Grad Student honor address by Matthew Llewellyn of Penn State University on Sunday and the Max and Reet Howell Honor Address by Jinxia Dong of Beijing University on Monday. Matthew gave a well-researched account of the pursuit of Olympic glory by several societal elite in Great Britain during the first decades of the twentieth century, while Jinxia provided an informative overview of the evolution of

women's sport in China and its impact on women's status in Chinese society. I ended the conference by listening to Russell Field's fascinating account of sport spectators in New York during the interwar years and Malcolm MacLean's thought-provoking discussion of Rugby Union and anti-apartheid politics in New Zealand during the early 1980s. The conference officially wrapped up with a reception on Monday night at the Merket Alumni Center. Following dinner, the NASSH book awards were presented and the 'changing of the guard' took place as Mark Dyreson stepped down as NASSH President and passed the hat (quite literally) to Steven Wenn.

While the conference had a number of highpoints - the sessions mentioned above, the beautiful campus and, yes, the Buddy Holly Museum - what I enjoyed most was having the opportunity to meet with a great group of people in an intellectually stimulating and easy-going environment. As a graduate student, I really appreciate the friendly and inclusive nature of NASSH conferences, where grad students and professors intermingle, and a number of mentoring relationships are established. The effort that several NASSH members made to get to Lubbock, despite the storm and resulting travel delays, attests to the draw of the conference. Perhaps Steven Wenn said it best in his presidential acceptance speech: "NASSH: Special people, special place, wouldn't miss it". Thank you again to Jorge Iber, Monte Monroe and the others at Texas Tech for organizing another great NASSH conference. Hope to see everyone next year at Lake Placid, the venue for NASSH 2008.

Shannon Jette
University of British Columbia

2. Third Meeting of Transnational Scholars for the Study of Gender and Sport in Urbino, Italy from November 30,-December 2, 2007.

The aim of this seminar is to discuss research on gender and sport and women in the world of sports. A general goal is include scholars from diverse cultures who have an interest in this topic. Further an international network among researchers of scholars with transnational and transdisciplinary perspectives in these fields shall be established.

From November 30-December 2, 2007 the 3rd Meeting of Transnational Scholars

for the Study of Gender and Sport will be organized at the University of Urbino in Italy by Gigliola Gori. The fee will be 100€ Accomodation can be found within walking distance.

For all those who are interested please contact Annette Hofmann: nettehof@uni-muenster.de or Susan Bandy: susanjbandy@yahoo.com.

3. Gender, Mountain and Sports, Past and Present, Here and There (France, University of Lyon, May-30 & 31, 2008)

Following the works on Sport and Gender introduced in France by the Centre for Research and Innovation in Sport (CRIS-University Lyon1-France), this multidisciplinary international congress will focus on the role of mountain sports in the construction of sexual identities.

Mountain sports will be analyzed by different scientific fields (History, Sociology, Anthropology, Management, Economy, Psychology and Educational Sciences) and at various levels going from the processes involved in sport until the practices themselves. The congress will identify and analyze the gendered conditions of the birth and development of mountain sports, thus contributing to the current knowledge on the construction of masculinities and femininities and on the hierarchical relationships between them.

What was and what is the specificity of mountain sports according to gender? How can gender influence space, time, practices and mountain sport institutions?

The congress will be organised around nine themes:

- Sexual Imagination and mountain:
- Sports Organizations, Gender and mountain

- “New practices”, Gender and mountain
- Sports Event, Gender and mountain
- Professionalization, Gender and mountain
- Actors, actresses and mountain
- Sexuality and mountain
- Techniques, technology, Gender and mountain
- Educations and mountain

Organization:

Calendar:

March, 2007: Call for abstracts

3 October, 2007: Deadline for summaries

January, 2008: Final program

30-31May, 2008: Congress

20 July, 2008: Distribution of the final texts

Contacts :

Cécile Ottogalli-Mazzacavallo and Jean Saint-Martin

Congress « Gender, Mountain and sports »
CRIS, University of Lyon 1

27-29 Boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918,
69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France

Email : cecile.ottogalli@univ-lyon1.fr

Email : jean.saint-martin@univ-lyon1.fr

Genre, Montagne et pratiques sportives, D'hier à aujourd'hui, Ici et Ailleurs (France, Université de Lyon, 30 & 31 mai 2008)

Dans la continuité des travaux sur les relations Sport et Genre initiés en France par le Centre de Recherche et d'Innovation sur le Sport (CRIS-Lyon1-France), ce colloque international propose de questionner grâce à des approches **pluridisciplinaires**, la spécificité des sports de montagne dans la construction des identités sexuées.

Les pratiques sportives de montagne seront analysées non seulement par divers champs scientifiques (l'histoire, la sociologie, l'anthropologie, le management, l'économie, la psychologie et les sciences de l'éducation) mais aussi à différents niveaux, des processus engendrés par la pratique sportive à ses résultats. Ainsi, les contributions du colloque auront pour objet **d'identifier et d'analyser les conditions sexuées d'émergence et de développement des pratiques sportives de montagne**. Par ce biais, l'enjeu est d'approfondir les connaissances sur les modes de construction des **masculinités, des féminités et des rapports hiérarchiques** existant entre ces identités sexuées.

<p>Existe-t-il des spécificités sexuées des pratiques sportives passées ou présentes de montagne ?</p>
--

<p>Comment s'opère l'influence du genre en fonction des espaces, des temps, des pratiques ou encore des institutions ?</p>
--

Le colloque se structurera autour de 9 thématiques :

- Imaginaires sexués et montagne :

- Organisations sportives, genre et montagne
- « Nouvelles pratiques », genre et montagne
- Événement sportif, genre et montagne
- Professionnalisation, genre et montagne
- Acteurs, actrices et montagne
- Sexualité et montagne
- Techniques, technologie, genre et montagne
- Enseignements et montagne

Organisation :

Calendrier :

Février 2007 : appel à candidature

3 octobre 2007 : Envoi des résumés (date limite)

15 janvier 2008 : Retour des expertises et envoi du programme du colloque

30,31 Mai 2008 et 1^{er} juin 2008: Colloque

20 Juillet 2008 : Envoi des textes définitifs.

Contacts :

Cécile Ottogalli-Mazzacavallo et Jean Saint-Martin

Colloque « Genre, Montagne et Pratiques sportives »

CRIS, Université de Lyon1

27-29 Boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France

Email : cecile.ottogalli@univ-lyon1.fr

Email : jean.saint-martin@univ-lyon1.fr

Books, Journals and Thesis

1. Kimberly Ayn Beckwith, *Building Strength: Alan Calvert, The Milo Bar-bell Company, and the Modernization of American Weight Training*, University of Texas at Austin, 2006.

Men looking to reshape and strengthen their body in *fin de siècle* America (particularly after Eugen Sandow's 1893 appearances at the Chicago World's Fair) discovered two major problems: the limited exercise literature available in this era almost universally espoused the use of light weight training methods which did not build the kind of muscles owned by Sandow, and those who wanted to lift heavier weights—*ala* Sandow and other professional strongmen—could not buy such implements from any sporting goods company in America. Enter Alan Calvert, who solved both problems for American men by opening the Milo Bar-bell Company in 1902. His promotion of progressive resistance exercise using the adjustable barbells and dumbbells he manufactured launched a new era of strength and muscularity for America.

Using historians Allen Guttman's and Melvin Adelman's theories on sport and modernity, this dissertation argues that Alan Calvert was the pivotal figure in the modernization of American weight training. His first book, *The Truth about Weight Lifting*, did more than expose the professional strongman's tricks. It also

urged Americans to create an association for the sport that would regulate competitions, create rules and standards for equipment, decide on a definitive set of lifts, and keep official records. Calvert's suggestions resulted in the formation of the American Continental Weight-Lifters' Association, the first national governing body for weightlifting in the United States.

Modern sports, according to Adelman, must have a specialized literature, and Calvert also provided this for weight training by beginning *Strength* magazine in 1914. In his articles and editorials, Calvert introduced his readers to scientific training methods, emphasized the importance of training with heavy weights, and counseled thousands of men on the best methods to build an impressive physique. Known for his honesty and integrity, many of Calvert's followers viewed him as a messianic character as he converted thousands of men to weight training during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Although Calvert turned from lifting in his later life, his followers did not stray from the path he'd set them on—the path that led to the creation of the modern sports of bodybuilding and weightlifting.

2. Rachel Juliet Owen, *The Olympic Games and the issue of recognition: Anglo-american perspectives, 1944-1972*, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 2006.

This thesis is a study of the use, by the British and American governments, of international sport as a mechanism of diplomacy during the Cold War. More specifically, it examines how and why the forum of the Olympic Games was used as an alternative Cold War arena, with special reference to British and American

recognition policy towards the cases of post-war China and Germany between 1944 and 1972. It employs a multi-faceted analytical approach with three main strands to the discussion: firstly, sport and the Olympic Games; secondly, the issue of recognition; and finally the Anglo-American dimension.

Sport has not traditionally provided a focus for international relations. However, the ideological nature of the Cold War meant that during this period international sport, and especially the Olympic Games, was utilised as a facet of diplomacy. In both London and Washington, it had been assumed that international sporting affairs had no role in shaping and implementing foreign policy. This reflected fundamental aims of the modern Olympic Movement which right from its inception had consciously located itself outside the international political system.

Critically, when sport might be employed to further policy objectives, or in order to prevent others from benefiting

thus, both the British and American governments were prepared to use it as a tool of diplomacy. This was especially true when the question of recognition was at stake. It was absolutely essential that there was no 'creeping recognition' of the divided states resulting from a National Olympic Committee being affiliated by the International Olympic Committee. If recognition was extended in the sporting context, it would make it much easier for wider diplomatic recognition to follow. Ultimately, when it was necessary, both London and Washington viewed the Olympic Games in pragmatic political terms – the supposed apolitical nature of sport was not sacrosanct.

3. Christine Michelle O'Bonsawin, Spectacles, Policy, and Social Memory: Images of Canadian Indians at worlds fairs and Olympic Games, University of Western Ontario, 2007.

While sport historians have thoroughly attended to the problematic representation of Aboriginal peoples in Canadian-hosted Olympic Games in the last quarter of the twentieth century, the literature has failed to recognize that the employment of such spectacles can be historicized to episodes in Olympic history that coincide with the "revival" of the movement. Since its onset, the Olympic Games have been utilized as a platform for the dissemination of messages of national progress and nationhood. In recent years, scholars have made the causal relationship between nineteenth century world's fairs and the emergence of the Olympic Games at the century's close. Most notably, MacAloon proposes that the modern Olympic movement showed early partiality towards the game and spectacle performance types and that, in all probability, this was due to the Baron Pierre de Coubertin's keen awareness of the increasing popularity of spectator sport in America and the symbolic power of public spectacles. However, the intent of this study was to move beyond the causal relationship

between world's fairs and the Olympic Games, in an attempt to conceptualize the causes of phenomena elsewhere – when, how, and why did Canadian Indian spectacles become infused within the modern Olympic programme?

Accordingly, this study is situated within an Indigenous research paradigm. Within this paradigm, Aboriginal scholars are challenged to "research back" with the purpose of acknowledging early episodes in history when Indigenous populations were represented in negative ways. In this respect, the study serves the decolonizing processes as it also employs two complementary paradigms. The causal paradigm is utilized to delineate benchmark episodes in Olympic history that facilitated the representation of Canadian Indian spectacles in the Olympic programme. The social change paradigm invites the application of theory to explain change – or its absence.

This study argues that the St. Louis Games serve as the earliest episode in Olympic history where organizers sought to incorporate Canadian Indian spectacles

into the programme of the Games. Despite competing national politics, Canadian Indian spectacles *were* evident, albeit to a limited capacity, at the 1904 St. Louis Olympic Games. Their inclusion was swayed by the symbolic power of public spectacles, the persuasive influence of an imperious exhibition tradition, and the popularization of the ‘Olympic Games Proper’ with anthropological spectacles. As a modernist movement, the Olympic Games were conceived under the watchful eye of an individual who, like his contemporaries, was very much persuaded by his patriotic understandings of

individualism, institutionalization, and nationhood. The needs of the nation could hardly be satisfied without recognizing that racialising ideologies and practices would be resolutely ingrained into the ideology of Olympism. The case of 1936 serves as a further instructive example to the continuing racialising ideologies of Olympism. The inclusion of Canadian Indian spectacles in the Berlin Games provides underlying rationales for the reappearance and inclusion of these images in the 1976, 1988, and 2010 Olympic programmes.

4. Sport History at the University of Stockholm – self-evaluation

The organizational aspect

Institutions or even higher positions (professorships) bound for sport are not a common phenomenon in humanities faculties. There you can find a lot of resources dedicated to disciplines such as literature, art, religion, film, philosophy, languages, but not a single position responsible for sport. At least this has been the case at Swedish universities. To the best of my knowledge, this holds true for the other Nordic countries as well.

A surprising exception, then, was the establishment of a professorship in ‘history, especially sport history’, to which I was appointed in 1992. As emeritus from the beginning of 2007, it is reasonable to give a report from what has been, in fact, a fifteen year experiment. The position was included in the Department of History at Stockholm University in the Humanities Faculty with no more resources than the salary. What has happened? Advantages? Disadvantages? The experience may give an idea whether this organizational solution for promoting the academic progress of sport history is a positive one.

It should be added that a senior lecturer position in sports history was established in 1999 at the Gymnastik- och

idrottshögskolan in Stockholm (GIH, a university college originally founded in 1813 as the Royal Central Institute of Gymnastics)), a position from the beginning and still held by Leif Yttergren. This has given good possibilities for fruitful cooperation.

1. A substantial advantage is the close continuous contacts with colleagues concerned with other fields of historical inquiry. The general societal aspects of sport are more likely to be considered in practise, not only as an energetically repeated mantra. In this case, specialities such as urban history, modern political history and gender history are represented at the institution facilitating various combinations.

2. Another positive factor has to do with recruitment for doctoral studies. Many students are willingly choosing sport themes for their undergraduate papers. The most promising of them have a chance to be selected for fully financed four years of doctoral work (dissertation and courses). The tough competition for being accepted guarantees a high standard with general competencies in historical research, not merely an interest in sport.

3. A negative factor is the risk that general history takes the lead over sport history, the prescribed speciality. Unless the holder of the chair concentrates energetically on the area of sport, the focus can be gradually dominated by general history and institutional duties. My own great interest in sport history prevented such a development up to now. There is, however, no guarantee for the future.

4. Another obvious negative factor is the absence of sport research within other fields: sociology, pedagogics, economy, political and the natural sciences. This may be compensated by other means, such as contacts with the GIH. But the everyday cooperation made possible within a broadly covering department or university college specializing in sport cannot be achieved.

Altogether, it is my experience that the advantages are somewhat stronger. When working within a purely sport-orientated organizational framework, it is probably more difficult to have fruitful continuous contacts with the parent discipline, namely history. But what, then, if you regard sport science as the parent discipline and sport history as an integrated part of it? There is a tendency towards such a development in Sweden. It remains to be seen how far it will go.

Activity

A permanent seminar for sport history was established from the very beginning as the backbone of the new area of research. It grew, along with the increase in doctoral students, to some fifteen participants. In addition, four or five postdoc historians also take part. In this forum, drafts and full chapters of dissertations or other monographs are discussed in detail. For many years an average of ten participants attended fifteen to twenty meetings annually, which was an ideal situation.

In addition, the seminar functioned as a national network. Isolated sport historians from other universities presented their ongoing or finished research, thereby using the collective experience of the seminar. Furthermore, doctoral students from other Nordic countries completed their international academic period at the seminar.

It is, however, a problem to keep a doctoral seminar on a continuous basis. The number of participants tends to fluctuate over time. New PhDs are often lost for obvious reasons. When the seminar leader is close to retirement, recruitment of new doctoral students is often reduced or stopped.

An important part of the strategy was to foster contacts with national organizations for sport and sports research. This way we have found extensive opportunities to both present our findings and source income to finance doctoral students. We have written in various yearbooks, other periodicals, jubilee books and anthologies associated with external organizations. All doctoral students have had external grants, almost all of them covering full costs for the four years prescribed. This is a remarkable result compared to the general situation within humanities faculties.

The internal contacts within the university have been weaker, an obvious disappointment. The general impression that such faculties are inclined to neglect the world of sport and physical movement culture holds true. A few exceptions do not change the general picture. This means that the professorship and the seminar in the history department has not contributed to, nor become a center for, sport research in departments of religion, film, art, languages, for example. Barriers between sport on the one side and other disciplines on the other have taught us to rely on ourselves and our contacts outside the humanities. Perhaps, this tendency is well known in other countries as well.

Conclusions

The experience may be summarized as follows:

1. It is possible to establish sport history as a specific and respected field of research within a history department. The undisputed intention within institution and faculty to continue is a convincing proof of this statement.

2. Students are interested in sport studies – a fundamental factor. A smaller problem is that their interest is mostly limited to a small sector in accordance with the one-sided mass media conception of sport. Who really wants to study Ling gymnastics if they know nothing of it beforehand?

3. The Stockholm group of sport historians has produced some twenty monographs during the period in question. This includes nine completed doctoral dissertations and four soon to be ready. I am not sure this should be considered good enough but no doubt it gives ground for further research. To give some hints about the directions of research work up to now, a list of the monographs, not anthologies, jubilee-books etc., are enclosed.

4. Below the doctoral level sport history has established itself as one of the leading sectors for shorter papers, a fact that is appreciated by the department.

5. Support and interest from other institutions at the faculty have failed to materialize. This underlines the fact that sport still is somewhat regarded as foreign in the alleged fine saloons of the humanities. Changing this attitude remains a difficult task as long as the democratic preferences of taxpayers and other citizens are not sufficiently considered by the humanities.

List of monographs

Bolling, Hans, Sin egen hälsas smed. Idéer, initiativ och organisationer inom svensk motionsidrott 1945-1981. /The Maker of His Own Health: Ideas, Initiatives and Organizations within Swedish Sports for All between 1945 and 1981/. Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis 81, 2005, 342 pp. (doct.diss.).

Haslum, Rolf, Idrott, borgerlig folkfostran och frihet. Torsten Tegnér som opinionsbildare 1930-1960. /Sport, Middle Class Education and Freedom. Torsten Tegnér as a Public Opinion Creator/. Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis 84, 2006, 414 pp. (doct.diss.).

Lindroth, Jan, Gymnastik med lek och idrott. För och mot fria kroppsövningar i det svenska läroverket 1878-1928 /Gymnastics with Play och Sports. For and Against Free Physical Exercises in the Swedish Secondary Education 1878-1928/. HLS Förlag, 1993, 350 pp.

Lindroth, Jan, Ling – Från storhet till upplösning. Studier i svensk gymnastikhistoria 1800-1950 /Ling – From Greatness to Dissolution. Studies in the History of Gymnastics in Sweden 1800-1950/. Brutus Östlings bokförlag Symposium, 2004, 335 pp.

Lindroth, Jan, Idrott för kung och fosterland. Viktor Balck. Den svenska idrottens fader /Sports for King and Country. Viktor Balck. The Father of Swedish Sport/. SISU idrottsböcker, 2007, 208 pp.

Ljunggren, Jens, Kroppens bildning. Linggymnastikens manlighetsprojekt 1790-1914 /Fostering of the Human Body. The Manliness-project of Ling-gymnastics 1790-1914/. Brutus Östlings bokförlag Symposium, 1999, 317 pp. (doct.diss.).

Lundquist Wanneberg, Pia, Kroppens medborgarfostran. Kropp, klass och genus i skolans fysiska fostran 1919-1962 /Physical Civic Education. Body, Class and Gender in School Physical Education 1919-1962/.

- Published by the author, 2004, 244 pp. (doct. diss.).
- Norberg, Johan R., Idrottens väg till folkhemmet. Studier i statlig idrottspolitik 1913_1970 /Sport's Road to the Welfare State. Studies in Swedish Government Policy towards Sport, 1913_1970/. SISU Idrottsböcker. Malmö Studies in Sport Sciences 1, 2004, 491 pp. (doct. diss.).
- Sandahl, Björn, Ett ämne för alla? Normer och praktik i grundskolans idrottsundervisning 1962_2002 /A Subject for Everyone? Norms and Practice in the Compulsory School's Physical Education 1962_2002/. Carlsson Bokförlag, 2005, 337 pp. (doct. diss.).
- Sjöblom, Paul, Den institutionaliserade tävlingsidrotten. Kommuner, idrott och politik i Sverige under 1900-talet /Institutionalized Competitive Sport. Municipalities, Sport and Politics in Sweden during the Twentieth Century/. Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis. Stockholm Studies in History 83, 2006, 551 pp. (doct. diss.).
- Sund, Bill, Fotbollens maktfält. Svensk fotbollshistoria i ett internationellt perspektiv /The Power Field of Football. Swedish Football History in an International Perspective/. Svenska fotbollsförlaget AB, 1977, 280 pp.
- Wijk, Johnny, Idrott, krig och nationell gemenskap. Om riksmarscher, fältsport och Gunder Hägg-feber /Sport, War and National Unity. National Marches, Field Sports and Gunder Hägg Fever/. Brutus Östlings bokförlag Symposion, 2005, 359 pp.
- Wikberg, Karin, Amatör eller professionist? Studier rörande amatörfrågan i svensk tävlingsidrott 1903_1967 /Amateur or Professional? Studies Concerning the Amateur Question in Swedish Competitive Sport 1903_1967/. SISU Idrottsböcker, 2005, 359 pp. (doct. diss.).
- Yttergren, Leif, Täflan är lifvet. Idrottens organisering och sportifiering i Stockholm 1860_1898 /Competition is Life. The Organization and Sportification of Sport in Stockholm 1860_1898/. Monografier utgivna av Stockholms stad 125, 1996, 249 pp. (doct. diss.).
- Yttergren, Leif, Ti kast´ varpe. Varpan, fastlandet och den gotländska identiteten under 1900-talet /To Throw the "Varpa". The "Varpa", the Mainland and the Identity of Gotland/. HLS Förlag, 2002, 192 pp.
- Yttergren, Leif, I och ur spår! En studie om konflikt och hjältar i svensk skidsport under 1900-talet /In and out of the Track! A Study on Conflicts and Heroes in Swedish Ski Sport during the 20th Century/. Malmö Studies in Sport Sciences 3, 2006, 139 pp.

Ongoing doctoral works:

- Fredriksson, Eva: International status and diffusion pattern of Ling gymnastics.
- Hellström, John, The construction of sport heroes.
- Laine, Leena (recently transferred to the University of Jyväskylä), The development of female sports in a comparative nordic perspective.
- Zethrin, Nils-Olof, Sub-cultural tendencies within Swedish sports during the interwar period.

Jan Lindroth

5. Título del Trabajo: Consideraciones generales sobre el desarrollo de la Historia del Deporte en la Universidad de Cienfuegos (Universidad Carlos Rafael Rodríguez), Cuba.

Para dar inicio a las siguientes consideraciones, realmente se tiene que tener en cuenta que los estudios de historia del deporte en Cuba toman auge a partir del triunfo de nuestra Revolución el 1 de enero de 1959, la creación del INDER (Instituto Nacional de Deporte Educación Física y Recreación) con toda su red en la cual se integran las EIDE (Escuelas de Iniciación Deportiva Escolar), las ESPA (Escuelas de Perfeccionamiento Atlético Escolar), los ISCF (Institutos Superior de Cultura Física) y las Facultades de Cultura Física del país, entre otras instituciones, han sido centros dentro de los cuales se ha desarrollado e investigado el deporte y su historia como sustento fundamental.

Cienfuegos es una ciudad pequeña, situada en el centro sur de nuestro archipiélago, con una gran influencia europea desde su fundación, sobre todo francesa, hoy en día cuenta con la infraestructura que especificábamos con anterioridad, sumándole a esta el Museo del INDER y un grupo de historiadores pertenecientes al área de Atletas Retirados y Glorias Deportivas, que atiende el INDER como parte interna de su propia estructura, todo esto en su conjunto, unido a la Facultad de Cultura Física de nuestra provincia es un todo que resume dentro de sí un cúmulo de informaciones a lo que a historia del deporte se refiere.

Las investigaciones realizadas al respecto, van desde el propio surgimiento de los deportes en la región, sus principales figuras, resultados obtenidos, entre otros, sobre todo de los eventos internacionales fundamentales en los cuales participan Cuba y atletas de patio, como son Olimpiadas, Mundiales, Centroamericanos y del Caribe, Panamericanos, entre otros.

En nuestra facultad, centro docente y científico a la vez como toda universidad, los estudios de historia del deporte ocupan líneas y temas de investigación a desarrollar, nuestros egresados defienden

en el transcurso de sus estudios de pre-grado investigaciones sobre temas, que de diversas maneras implican dentro de sí, los estudios de historia del deporte, de la misma forma constituyen estos temas históricos referencias para culminar estudios de pre-grado y postgrado académico (maestría y doctorado), por lo que los trabajos de diploma o de terminación de estudios de nuestros estudiantes en algunos casos constituyen puramente investigaciones históricas en el área del deporte específicamente.

La historia del deporte en Cuba va, a nuestro juicio, fuertemente imbricada a nuestras más profundas raíces de nacionalidad e identidad de lo cubano, de lo autóctono, en él se resume una realidad que ha llevado nuestro pueblo desde sus orígenes, y es que somos un pueblo de deportistas, de cultura deportiva, donde el deporte, como fenómeno social movilizador de multitudes, adquiere un matiz de sentimiento nacional. Esto que hemos explicado favorece y constituye un marco histórico apropiado para la historia en sí y para la historia del deporte propiamente dicha, como caudal de conocimiento, como campo de investigación, que permite descubrir aún más ese yo nuestro de ser cubano, donde la historia del deporte es un complemento esencial y de gran valía para comprender este fenómeno desde el punto de vista histórico y social.

Aunque estos estudios históricos han tomado auge en el país, se debe decir que aún dentro del campo investigativo e histórico nos falta mucho por hacer, la historia del deporte se ha circunscrito a la infraestructura del INDER, explicada en la parte inicial de este trabajo, no se puede hablar propiamente de un historiador del deporte como tal, formado en el campo de la historia; además, los historiadores en Cuba no han labrado lo suficiente en este

terreno, que sigue siendo fértil pese a lo investigado. En ocasiones, aún es subestimada, poco enriquecida y explotada históricamente en nuestros centros de estudios.

Sin embargo, la historia del deporte es imposible separarla de los grandes acontecimientos históricos del país, de ahí que se asuma la posición de complemento indisoluble a la Historia de Cuba propiamente dicha, capaz de enriquecerla como ninguna otra, sin menospreciar la historia de la medicina por ejemplo o de las ciencias o de la ingeniería entre otras.

Hoy día constituye la historia del deporte una asignatura de 64 horas clase del Plan "D" en los estudios de pre-grado para optar por el diploma de Licenciado en Cultura Física, perteneciente a la disciplina de Dirección de la Cultura Física y dentro de la Facultad, a donde pertenece el Departamento de Ciencias Básicas que asume su impartición.

Se hace mucho por la historia del deporte, pero se pudiera hacer más, si se pensara en ella como disciplina académica, al menos para nuestros futuros profesionales de la Cultura Física, eso si no se pensara en grande, porque perfectamente se pudiera insertar en diferentes planes de estudios en los cuales por supuesto tuviese razón de ser, por ejemplo en los estudios de corte históricos, sociales, socioculturales entre otros, a los cuales sería de gran utilidad para su futuro desarrollo y alcanzara la dimensión real y objetiva que merece, son cosas de las cuales aún carecemos, pero sin lugar a dudas y con espíritu optimista aseguro que más temprano que tarde este panorama cambiará y lo hará en dependencia a los que hoy la cultivan como fuente de información inigualable, como campo de investigación, como terreno de las ciencias.

En este inmenso esfuerzo por desarrollar y divulgar la historia del deporte en el país, el ISCF ha realizado a raíz del proceso de universalización de la enseñanza, que no es más que llevar la universidad a cada región del país, por

muy apartada que esté, un grupo de publicaciones sobre estos temas históricos, en nuestra propia ciudad una docente de este centro realizó un libro de historia del deporte en nuestra localidad que aún no ha visto su publicación. A pesar de este esfuerzo, aún no es suficiente, los textos se quedan en la narración histórica de la evolución y desarrollo del deporte como tal, del evento deportivo, de los resultados obtenidos, de las principales figuras entre otros, hoy a mi juicio se debe narrar la historia con análisis incluidos, con reflexiones que enriquezcan el hecho, con valoraciones que aporten puntos de vista de lo que históricamente se está planteando. El inicio de todo esto es que hoy están haciendo historia del deporte e investigan historia del deporte el personal deportivo, tanto nuestros estudiantes como nuestros académicos del campo propiamente dicho, se les agradece, pero no tienen formación histórica, por lo que se adolece en estos textos y trabajos lo que anteriormente se refiere y asume que es importante.

Nada es perfecto, pero estas cuestiones no amilanan las ganas de seguir adelante para que se desarrolle lo más humanamente posible la historia del deporte en el centro, localidad y en todo el país: se es del criterio incluso que estos estudios históricos son fuertes localmente por las referencias obtenidas, e investigaciones se tienen para mostrar en Cienfuegos. Donde no prima la individualidad del centro que hace ciencia como tal, sino que agrupa en su entorno a los especialistas de historia del deporte del museo provincial del INDER, al igual que a estas figuras que se llaman historiadores por el cúmulo de información histórica que referente al deporte poseen, muchos de ellos ya atletas retirados que tienen en su haber, su participación en disímiles eventos o son pioneros en la localidad en la práctica de diversas disciplinas deportivas.

Si hoy son los Licenciados, Master o Doctores en Ciencias de la Cultura Física

del país, los que se han dedicado a entrar y aportar en el campo de la historia del deporte bienvenidos sean, pero se necesita complementar con los historiadores, filósofos y sociólogos entre otros.

Sin paternalismos ni autosuficiencias se lleva esta realidad al resto del mundo, en lo que al desarrollo de la historia del deporte se refiere, dentro de la cual se ha avanzado pero no se debe detener la marcha en pos del aumento de la capacidad científica e investigativa en este campo, que hoy se necesita se diversifique, que se conozca y que rebase ese plano de asignatura sólo para los estudios de Cultura Física o Escuelas Deportivas, que rebase ese plano de poca explotación por los académicos de la Ciencias Sociales y que se llegue al binomio tan necesario para su desarrollo en el plano científico, donde interactúen los académicos de la Cultura Física en compenetración directa e indisoluble con los académicos de las Ciencias Sociales.

Se aspira a un nuevo modo de decir la historia y separar a la historia del deporte de esta nueva aspiración sería un riesgo, más que un riesgo un error, trabajar en ello es lo que motiva a escribir este trabajo, ganar en experiencias y conocimientos de cómo se lleva a cabo en otras partes del mundo ayudaría a avanzar mucho más, no

para copiar modelos, sino para saber, para estar actualizado, para intercambiar información y conocimientos con colegas del resto del mundo que tienen experiencias en estos estudios históricos y entonces nutrir recíprocamente la manera de hacer ciencia en este campo.

En Cuba se hace historia del deporte con carácter científico e investigativo, que aun se necesita perfeccionar el trabajo es cierto, que faltan cosas por hacer, también es cierto, la Facultad de Cultura Física de Cienfuegos, tiene tradición en cuanto a la investigación de dicho campo se refiere, son disímiles los temas y las líneas de investigación con un enfoque histórico, deportivo y formador de valores, hoy se cuenta con un cúmulo de profesionales realmente preparados, para que estos estudios adquieran un matiz superior en el plano histórico que merecen a nivel nacional y en plano deportivo al cual pertenecen.

La máxima dirección del país le presta a la historia y al deporte la atención que requieren, existen ejemplos y resultados, la responsabilidad es llegar a un plano superior, en resumen de llevar a los estudios históricos deportivos tanto nacionales como internacionales al lugar que merecen.

Profesor: Lic. Lesby José Domínguez Fonseca.

Responsables de la publication :

Annette Hofmann : nettehof@uni-muenster.de

Tara Magdalinski : Magdalinski@usc.edu.au

Maureen Smith : smithmm@csus.edu

Mise en page et fabrication :

Jean Saint-Martin : Jean.Saint-Martin@univ-lyon1.fr