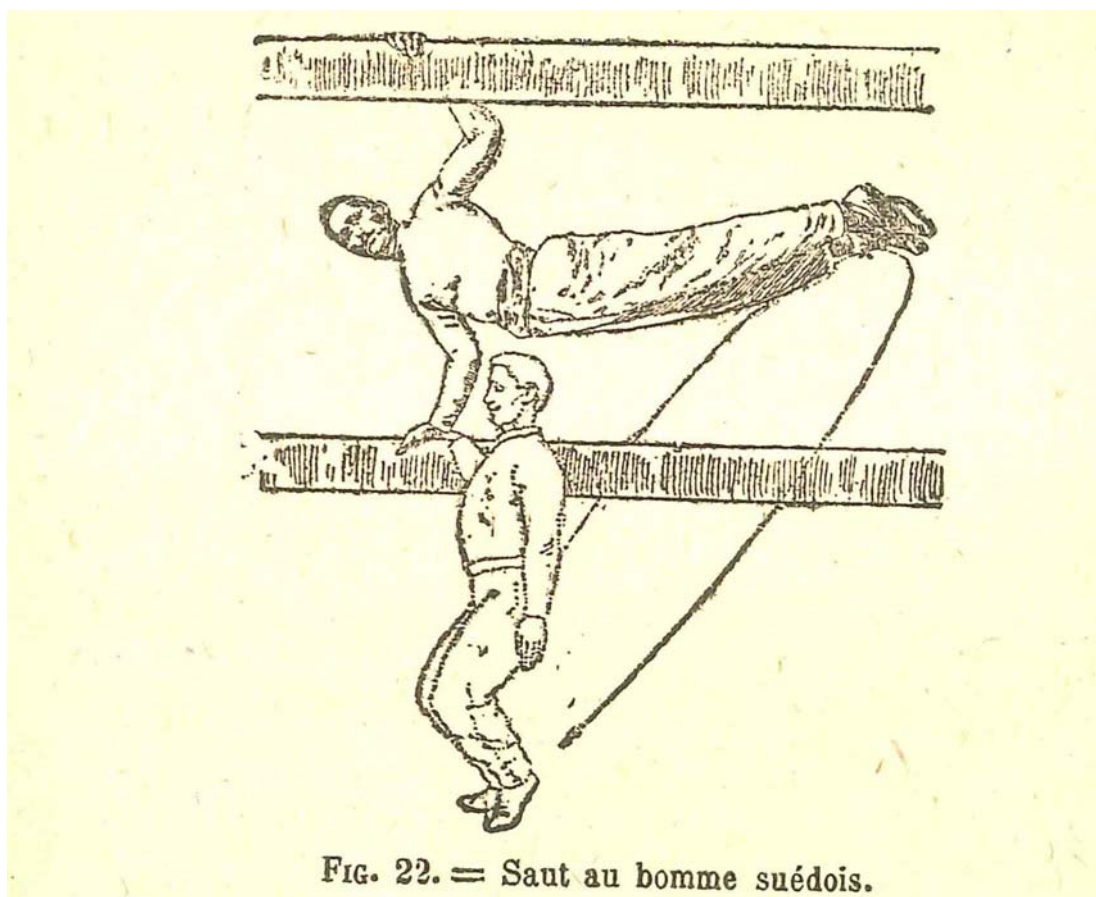

ISHPES - Bulletin 35

September 2008



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



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ISHPES news

1. President's news

Dear ISHPES members,

The seminar organised in Tartu recently (July 2-6, 2008) was extremely successful, thanks to the efficient organisation of Kalle Voolaid and his team. As I emphasized it during my introductory speech, we are living in a context of celebration which obliges us to imagine new ways of disseminating sport history to various audiences. The seminar brought some answers and many participants went back home with new ideas on "People in Sport history: Sport history for the People". During the seminar, the ISHPES Award 2008 was given to our excellent colleague Heribert Aigner, whose talk was unanimously appreciated by the audience. The Junior Award was not given this year. A Council meeting was held in Tartu, during which the location for the seminar 2010 was not be selected. However, new proposals were submitted soon after and a decision will hopefully be made within the next months. Richard Cox presented the new ISHPES web site. Among various possibilities, it gives us the opportunity to pay directly our membership fee by credit card. We can expect from these new procedures an significant decrease of the amount of the bank fees. Please visit the new website, check your personal profile and enjoy the new possibilities on <http://www.ishpes.org/>

In a couple of weeks, I will participate in the International Convention for Sciences, Education and Medicine in Sport (ICSEMIS), in Guangzhou, China, where ISHPES has been charged in organising a session on the history of the Olympic committees. Wray Vamplew has reported the ongoing preparation of the ISHPES congress 2009 in Stirling (see the flyer "Sport in History: Promises and Problems") and will try to reduce the fee,

possibly proposing two categories of countries. The International Committee for Historical Sciences will organise the world congress of history during the summer 2010 (August 22-28). I have been asked to co-organise there the session on "*International Relations in Sport: Historiographical Trends and New Challenges*", together with Robert Franck, the president of the International Committee for the History of International Relations. More information on this issue will be available in September.

Finally, I have to confess that the proposal to publish in the journal *Stadion* the best papers given in Copenhagen last year was not a success. The number of papers sent in time was relatively low, and the review process ended with a very small set of selected papers, which will be published in one of the next two issues of the journal. Alternatives will be found to publish the proceedings of Tartu.

Thierry Terret
President of ISHPES

Chers membres de l'ISHPES,

Le séminaire organisé à Tartu récemment (2-6 juillet 2008) a rencontré un large succès, appuyé par l'excellente organisation de Kalle Voolaid et de son équipe. Comme je l'ai indiqué dans mes propos introductifs, nous vivons dans un contexte de célébration qui nous amène à imaginer de nouvelles formes de diffusion de l'histoire du sport en direction de publics diversifiés: le séminaire a apporté quelques réponses et de nombreux participants sont retournés chez eux avec de nouvelles idées sur « les gens dans l'histoire du sport, l'histoire du sport pour les gens ». Pendant le séminaire, le Prix

2008 de l'ISHPES a été remis à notre excellent collègue Heribert Aigner dont la présentation a été unanimement appréciée par le public. Le prix Junior n'a pas été remis cette année. Une réunion du Conseil s'est tenue à Tartu, pendant laquelle le lieu du séminaire pour 2010 n'a pas été sélectionné. Toutefois, plusieurs propositions sont arrivées par la suite et une décision sera prise dans les prochains mois. Richard Cox a présenté le nouveau site Internet de l'ISHPES. Parmi ses nombreuses possibilités, le site offre l'opportunité de payer directement sa cotisation par carte de crédit. Nous pouvons attendre de ces nouvelles procédures une baisse importante des frais bancaires. N'hésitez pas à visiter ce nouveau site, à vérifier votre profil personnel et à apprécier ses nouvelles possibilités sur <http://www.ishpes.org/>

Dans quelques semaines, je participerai à la convention internationale pour les sciences, l'éducation et la médecine du sport (ICSEMIS), à Guangzhou, en Chine, où l'ISHPES a été chargée de l'organisation d'une session sur l'histoire des comités nationaux olympiques. Wray Vamplew a présenté un rapport sur la préparation en cours du congrès de l'ISHPES de 2009 (voir la brochure "Sport in History: Promises and Problems") et il va essayer de réduire les tarifs en proposant éventuellement deux catégories de pays. Le Comité International des Sciences Historiques organisera le Congrès mondial d'histoire pendant l'été 2010, du 22 au 28 août. A cette occasion, il m'a été demandé de co-organiser la session sur «les relations internationales dans le sport: tendances de l'historiographie et nouveaux challenges», avec Robert Franck, le président du Comité International pour l'Histoire des Relations Internationales. Davantage d'informations seront disponibles en septembre.

Enfin, je dois avouer que la proposition de publier dans la revue *Stadion* les

meilleures communications présentées à Copenhague l'an dernier n'a pas été couronnée de succès. Non seulement le nombre de textes envoyés dans les délais a été relativement bas, mais encore le processus d'expertise s'est conclu par un tout petit nombre de propositions retenues, qui seront publiées dans l'un des deux prochains numéros de la revue. D'autres solutions seront trouvées pour la publication des actes de Tartu.

Thierry Terret
Président de l'ISHPES

Sehr geehrte ISHPES Mitglieder,

Das ISHPES Seminar, das vor kurzem (2.-6. Juli 2008) in Tartu statt fand, war sehr erfolgreich. Dies ist vor allem der hervorragenden Organisation von Kalle Voolaid und seinem Team zu verdanken. Wie ich in meiner einleitenden Rede betont habe, leben wir in einer Zeit, in der wir ständig neue Wege finden müssen Sportgeschichte an verschiedenes Publikum zu heranzutragen. Das Seminar brachte einige Antworten und viele Teilnehmer und Teilnehmerinnen reisten mit neuen Ideen heim zum Thema „Menschen in der Sportgeschichte: Sportgeschichte für Menschen“. Während des Seminars wurden der ISHPES Award 2008 an unseren geschätzten Kollegen Heribert Aigner vergeben, dessen Vortrag bei den Zuhörenden sehr gut ankam. Einen Nachwuchspreis gab es in diesem Jahr nicht.

Ein Treffen des ISHPES Vorstands wurde in Tartu abgehalten. Es konnte leider noch kein Ort für 2010 gefunden werden. Allerdings wurden kurz darauf neue Vorschläge eingereicht und hoffentlich wird eine Entscheidung innerhalb der nächsten Monate getroffen. Richard Cox zeigte die neue ISHPES website. U.a. hat man nun die Möglichkeit den Mitgliedsbeitrag direkt mit Kreditkarte zu zahlen. Wir hoffen durch diese neuen

Möglichkeiten die Bankgebühren zu senken. Bitte besuchen Sie unsere neue website, überprüfen Sie Ihr persönliches Profil und freuen Sie sich über die neuen Möglichkeiten unter:

<http://www.ishpes.org/>

In ein paar Wochen werde ich an einem Kongress International Convention for Sciences, Education and Medicine in Sport (ICSEMIS), in Guangzhou, China teilnehmen. Hier hat IHPES die Aufgabe eine Session über die Geschichte der Olympischen Komitees zu organisieren. Wray Vamplew hat über die Vorbereitungen zu dem IHPES Kongress 2009 in Sterling berichtet (sehen Sie dazu den Flyer „Sport in History: Promises and Problems“. Er wird versuchen die Gebühren zu verringern und nach Möglichkeit Preise für zwei Kategorien von Ländern anbieten. Das International Committee for Historical Sciences wird seinen Weltkongress im Sommer vom August 22-28, 2010 organisieren. Ich wurde gefragt, dort eine Session zu on

“*International Relations in Sport: Historiographical Trends and New Challenges*” zusammen mit Robert Franck, dem Präsidenten des International Committee for the History of International Relations zu organisieren. Mehr Informationen hierzu wird es im September geben.

Letztlich muss ich noch zugeben, dass das Angebot, die besten Vorträge vom IHPES Kongress 2007 in Kopenhagen in *Stadion* zu veröffentlichen, nicht erfolgreich war. Es wurde nur eine Anzahl geringe Anzahl von Manuskripten eingereicht, die in den beiden nächsten Ausgaben der Zeitschrift veröffentlicht werden. Es wird nach einer Alternative für die Publikation der Proceedings von Tartu geschaut.

Thierry Terret
ISHPES President

2. Minutes of the IHPES Council Meeting, July 3, 2008, Tartu

Present: H. Aigner, R. Cox, G. Gori, G. Gems, M. Lammer, L. Laine, G. Pfister, M. Smith, T. Terret, P. Vertinsky, D. Yuan.

Invited: K. Ikeda, K. Voolaid, Halvor Kleppen

1. Kalle Voolaid commented on the arrangements for the ongoing **seminar in Tartu**.
2. Thierry Terret presented a copy of the 2006 **Proceedings in Ljubljana**. Several Council members mentioned they had not received their copy. Thierry Terret said he would inform Ales Kranjc Kuslan and ask him to despatch the outstanding copies. Richard Cox presented the first 6 issues of the *International Bibliography of Publications on the*

History of Sport published under the auspices of IHPES and covering the years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006.

3. **Stirling 2009:** A written report had been received from local organiser Wray Vamplew. The Council approved the programme which included several social events but concerns were expressed about the high fees. Thierry Terret agreed to relay these concerns back to Wray Vamplew and seek possible solutions so that fewer potential delegates would be prevented attending because of cost. Patricia Vertinsky proposed to organise sessions where papers could be constructively discussed by a panel so as to help

- develop the scholar's work. Richard Cox stressed the need to support junior scholars if their work was to come up to the necessary standard that would win respect from colleagues in other fields of historical research. Gerry Gems proposed having the papers sent in advance of the congress/seminar, to enable comments to be prepared in a specific session. Gertrud Pfister suggested asking young and inexperienced scholars, if they wish to receive specific feed-back on their paper.
4. Participation in **ICSEMIS**, Guangzhou 2008. Thierry Terret will attend and organise a session on the history of the National Olympic Committees on behalf of ISHPES.
 5. **Application for 2010:** No formal proposal received yet, but interest showed by colleagues from Taiwan, Brazil and Israel. Contacts will be taken by Thierry Terret to encourage applications to be presented in 2009 for 2010. Applications for 2011: the representative of Telemark University presented a proposal from his university to host the Congress to coincide with the World Skiing Championships in February, 2010 with a theme based on the history of the Winter Sports. Due to the restriction of having to host this Congress in February, at a time when most members would not be in a position to attend, the Council declined the offer.
 6. Participation in **ICHS World Congress**, Amsterdam 2010. Thierry Terret recalls his report after the meeting in Beijing where ISHPES was given the task to organise a session on Sport and international relationships during the next world congress of history.
 7. **Award committee:** Patricia Vertinsky presents the result of the work of the Award committee and congratulated the 2008 winner Heribert Aigner. No nominations had been received for the Junior award. It was suggested that several awards be made in the future. A working group was appointed to consider this matter and make proposals for the future: This group comprised Patricia Vertinsky, Gertrud Pfister, Gigliola Gori and Thierry Terret.
 8. **Bulletin:** The editors expressed concerns that they had not received any submissions for inclusion. Members were encouraged to submit material that might be of interest to members.
 9. **ISHPES Website:** Richard Cox outlined the structure of the new ISHPES Website (<http://ishpes.org>) and the numerous possibilities this offered future services and activities of the Society.

Lyon, August 17, 2008 (from the notes taken by Thierry Terret)

3. Copenhagen Summer School 2008: "Body cultures and health discourses: Historical, sociological, psychological and pedagogical approaches".

The Institute of Sport and Exercise Science at the University of Copenhagen held their annual summer school between 12 – 18 August, 2008. Organised by Prof.

Dr. Gertrud Pfister and her international colleagues, the theme was "Body cultures and health discourses: Historical, sociological, psychological and

pedagogical approaches". 25 (mainly) post-graduate students from around the world attended the school to listen to a number of experienced academics speak about their research and engage in discussions.

Laila Ottesen (Copenhagen University) opened the conference with a presentation on how the issues of health and physical activity are dealt with at a local and national governmental level. She used the Danish system as an example. She was followed by Henning Eichberg (University of Odense) who problematised the notion of "body culture" and examined how the concept has changed over time and has different meanings in different cultures.

Hans Bonde (University of Copenhagen) and Annelies Knoppers (University of Utrich) spoke on the second day. Bonde discussed his research on Niels Bukh, an influential gymnastics advocate in the twentieth century that had close connections with the Nazis. Knoppers spoke about gender, disability and sexuality and how these are related to the meanings that become attached to bodies, and in particular, healthy bodies.

On the third day, the sport psychologist Reinhard Stelter (University of Copenhagen) offered insight into a non-traditional approach to sport psychology. He discussed qualitative and narrative methods and how these can be used to investigate the body, sport and exercise. Gerald Gems (North Central College, Chicago) followed Stelter, discussing in his paper "Sport and Racialization of the Body" what it has meant to be "white" in the United States over the last two centuries.

Edgar Beckers (University of Bochum) and Annette Hofmann (Pädagogische Hochschule Ludwigsburg) further unsettled the ideas of "the body" and "health". Becker introduced several models that have been used to define health and discussed their potential shortcomings. Hofmann spoke specifically

about the female body and how current discourses continue to construct it as diseased. As an example she used breast cancer.

Elizabeth Pike (Chichister University) presented some of her work on body cultures and health discourses in ageing populations. She suggested that the changing demographic is a complex issue, it is becoming increasingly important and we do not know what consequences it will have. For these reasons, it is an area that we might attempt to understand more wholly.

On the final day, the well-known sociologist Raewyn Connell (University of Sydney) who is known for her work on masculinity presented on gendered embodiment in an open lecture. Here she also introduced aspects of her new book "Southern Theory" (2007) in which the mainstream social theories of the northern hemisphere is challenged.

Each lecture was interesting in a number of respects. Common to each of them though was the combination of a personal perspective with the research content and each presenter conveyed their strong personal engagement with their research.

Between presentations, workshops and panel discussions were held. Themes for the workshops included qualitative research methods and the social construction of gender (given by Reinhard Stelter and Gertrude Pfister respectively). The topics for the panel discussions were "Healthism" and the more practically-oriented, "Networks and scientific communities".

Finally, as well as lectures, workshops and panel discussions, the students were able to present their own work. Because the students were at varying stages of their research, the presentations varied widely from brainstorming sessions to discussions on the potential use of methods or theoretical frameworks to the presentation of findings. There was also a variety of topics. Li-Ke Rick Chang from

Taiwan talked about dragon boating and how the boat races fit within a post-colonial concept of sport. Ilknur Hacisoftaoglu from Turkey is embarking on an investigation into wrestling, boxing and weightlifting to see how hegemonic masculinity becomes embodied. Jesper Thiborg from Sweden is considering the implications of legislating electronic gaming as sport. Line Bjorelund from Norway is investigating the factors influencing people's choices in transport as they travel to school and work.

Judging from the comments of all those involved, the summer school was very successful. Regardless of experience or discipline, it stimulated interest and motivated participants to question themselves, their environments and their research approaches. The summer school will almost certainly be held in 2009 and I hope that post-graduate students coming from different backgrounds in sport science take the opportunity to participate.

Dean Barker, University of Basel

4. ISHPES Congress, "Sport in History: Promises and Problems", Stirling 14-18 July 2009.

Concurrent Conference

The Congress will incorporate the annual conference of the British Society of Sport History which will run from the afternoon of Friday 17 July to noon on Sunday 19 July. ISHPES delegates are welcome to attend BSSH sessions on all days at no extra cost. No information on the BSSH Congress will be made public until after the BSSH Eastbourne Conference in September.

The general claim presented by politicians, national sports organisations and individual sports bodies across the globe has been that sport has been a positive force in society, contributing to excitement, comradeship and good health as well as to other intrinsic and extrinsic gains. On occasions sport has even been perceived as a solution to, or a distraction from, society's social and economic ills, and much effort has been put into increasing participation.

The 11th ISHPES Conference at Stirling, Scotland will therefore

- focus on the ways in which sport has tried to deliver on such promises, and their unintended

consequences, both beneficial and harmful.

- The Scientific Committee invites contributions (presentations or posters) that will explore the interactions between sport, its legitimating ideologies and culture, politics and society.
- Presenters are invited to analyse the political and ideological background to the promises and the consequences of the actions that have been taken, including such matters as gender and racial discrimination.
- By examining the past, sports historians can help analyse claims that sport can be a form of humanitarian aid, that it can assist economic development, and that it can produce social change.

Scientific Programme

The Scientific Committee headed has been appointed and will determine the scientific programme. Abstracts are to be invited with a deadline of 6 March for submission. The official language for the Congress is English and all abstracts must be in English. Presentations in French or German are permitted but this must be stated when the abstract is submitted.

There will also be a poster session which may appeal to postgraduates or those with a lesser command of English.

Professor Fred Coalter of Stirling University, an expert in the field of sport-in-development has been invited to give the opening keynote which will look at contemporary 'promises and problems' and help set the discussion agenda for the Congress. BSSH will be responsible for hosting the Birley keynote lecture on Saturday morning. There will also be an keynote delivered by the ISHPES award winner. The choices for these have not yet been made.

The publication of proceedings would only be possible if substantial additional sponsorship can be obtained which is unlikely. The one chance is an application to the British academy but this cannot be made until the names of the keynote speakers are known. A more likely scenario is to ask the editors of sport history journals to take a selection of the papers or, if an editor or editors can be found, to publish the papers online.

Abstract Submission Guidelines

Word limit – 250

The official language of this conference is English.

All abstracts and posters must be in English but oral presentations can be made in English, French or German. Closing date for abstracts (after which no changes can be made) is **Friday 6 March 2009**.

All powerpoint presentations must be emailed to contact@ishpes.info two weeks in advance of the Congress.

You can find an abstract submission form and a contact form on the homepage www.ishpes.info.

Social Programme

There will be an welcome reception hosted by the University of Stirling and a second reception hosted by the city council later in the week. On Friday afternoon there will be organised trips to a choice of

Stirling Castle, the Scottish Football Museum at Hampden Park, Glasgow or the British Golf Museum at St Andrews. The Congress dinner will be on Saturday evening followed by a ceilidh band and dancing. It is also hoped to arrange a demonstration of Highland Games and a short bagpipe recital. All these will be included in the conference fee.

The University has extensive sports facilities and arrangements are in hand to allow delegates use of these.

Additional social activities planned which will require additional payment from delegates include visits to a distillery, the Falkirk Wheel (a marvel of modern canal engineering), and a hill walk. There is also a cinema and theatre on campus.

Apart from Saturday, no evening meal will be provided but delegates will be supplied with lists of local restaurants and pubs who will be forewarned that the conference is on.

Advertising and Marketing

A Congress website [www.ishpes.info] should have gone live by the time of the Tartu meeting. All sport history societies will be asked to publicise this. Flyers have been distributed to delegates at the NASSH Conference and sent for distribution in Australia.

Costs

The fee for the Congress will be set at £300 for ISHPES members but with a reduction to £250 for early registration (before end March) [practically all registrations were early ones for the Copenhagen Congress]. For non-members the fees will be £350 reduced to £300 for early registration. For full-time students (verification required) the respective fees will be £200 and £160. Hopefully the pound will remain weak against the euro. Essentially the variable costs of the Congress amount to £160 which we expect all delegates to meet. The surplus over this is to meet the fixed costs of facilities, keynotes, administration, social

programme etc. Any further sponsorship gained before the fees are published will go towards reducing the student fee; otherwise it will be used to improve the social programme offered.

Travel

At this stage it looks unlikely that delegates can be met at the airport but travel arrangements to Stirling from Glasgow or Edinburgh airports will be put on the web. There is a possibility of a shuttle service for delegates from Bridge of Allen railway station to which trains run from both Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Accommodation

Accommodation is not covered in the Congress fee. However the Congress organisers will arrange bed and breakfast accommodation on the University campus [approximate cost £34 in student halls; £70 University hotel]. For those who wish to arrange their own accommodation a list of hotels etc. will appear on the Congress website.

Wray Vamplew

Organizations and announcements

1. 36th Annual Convention of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH). May 23-27, 2008 in Lake Placid, New York.

The 36th Annual Conference of the North American Society for Sports History took place from 23 to 26 May 2008 in Lake Placid, the home of the 1932 and 1980 Winter Olympics, and was expertly hosted by Robert K. Barney. Like most years, the majority of participants were from North America, though the conference did attract a significant number of delegates from Australia, Asia and, in particular, Europe. Despite the packed academic program, the organisers were able to build in sufficient time for delegates to enjoy Lake Placid and its surrounds in the beautiful Adirondacks. In addition to organising a boat trip (the only way for the public to actually see Lake Placid, as it is completely enclosed by private properties) and the opportunity to visit various Olympic facilities, the conference also arranged for a function at the Lake Placid Winter Olympic Games Museum, which displays memorabilia from Winter Games.

The program contained 39 sessions, most of which had four papers, spread across three mornings and two afternoons, which

meant that there were as many as four parallel sessions at a time. This, of course, made it impossible to see all presentations, however, this report focuses on several well conceived sessions and thematic areas.

Worthy of first mention were the two high-quality keynote presentations by Jan Todd (University of Texas at Austin), who presented an outstanding paper entitled „Size Matters: Reflections on Training, Ergogenic Drugs, and Sports“. This presentation examined the increasing reliance on so-called „objective“ measures based on body fat to determine whether or not athletes engage in illicit steroid abuse. Todd expertly deconstructed these approaches and presented a tightly argued and visually engaging paper that traced the development of the ideal masculine body as depicted through physique athletes and superheroes.

Sam Regalado (California State University, Stanislaus) reflected in his keynote address on issues of „Sport and Social Justice“. Here he mainly focused on sport and ethnic groups.

The sessions themselves were an exciting mix of topics and approaches, as NASSH does not have a tradition of establishing an overall conference theme. There were particular sessions dedicated to the Olympic movement, various individual sports (including the ubiquitous baseball session!), and sport across the lifespan. Given the location of the conference, it was not surprising that several sessions were dedicated to winter sports within the Olympics movement, while sessions that focussed on gender included emphases on women's sport as well as on masculinity.

A wide range of presentations focussed on a variety of historical context and thematic approaches to children's and young people's sport. David Barney (Albuquerque Academy) discussed UC Cavalry Officer Richard H. Pratt's attempt in the second half of the nineteenth century to prepare native American children for life within white communities through both education and physical education as a means to solve the „Indian problem“. Although for the non-North American participants there was a lot of interesting material here, Barney did, however, neglect the Native American perspective, which would have offered a rounded view of Pratt's efforts. By contrast, Wray Vamplew (University of Stirling), in his paper „Child Work or Child Labour?“ discussed the working conditions within the golf industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century where children and youth were regularly employed as caddies. The extensive and successful athletic programs organised by high schools within the African-American communities in Texas from the 1920s to 1950s was the focus of Kim Beckwith's (University of Texas at Austin) paper.

The inclusion of Beckwith's paper in this particular session demonstrates a concerted effort on the part of the NASSH Program Committee to conceptually link papers themes rather than focus simply on race as an organising principle for sessions. This explains why, unlike many recent

NASSH conferences, only one session this year (Session V: „Organised Ethnic Sport“) used race as the common thread.

Papers dealing with various aspects of Native American and Native Canadian sport and culture appeared in a variety of sessions. Malcolm MacLean (University of Gloucestershire) analysed representations of early twentieth century native American baseball player Mose Yellowhorse as a way of interrogating the construction of biography, while Vicki Paraschak (University of Windsor) and Janice Forsyth (University of Manitoba) offered a preliminary analysis of interviews with native Canadian women, whose experiences in many ways reflect those within junior sport around the world. Whereas most prestigious, and usually paid, positions go to men, the women are often engaged as unpaid auxiliary staff. Significantly, the women interviewed did not necessarily critique this system, but rather associated these experiences with the inherent „nurturing abilities“ and the usual „care-giving roles“ of women.

There was a continued interest in the role and use of alternative historical sources and their use within the popular media and museums, particularly amongst scholars from outside of North America. Tara Magdalinski (University College Dublin) explored the phenomenon of Olympic countdown pins and their role in the production of essentially meaningless historical moments, while Murray Phillips (University of Queensland) analysed the process by which museums use artefacts to construct particular histories of national sports in both exhibitions and catalogues. Gary Osmond (University of Queensland) examined images and other visual representations of the 1968 Black Power Salute with specific reference to the „disappearing man“, Australian silver medallist Peter Norman. Norman, who supported the protest by wearing the Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR) button, has been variously foregrounded, cropped or completely

erased from different depictions of the controversy over the past forty years. At his first NASSH, ASSH member Nick Guoth (Australian National University) discussed the media coverage of the 1923 Chinese Football tour of Australia.

Unfortunately, there were few papers that dealt with sport in the Middle Ages or antiquity. Bettina Kratzmüller (University of Vienna) examined hand-to-hand combat in Roman times, drawing upon written and visual sources to come to the conclusion that there were specific and independent forms during this era. There were glimmers of hope for those interested in ancient sport, as the Graduate Student Address, presented by David Lunt (Penn State University), focused on "The Heroic Athlete in Ancient Greece". He looked at the motivation of ancient Greek athletes to not only succeed in their physical quests but to emulate the immortality of their mythical heroes such as Hercules.

A number of awards were presented at the final banquet. Contribution to sport

history awards were given to Roberta Park (University of California, Berkeley) and Earle Ziegler. Tom Jable (William Paterson University of New Jersey) was recognised for his service to NASSH, most recently in his capacity as interim Editor of the *Journal of Sports History*. The NASSH Book Award for monographs went to Donald Kyle for *Sport and Spectacle in the Ancient World* (Malden, 2007) and the NASSH Book Award for edited books went to Sam Regalado and Jorge Iber collection entitled *Mexican Americans and Sports: A Reader on Athletics and Barrio Life* (Texas A&M Press, 2007). The 2009 Conference will be held in Asheville, North Carolina from 22-25 May and further details can be found on the NASSH website at www.nassh.org.

Bettina Kratzmüller (University of Vienna) and Tara Magdalinski (University College Dublin).

2. « Femmes et Hommes dans les sports de Montagne : au-delà des différences, D'hier à aujourd'hui, Ici et Ailleurs ». May-30-31, 2008 (University of Lyon).

Le Centre de Recherche et d'Innovation sur le Sport (CRIS) de l'Université de Lyon1 a organisé en mai 2008, avec le partenariat de la FFCAM, un colloque sur le thème : « Femmes et Hommes dans les sports de Montagne : au-delà des différences, D'hier à aujourd'hui, Ici et Ailleurs ».

Inédit, ce colloque contribue à une analyse scientifique de la place des femmes dans les activités sportives de montagne et à questionner l'évolution des rapports sociaux de sexe dans ce domaine au cours du 20^{ème} siècle. D'une pratique sportive à une autre, d'une institution fédérale à une autre, la diversité des engagements est manifeste. Quelques généralités peuvent cependant être identifiables. Au cours du siècle, le nombre de femmes pratiquant des sports en montagne augmente, et ce, parallèlement à

la démocratisation des loisirs de montagne et à l'émancipation sociale des femmes. Cette évolution quantitative s'accompagne d'une augmentation régulière du niveau de pratique et de la possibilité d'une pratique en condition d'autonomie (via les cordées féminines, les solos ou la professionnalisation des femmes dans les sports de montagne). Enfin, depuis une vingtaine d'année, quelques femmes accèdent à des postes de direction ou d'encadrement. Pourtant ces évolutions sont toujours marquées par la rareté et la marginalité des plus exceptionnelles (niveau de pratique ou niveau de pouvoir). Ces évolutions sont lentes et les modalités de l'investissement des femmes sont toujours en décalage de celui des hommes. Celles qui, hier, étaient considérées comme des « exceptions », sont aujourd'hui « classiques ». Pourtant chaque époque produit et marginalise les

femmes qui pratiquent ou revendiquent un engagement à égalité avec les hommes. De nombreuses injonctions (explicites hier, implicites aujourd'hui) continuent à normaliser, contrôler l'investissement des femmes. Elles s'ajoutent aux résistances du milieu à l'égard des moins conformes à l'idéal d'une féminité normative. Ainsi, en alpinisme comme dans le monde du travail, la notion de « plafond de verre » (tant pour les pratiquantes que pour les dirigeantes) est une réalité. Plus l'activité est engagée (physiquement, moralement, temporellement ou politiquement), moins les femmes sont présentes dans les activités.

Ces différences sont le résultat d'inégalités entretenues par des choix politiques, des modes de socialisation (par exemple la médiatisation des femmes dans les revues de montagne ou dans les politiques marketing des industriels), par la production d'un imaginaire sur la montagne très fortement masculinisé ou encore par l'école. Chacun de ces axes a fait l'objet de plusieurs communications. L'ensemble de ces travaux seront publiés au cours du premier semestre 2009. Nous vous tiendrons informer.

Cécile Ottogalli et Jean Saint Martin

3. 4th Meeting of the Transnational Scholars for the Study of Gender and Sport from November 28-30, 2008 in Ludwigsburg, Germany.

From November 28-30, 2008 the *4th Meeting of Transnational Scholars for the Study of Gender and Sport* will be organized at the Pädagogische Hochschule Ludwigsburg in Germany by Dr. Annette R. Hofmann and Dr. Heike Tiemann.

The aim of this transdisciplinary seminar is to discuss research on gender and sport and women in the world of sports with a historical, sociological or pedagogical focus.

The goals of the meeting are to include scholars from diverse cultures and

to provide a forum for young scholars to present their research.

The Pädagogische Hochschule Ludwigsburg is located close to Stuttgart and can be reached from the Stuttgart Airport by subway. Train connections are available as well.

For all those who are interested please contact Annette R. Hofmann (nettehof@ph-ludwigsburg.de), Heike Tiemann (tiemann@ph-ludwigsburg.de) or Susan Bandy (susanbandy@yahoo.com).

4. "From Skiing to Snow-Sport: Cultures, Images, and Adventures". March 29-April 3, 2009. Mammoth Lakes, California.

Congress Co-Directors:

Robin Morning and Marianne O'Connor

Chairman of the Academic Committee:

E. John B. Allen

Topics: The cultures, images, and adventures of different eras of skiing and snow-sports, including but not limited to film, photography, journalism, literature, poetry, ski areas, individuals, history, competition, fashion, economy, events, snow science, etc.

Length of Abstracts: 200-250 words stating main argument, conclusion, and

sources, using written and/or visual media. Actual presentation will be approximately 25 minutes.

Submission of Abstracts: Submit an electronic file and a hard copy on computer disc to both E. John B. Allen and Robin Morning at:

E. John B. Allen
(jallen@mail.plymouth.edu)
Robin Morning (rdmorning@hotmail.com).

Lodging, registration and outline of program: Details available July 1, 2008.

5. 2nd Annual Physical Culture Studies Student Conference. April 24, 2009, School of Public Health, University of Maryland, USA.

Papers welcomed from:

- Sociology of Sport
- Cultural Studies
- Sport History
- The Body and Society
- Sportmanagement

Contact information:

Callie Batts:

CBATTS@UMD.EDU

Jaime Ryan:

JRYAN313@UMD.EDU

6. Facing new Challenges: Education, Health Promotion, Integration in Gymnastics and Sports, June 4th - 5th, 2009 in the Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IHK) Frankfurt.

The German Gymnastics Federation (DTB) is responsible for high performance sports, leisure sports and health activities for women and men, old and young, as well as people of diverse social and ethnic backgrounds. The broadness of the target groups and tasks is mirrored in the diverse sport offers of the DTB clubs and sections. This broadness is also expressed in the thematic orientation of the international sport scientific congress of the DTB during the International German Gymnastics Festival in June 2009 where international speakers will discuss the following topics

- Education – Children’s Gymnastics and Youth Sports
- Health – Health Sports
- Integration and Migration – Gymnastics and Sports with and for Immigrants

Target audience of the congress are scientists from various fields and officers of different international sport organizations. To guarantee the quality of the event, a keynote speaker is scheduled for each of the three topics.

If you are interested in attending the Congress, please register online via the Turnfest-website www.turnfest.de.

Congress fee

Regular: 200 €

Reduced for Members of DTB, TAFISA, ISCA, ICCSPE, FIG, UEG 160 €

Reduced early birds 160 €

The Congress fee include participation in the Turnfest with the Turnfestkarte (Gymnastic Festival Card) and Public Transport as well as a Congress-meal for Lunch, Coffee.

For information contact Dr. Annette R. Hofmann:

nettehof@web.de

Books, Journals and Thesis

1. Fry, John: *The Story of Modern Skiing*. Hanover/London: University Press of New England, 2006.

There are several books available about the history of skiing, but the period after second world war is definitely under

researched although the sport changed its face in many ways after world war II. Until the beginnings of the 1970s, skiing

experienced a period of increasingly rapid changes. This book describes how the “big” innovations like the metal skis and the plastic boots revolutionized skiing, but it also draws the attention to “small” inventions which made life on skis so much easier like the ski brakes on bindings (1963) or the Antifog double pane goggles (1970). Resorts increased not only in numbers but also in quality. Luxury lodges promised comfort at night and chairlifts freed the skiers from the cumbersome ascent to the top of the slopes. All this had an enormous influence on skiing and skiers who were now willing to invest more and more money in equipment, travel and clothing.

Fry describes in his book also the decline of skiing in the 1970s and its resurrection and differentiation in the 1980s. Whereas numerous studies deal with specific aspects of skiing like the change of the technique, this book tries to cover “the whole”, the development of the equipment, the rise of resorts, the ski businesses, the impact on the environment, the diversity of skiing and the extremities, the media coverage and much more. The progress of the technology, the development of more and more sophisticated equipment, and the inter-related changes in the technique of skiing are in the centre of the book

The book is structured according to five central topics: ‘People and Place’, ‘Technique and Equipment: Partners in Progress’, ‘Alpine competition’, ‘Diversity: New Discipline, Old Ones Restored’, ‘The Culture and Business of Skiing’.

2. Zegenhagen, Evelyn: *Schneidige deutsche Mädel. Fliegerinnen zwischen 1918 und 1945*. Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag, 2007.

Everlyn Zegenhagen hat ohne Zweifel das am besten recherchierte Buch über die Geschichte des Frauenfliegens und über die Rolle der Pilotinnen in der Geschichte der Luftfahrt (1918 - 1945) vorgelegt. Mit einem unglaublichen

This book tells the history of modern Skiing with a focus on North America. Since many developments in the USA, especially the technological inventions and improvements, influenced skiing world wide, the book is also of interest for European readers.

The choice to structure the book according to topics instead of a chronological organisation made it possible to depict developments and reconstruct connections which otherwise would have been torn apart.

The book gets colour and flavor by the fact that Fry knows the places and many of the people he is writing about. Without a doubt, the book is a treasure trove with carefully researched information and insider knowledge.

The “History of Modern Skiing” is not a book written by trained historian, it does not so much analyse, but entertains. The social, political and economical background is mentioned, but not very in depth connected with the skiing stories. Still the book did not aim to be a historical analysis, it rather wanted to inform and entertain. And here the book definitely succeeds. In addition it is a treasure trove for all who want to work more on the history of skiing.

The book is very user friendly. It has a time line which gives an excellent overview. Maps of the European and North American locations, a glossary, an index, a bibliography and numerous wonderful picture contribute to the usefulness of this work.

Gertrud Pfister

Forschungsaufwand hat sie viele Lücken in der vorliegenden Forschung zu diesem Thema geschlossen. Zudem hat sie erstmalig die Chancen, Probleme, Biographien von Segelfliegerinnen aufgearbeitet und damit Einblicke in einen

Bereich der Luftfahrtsgeschichte gewährt, der neue Perspektiven, nicht nur im Hinblick auf die Beteiligung von Frauen, eröffnet. Umfangreiche Quellenstudien ermöglichten es zudem, die Lebensläufe bisher weitgehend unbekannter Fliegerinnen zu rekonstruieren und bereits bekannte und gut dokumentierte Biographien um neue Facetten zu ergänzen. Zegenhagen hat den Anspruch, die Fliegerei der Frauen im zeitgenössischen Kontext zu betrachten und neben den individuellen Chancen auch die strukturellen Bedingungen zu berücksichtigen, ohne Frage eingelöst.

Zum Inhalt: Das Buch gibt zunächst einen Überblick über die Geschichte des Frauenfliegens in den USA, Großbritannien und der UdSSR und geht dann auf die ökonomische Situation der Pilotinnen, ihre Selbstverständnis und ihr Image im Kontext des herrschenden Frauenbildes sowie ihre politischen Einstellungen und Aktivitäten ein. Darauf folgt das Kapitel über die Geschichte des Frauensegelfliegens. Das Buch endet mit der Darstellung der Ergebnisse und mit weiterführenden Fragestellungen. Ein besonderes „High Light“ des Buches ist der Anhang, vor allem die Kurzbiographien zahlreicher Fliegerinnen, die zu weiteren Nachforschungen anregen.

Einer der Höhepunkte des Buches ist das Kapitel über das Segelfliegen. Hier betritt die Verfasserin völliges Neuland und es gelingt ihr, die wechselvolle

Geschichte dieses Sports und seiner Anhängerinnen zu rekonstruieren, eine Geschichte, die Ausgrenzungen, Aufschwünge, Abstürze und, am Ende des Krieges, sogar Aufwertungen enthält.

Jedes Kapitel endet mit drei oder vier kurzen Biographien. Unklar ist die Auswahl der Frauen, die mit einer Biographie geehrt werden und der Zusammenhang zwischen den Themen in den einzelnen Kapiteln und den angefügten Biographien. Eine Verbindung zwischen dem Inhalt des Kapitels und den Lebensläufen wird jedenfalls nicht explizit hergestellt. Trotzdem sind die Lebensläufe informativ und spannend.

Die einfühlsamen Biographien und ihre Einbettung in die Kultur und Politik der 1920er und 30er Jahre, die Aufdeckung von ökonomischen Hintergründen und militärischen Entwicklungen und nicht zuletzt die Berücksichtigung der Zusammenhänge zwischen diesen Bereichen machen die Stärken des Buches aus. Das Buch ist eindeutig zu empfehlen. Es ist nicht nur für Experten und Expertinnen der Luftfahrtgeschichte lesenswert, sondern auch für alle, die sich mit Frauen- und Geschlechterforschung und/oder mit der Geschichte der Weimarer Republik und des „dritten Reiches“ befassen.

Gertrud Pfister

3. Krüger, Michael (Hrsg.): „mens sana in corpore sano“. *Gymnastik, Turnen, Spiel und Sport als Gegenstand der Bildungspolitik vom 18. bis zum 21. Jahrhundert.* Hamburg: Czwalina 2008.

Die neuere Bildungsgeschichte des Sports beginnt mit der Gymnastik als Teil und Mittel der Erziehung seit Johann Christoph Friedrich GutsMuths. Die Turnbewegung des frühen 19. Jahrhunderts, geprägt durch Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, knüpfte daran an. Bei Jahn ging es jedoch um mehr als körperliche Erziehung und Gesundheit. Turnen war ein

Teil der sozialen und politischen Bildung der (jungen) Bürger im Rahmen des gesellschaftlich organisierten Nationalismus. Die Einführung des Schulturnens im 19. Jahrhundert bedeutete schließlich einen entscheidenden Schritt zur institutionellen Verankerung der körperlichen Erziehung im öffentlichen Schul- und Bildungswesen. An der Wende

vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert folgten zahlreiche neue Initiativen und Konzepte zur Reform des traditionellen Schulturnens. Die Bildungsgeschichte der Leibeserziehung und des Sports im 20. Jahrhunderts weist wiederum viele Facetten und Brüche auf, die auf die

gesellschaftlichen Verwerfungen, politischen Umwälzungen und Kriege dieses blutigen Jahrhunderts zurückzuführen sind.

Text taken from the cover of the book

4. Martinelli, Vera: „ Zwischen Telemarkschwüngen und Sportkorsetts – Frauen und Skisport“. Das Beispiel Schwarzwald. Hofmann-Verlag, Schorndorf 2008.

„ Skilaufen ist halt doch der schönste Sport!“ so beschreibt die bis heute erfolgreichste deutsche Skirennläuferin, Christl Cranz, die Bedeutung des Skisports für sich in ihrem Band „ Der Skilauf für die Frau“. Seit dem Aufkommen des Skilaufs im Deutschen Reich in den 1890er Jahren, beteiligten sich auch Frauen an diesem Wintersport. Wie, wann, wo und in welcher Kleidung, das stellt der vorliegende Band dar. „Zwischen Telemarkschwüngen und Sportkorsetts- Frauen und Skisport.

Das Beispiel Schwarzwald“ ist die überarbeitete Version der Magisterarbeit von Vera Martinelli. Am Beispiel des Schwarzwalds, einem der ersten deutschen Wintersportgebiete, geht die Autorin Fragen nach, wie: Welche Frauen liefen Ski? Ab wann? In welcher Form? Und wie kamen sie dazu?

Im Laufe der zeitlichen Betrachtung, von den 1890er Jahren, über die Zeit des Ersten Weltkriegs und die Zwischenkriegszeit bis hin zum Vorabend des Zweiten Weltkriegs, werden die Betrachtungen breiter. Die nationale Entwicklung des Skisports spielte eine immer größere Rolle und die Frage: Wurde der Skisport zur Zeit der Weimarer Republik ein Massensport?

Doch nicht nur die Fakten stellt die Autorin in ihrem Titel zusammen, auch den Diskurs der jeweiligen Zeit über den Frauenski lauf analysiert sie. War der Frauenski sport ein Thema? Wer sprach über diesen und wie?

Die Antworten auf diese und weitere Fragen, sind nicht nur spannend, sondern auch überraschend und in jedem Fall interessant.

Text taken from book cover

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

