
ISHPES - Bulletin 37

July 2009

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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,

After Stirling and the debates on "Sport, Problems and Promises" in some days, our next scientific meetings will deal widely with political issues. During the next summer we will meet in Israel for our international seminar, which will probably focus on the controversial relationships between Sport and State; we'll go later to the Netherlands within the framework of the ICHS to work on Sport and international relations. A supplementary seminar might be also organized in Norway on the history of winter sports during the winter 2010.

These events will be supported by a new council. After two mandates and eight years of presidency, it is more than time to leave the place. As I am writing this last editorial, the elections have not taken place yet. I hope that the new team which will be set up in Stirling in some days will go on revitalizing even more our institution, connecting the energies and contributing to the extension of sport history worldwide. I use this opportunity to thank very sincerely all those who assisted me in my functions during these last years, especially the three vice-president Richard Cox, Annette Hofmann and Patricia Vertinsky, the General Secretary Jean Saint-Martin and all the council members.

With my very best wishes,

Thierry Terret

Chers membres de l'ISHPES,

Après Stirling et les débats qui nous attendent dans quelques jours sur « les problèmes et solutions de l'histoire du sport », nos prochains rendez-vous

scientifiques traiteront largement de questions politiques puisqu'ils nous amèneront l'été prochain en Israël, pour notre séminaire international qui portera probablement sur les relations controversées entre le sport et l'Etat, puis aux Pays-Bas dans le cadre du CISH sur le sport et les relations internationales. Un séminaire supplémentaire pourrait également être organisé en Norvège sur l'histoire des sports d'hiver à l'hiver 2010.

Le suivi de ces actions sera exécuté par un nouveau conseil. Après deux mandats et huit ans de présidence, il est plus que temps de passer la main. Au moment où j'écris ce dernier éditorial, les élections ne se sont pas encore déroulées. J'espère que la nouvelle équipe qui sera mise en place à Stirling dans quelques jours saura dynamiser encore davantage notre société, fédérer les énergies et contribuer à l'extension de l'histoire du sport dans le monde. Je profite de cette occasion pour remercier très sincèrement tous ceux et toutes celles qui m'ont secondé dans mes fonctions ces dernières années, au premier rang desquels les trois vice-président(e)s Richard Cox, Annette Hofmann et Patricia Vertinsky, le secrétaire général Jean Saint-Martin et tous les membres du Conseil.

Avec mes meilleurs sentiments,

Thierry Terret

Liebe ISHPES Mitglieder,

Nach Sterling und der Debatte über „Sport, Probleme und Versprechungen“ in einigen Tagen, werden unsere nächsten wissenschaftlichen Treffen sich in großer Breite mit politischen Themen auseinandersetzen. Während des nächsten Sommers werden wir uns für unser

internationales Seminar in Israel treffen. Hier werden wir uns wahrscheinlich mit der kontroversen Beziehung zwischen Sport und Staat befassen. Später im Jahr werden wir uns in den Niederlanden im Rahmen einer ICHS Veranstaltung mit „Sport und internationalen Beziehungen“ auseinandersetzen. Ein weiteres Seminar über die Geschichte des Wintersports wird voraussichtlich im Winter 2010 in Norwegen organisiert werden.

Der neue Vorstand wird alle diese Veranstaltungen unterstützen. Nach zwei Amtsperioden und acht Jahren Präsidentschaft, ist es Zeit das Präsidentenamt niederzulegen. Zum Zeitpunkt des Verfassens dieses letzten Vorworts haben die Neuwahlen noch nicht stattgefunden. Ich hoffe, dass es dem neuen Team, das in Sterling in einigen Tagen gewählt wird, gelingt, ISHPES

wieder zu revitalisieren, dass dabei die Energien gebündelt werden und ISHPES zur weltweiten Verbreitung der Sportgeschichte beitragen wird.

Ich möchte die Gelegenheit nutzen mich bei all denjenigen, die mich in den letzten Jahren unterstützt haben, zu bedanken. Mein Dank geht in besonderer Weise an die drei Vizepräsidenten: Richard Cox, Annette Hofmann und Patricia Vertinsky. Ebenso danke ich dem Generalsekretär Jean Saint-Martin und allen Vorstandsmitgliedern.

Mit den besten Wünschen

Thierry Terret

Reports

1. 250th anniversary of Johann Christoph Friedrich GutsMuths' birthday (1759-1839)

A concise biography

Johann Christoph Friedrich GutsMuths, the founder of modern movement culture, was born in Quedlinburg (Prussia) as the son of a tanner. He studied between 1779 and 1782 at the University of Halle, where he chose a wide variety of topics ranging from theology to history, French, English, mathematics and physics. He started his teaching career in 1785 at Salzmann's Philanthropinum in Schnepfenthal, where he taught geography, history and French. He gradually developed a profound interest in physical education and started to experiment with all kinds of exercises in order to realize an 'aggiornamento' of the physical culture of ancient Greece. GutsMuths, however was very much a man

of his time, inspired by the ideas of the 'Siècle des Lumières'. For instance, when the French Revolution started in 1789, GutsMuths was imbued by the ideas of 'liberté, égalité, fraternité' and he propagated human rights. In 1793 he published his magnum opus *Gymnastics for youth*, followed in 1796 by *Games for exercising body and mind*. He married Sophie Eckardt in 1797 and they had eight sons and three daughters.

Later works by GutsMuths were: *Manual on the art of swimming* (1798); a 2nd revised edition of *Gymnastics...* (1804); *'Turner' book for the sons of the fatherland* (1817); and *Catechism of the 'Turner' art* (1818). GutsMuths died at the age of 79 in 1839.

Innovator of movement culture

Because of the widely spread Jahn cult in the German Gymnastics Federation, the pedagogist from Schnepfenthal remained in the shadow of the 'Turnvater'.

Willy Schröder, who has edited an interesting biography of GutsMuths has called him an applied researcher, "...who had the courage and endurance to develop ideas, to apply these ideas in -not yet tested- practical experiments and to generalize these findings scientifically." (Schröder 1996: 53). GutsMuths qualified his new gymnastics as "... work, disguised in youthful cheerfulness." (1793: 160). He was also aware of possible exaggerations and aberrations and, referring to the horrible example of the professional athletes in Antiquity, he stated: "One practices gymnastics to live, but one does not live to practice gymnastics." (1793: 166). He was well aware of the originality of his work and mentioned that in his days "... only dancing was frequently mentioned. Except for horse riding and fencing, as well for vaulting which was practiced in our academies, all other traces of physical culture had disappeared." (1817: preface). GutsMuths also proclaimed that no descriptions of gymnastic exercises had yet been published so completely and practically "... neither among the ancients nor among the contemporaries." (1793: 100).

His scientific approach

GutsMuths had a wide variety of sources of inspiration such as Greek physical culture from Antiquity; the innovations realized in Basedow's Philanthropinum in Dessau (e.g. the so called Dessauer pentathlon); the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau (*Emile* 1762); the standard works of some of the the medical authorities such as Hieronymus Mercurialis (1573); Friedrich Hoffmann (1701); Francis Fuller F (1707); Clément Joseph Tissot (1780) and Johann Peter Frank JP (1779-1827). These sources were completed by his own practical

experiences from Schnepfenthal and by some traditional forms of play and games (*Games for...* 1796). He developed a generic classification of gymnastic exercises, in which he distinguished: running, jumping, throwing, wrestling, climbing, balancing (equilibrium), and lifting- carrying-pulling. He also added the categories of dancing, walking, military exercises; bathing and swimming (*Manual for...* 1798); fire drills, guarding and waking; reading loud and declamation; and sensorial exercises. GutsMuths' anatomical classification of gymnastic exercises (general exercises; exercises for the upper parts of the body; exercises for the lower parts of the body; exercises with a stronger impact on certain body parts, but not exclusively) later inspired Per Henrik Ling to structure his Swedish gymnastics.

GutsMuths was a trailblazer in many respects. He included for instance cross-cultural data from physical and cultural anthropology when discussing worldwide variations in body size and family size. He reacted critically against fantasized stories of sailors and travelers about giant populations and against the idealization of the body size of the old Germanic warriors (1793: 31-39). Himself a father of eleven children, he pointed out that

the North American Indians had a maximum of 6 children; the Greenland Eskimo 3-4; the Fireland Indians 2-3; the Maori 3-4. In Germany, however, families often counted 10 to 15 children, and even numbers up to 25 were observed (1793: 39-42).

Social critic but patriotic and patriarchal conservative

As an exponent of the Enlightenment paradigm, he fired his social critique in many directions. He attributed the 'educational illnesses' among the upper class to their luxurious lifestyle and lack of physical activity; he complained about the lamentable situation of the working class, due to child's labor, comparable to slave work; and he reacted against the one-

dimensional intellectual work at the universities and in the professional life of scientists (1793: 14). The ‘*homo gymnasticus*’ proclaimed by GutsMuths, was a “...cultivated man in his natural state [*Naturmensch*], striving for harmony between mind and body by means of systematic physical education... characterized by a perfect balance between culture and nature, between physicality [*Körperlichkeit*] and morality.” (Meinberg 1993). GutsMuths believed that -just as the ancient Olympic Games had contributed to stimulate the national spirit- such public games had the power to foster patriotism [*Nationalgeist*] “... that is why I consider them as a main educational tool of a whole nation.” (1793: 97). He also referred to the so called *Wörlitzer Spiele* in Dessau in 1877 as a good example (1793: 98). GutsMuths, who only addressed his works to the male youth, gave proof of a polarized gender concept. According to Gertrud Pfister (1993: 162): “His *homo gymnasticus* was definitely a man.”

Games as a pedagogical tool

When GutsMuths edited his *Games for exercising body and mind* in 1796, he claimed that no collection of games had yet been realized from a pedagogical point of view. “Were games considered as useless amusements, which were not worthwhile to invest time, effort or paper? Were scholars ashamed to describe them?” (1796: preface). He also made clear that his book contained games for the youngsters, but was not written for the youth, but for their parents, educators and friends.” A clear distinction was made between movement games and sedentary or quiet games. Strangely enough, GutsMuths classified his movement games not according to generic principles, but according to educational goals. These aims were the training and stimulation of 1. power of observation and perceptive insight; 2. alertness; 3. fantasy and imagination; 4. pure physical games. Hajo Bennett’s (1960: 70) accusation that

GutsMuths’ definitions of games was “... a philanthropic pedagogical attempt to ‘denaturise’ the natural phenomenon of play through rationalistic reasoning” seems not justified. GutsMuths was not analyzing ‘free play’, but describing organized types of games, played by children. A notable fact was that many of the children’s games listed carried French names, which illustrates how strong -at that time- the impact was of the French life style on the ‘civilized’ bourgeoisie in Germany and elsewhere in Europe.

In the footsteps of Jahn?

When GutsMuths published his second revised and widened edition of *Gymnastics for the young* in 1804, he had ‘militarized’ his gymnastic system in the patriotic Zeitgeist of the period. According to Hajo Bennett (1993): “The master of pedagogical gymnastics had now adopted the role of drill master and army corporal.” GutsMuths feared that Friedrich Ludwig Jahn -through the establishment of Turnen in Berlin in 1811- would outmatch him and therefore he marched along with his rival, adopting some of the latter’s militaristic prose and exercises. After the appearance of the Jahn-Eiselen *German ‘Turner’ art* in 1816, GutsMuths adopted Jahn’s terminology in his *‘Turner’ book for the sons of the fatherland*, which appeared one year later in 1817. It must be said though that without the theoretical and practical foundations laid by GutsMuths, Jahn-Eiselen would not have been able to write their *‘Turner’ art* (Schröder 1996: 144). This publication was followed, one year later, by GutsMuths’ *Catechism of the ‘Turner’ art* (1818) in which he

now also tried to link his gymnastics with the military preparation and the defense of the fatherland. GutsMuths’ gymnastics thus became an *epigone* of the Turner movement of Jahn. The father of pedagogical gymnastics was thus lured into the triumphant ‘Sturm und Drang’, which reigned in Germany after Napoleon’s defeat in Leipzig in 1813 and later in the

battle of Waterloo in 1815. However, his opportunistic strategy failed ...

GutsMuths' reception: lost in translation?

GutsMuths' *Gymnastics for youth* was translated in Danish (1798), English (1800, 1802), French (1803), Dutch (1806), Spanish (1807), Swedish (1813) and Italian (1825). The English translation was published under the name of his school director Salzmann because 'GutsMuths' was erroneously interpreted as a pseudonym. He was flagrantly plagiarized by Jean Augustin Amar-Durivier and Louis François Jauffret in *La gymnastique de la jeunesse* (1803). This French publication was four years later translated into Spanish and thus inspired colonel Francesco Amoros, who would later introduce military gymnastics in France. Pieter Ameye (2004), who carefully analyzed and compared the French translation of GutsMuths' work, could prove that the 'French connection' of Amar-Durivier & Jauffret teamed up to plagiarize the master by stealing his ideas - often literally- from both his book on gymnastics and the other one on games. Moreover, Ameye also showed that the Swiss gymnasiarch Heinrich Phokion Clias, who published *Anfangsgründe der Gymnastik oder Turnkunst (Basic principles of gymnastics or turnen)* in 1806, actually committed 'double plagiarism' by retranslating major parts of the Amar-Durivier & Jauffret plagiat back into German!

Conclusions

Schröder (1996: 152-153) has stressed that the school gymnastics pedagogue Adolf Spiess already stated in 1847 that "If one calls Jahn the 'father of the art of Turnen', then, consequently, one should not forget GutsMuths, the grand- and earth father of the same [movement] in Germany.". This was later confirmed by the gymnastics historian Karl

Wassmansdorff, who wrote the first GutsMuths biography in 1884.

One year before the outbreak of World War II, the Nazi sports leader Hans Von Tschammer und Osten called GutsMuths the originator of German national gymnastics [*Volksturnen*], but -in contrast to Jahn- the Nazis never managed to recuperate GutsMuths for their evil purposes.

One of Germany's most respected sport historians, the late Hajo Bennett, has qualified GutsMuths' oeuvre as a happy coincidence of a synthesis of theory and practice and he praised the master as "... the instigator of an elaborated model of pedagogically

institutionalised physical education." (Bennett 1980: 202). Indeed, GutsMuths' original work from 1793 has laid the basis of a scientific and evidence-based physical education and can be seen as the starting point of modern human movement culture and science. In accordance with Hajo Bennett's 1960 publication on the philanthropists, Heikki Lempa has recently repeated that measurability was the first criterion of GutsMuths' gymnastics and that his new gymnastics could not absorb the aristocratic exercises from the knightly academies "... because its taxonomic principles were different." (Lempa 2007: 75).

Edmund Neuendorff, who was partly responsible for orienting the German Gymnastics Association towards Nazi ideology, launched in 1929 the slogan: "Back to Jahn, there is no better step forward!" Paraphrasing -not plagiarizing- Neuendorff, I would like to conclude this much too comprehensive contribution with: "Back to GutsMuths' original work, there is no better step forward!"

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2. 37th Annual Conference of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH, 2009)

The *Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH)* took place from May 22–25, 2009 at the Crowne Plaza in Ashville, North Carolina. Andrew Doyle (Winthrop University) organized this year's convention. As usual for NASSH, most attendees came primarily from Canada and the United States. Overall, the international participation was less diverse this year than previously. Many regulars from Korea, New Zealand, and Australia were missed possibly due to recession-related cuts in travel budgets. The program committee was charged with having to thematically group a board range of presentation topics into 44 sessions. With four simultaneous sessions per timeslot and up to four presenters per session, this report can only provide a more or less representative sampling of presentations. Unfortunately, NASSH did not publish abstracts prior to or during the conference,

which made it difficult for attendees to choose between sessions.

Presentations regarding sports in the Ancient World are rare at NASSH, but this year featured a few notable exceptions. Bettina Kratzmüller (Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna, Austria) presented on her continued collaborative research with James R. Coates (University of Wisconsin, Green Bay) on the representation of Blacks in sports during the ancient Egyptian period. In the same session, David Lunt (Penn State University) examined the relationship between athletes/sport sites and heroic figures/tombs in ancient Greek athletics. It is to be hoped that future NASSH conventions will see more research on sports in these important periods.

Not surprisingly, most sessions at NASSH conventions typically focus on North American topics, with the notable absence of research on sports in Mexico. As in previous years, youth, college, and

professional sports in the United States and Canada—especially American football, baseball, and basketball in various regions and periods—dominated the program. Although entire sessions were also devoted to sport in China and Africa, relatively little research was shared about sport in Continental Europe. However, noticeable were occasional reference to non-American situations to draw comparisons with developments in North American sports.

Going beyond mere reference, Mike Huggins (University of Cumbria, UK) analyzed cross-cultural influences between English and American horse racing from 1770 to 1910. Other European contributions included a presentation by Tanguy Phillippe (Université Rennes 2, France), who outlined his comprehensive comparative research on wrestling related terms in literature from the Antiquity to modern times. A session entitled “Sport and Globalization” featured two German scholars working abroad. Gertrud Pfister (University of Copenhagen, Denmark) reflected on the “Sportification of Turnen in the United States.” In its course, German-Americans and Americans interpreted competitive gymnastics as sport and thus adapted the activity to local political, social, and economic conditions. Lars Dzikus (University of Tennessee, USA) reported on the role of a Japanese student, Kin Takahashi, in spreading American football and muscular Christianity in East Tennessee in the 1880s and 1890s. Takahashi later served as the secretary of the YMCA in Tokyo.

From a European perspective, it was perhaps unusual to see that several presentations revolved around the interplay between military, war, and sport. The “Sport and Military” session is a case in point. Robert Pruter (Lewis University) explored the struggle over girls using guns within the military extra-curriculum in Chicago High Schools in the 1920s. Paul DeLoca (Greensboro, North Carolina) argued that the American Civil War was

the reason that Jackson Haines, “the father of artistic skating,” emigrated from the United States to Europe. Finally, Amanda Curtis (University of Iowa) analyzed the movie *G.I. Jane* (1997) concerning “cultural constructions of hegemonic masculinity and military service.” The ensuing discussion centered on the need to define such terms as femininity, masculinity, and gender.

Gender was certainly a dominant theme in other presentations as well. In the session “Representations of Sporting Bodies,” Clair Williams and Melissa Wiser (Ohio State University) presented their findings about recent contradictory trends in the “skirt culture” of women’s sport. Whereas in collegiate lacrosse, the players of Northwestern University recently adopted shorts instead of the customary kilts, commercial providers in the United States have begun to offer skirts for female runners to replace shorts. The analysis of this interesting phenomenon would have been strengthened by more attention to historical context. The same could be said for the other two papers in this session: Lindsay Pattison’s (Concordia University) observations regarding nudity and possible cross-dressing in Ultimate Frisbee and Geoffrey Bardell’s (University of Western Ontario) discussion of the newspaper coverage of the 1990 Gay Games in Vancouver.

Media and media representation were further common themes at this convention. For example, Raymond Gamache (College of St. Scholastica) described the development of technologies like slow motion and instant replay as “a quest for scientific certitude.” Steve Riess (Northeastern Illinois University) reflected on betting and the possibilities and challenges of transmitting news during horse races toward the end of the nineteenth century. Also in this session, Pamela Laucella (Indiana University) compared the coverage of Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe in “mainstream” and Black press.

Next to gender, race may have been the most commonly used concept referred to at this convention. However, presenters often failed to define and/or theorize these terms. In addition, discussions of race were commonly limited to African Americans in sport. A variety of topics related to the latter were presented throughout the conference including a session with biographical research on three individual male athletes—Carson Cunningham, Bill Russell, and Lew Alcindor—and their role in the Revolt of the Black Athlete at the 1968 Olympic Games. In a different session, Jamie Schultz (University of Maryland) discussed racial segregation in the context of Baltimore's Druid Hill Park in the 1940s and Dan Nathan (Skidmore College) examined Kadir Nelson's 2008 *We Are A Ship: The Story of Negro League Baseball*, focusing on the background of the author of this unusual book for children and young adults. On the topic of race, it should be noted that most papers on African Americans in sport tend to be presented by White researchers; a fact that reflects the lack of diversity among North American sport historians. Long-term contributors like James R. Coates and Michael E. Lomax (University of Iowa) are still the exception and women of color appeared to be almost absent from this conference.

A conference review would not be complete without mentioning this year's award winners and honorees. The *Maxwell L. Howell and Reet Howell International Address* was delivered by Wray Vampley (University of Stirling, UK), who spoke on "The Fairway (and the Rough): Fact and Theory in British Golf History." The *Seward Staley Address* featured Nancy B. Bouchier (McMaster University; "The People and the Bay: Sport History, the Environment, and the Industrial City"). Travis Vogan (Indiana University) received the *Graduate Student Essay Prize* for "Exceptional Excess: Prize Fighting Films, Jack Johnson, and Documentary Affect." Ronald A. Smith and Joseph

Arbena received the *NASSH Recognition Awards*. The *NASSH Book Awards* went to Kevin B. Witherspoon (monograph; *Before the Eyes of the World: Mexico and the 1968 Olympic Games*) and Susan Brownell, editor of the anthology *The 1904 Anthropology Days and the Olympic Games: Sport, Race and American Imperialism*.

As usual at NASSH, the awards were announced during the closing banquet, which also paid tribute to members who had passed away the previous year. Sadly, this included noted historian Jules Tygiel, who had died last summer age 59. During the convention, Tygiel's life and work had been the subject of a memorable and emotional session in which Richard Crepeau (University of Central Florida), Michael E. Lomax, Ron Briley (Sandia Preparatory School), and Sam Regalado (California State University, Stanislaus) contributed.

In closing, it should be noted that Maureen Smith (California State University, Sacramento) began her service as NASSH President for the next two years, while Tina Parratt's (University of Iowa) election as President Elect was announced. NASSH's *Journal of Sport History* is projected to catch up in publication this year and the organization is negotiating with commercial e-journal aggregators regarding offering current editions of the journal online. Older editions will continue to be available in electronic form for free (www.la84foundation.org/5va/history_frm_st.htm). Next year's NASSH convention will be organized by Scott Martyn (University of Windsor) and be held at the Disney Coronado Springs Resort in Orlando, Florida from May 28–31, 2010 (www.nassh2010.org). NASSH continues to be a convention that is well worth the travel.

Lars Dzikus (University of Tennessee,
USA)

Bettina Kratzmüller (Kunsthistorisches
Museum Vienna, Austria)

3. First annual Turnfest Congress „Facing New Challenges: Education, Health Promotion, Integration in Gymnastics and Sport“, June 4 & 5, 2009, Frankfurt, Germany.

The inaugural Turnfest- Congress, „Facing New Challenges: Education, Health Promotion, Integration in Gymnastics and Sport“ was held in on the 4th and 5th of June, 2009 in the IHK building in Frankfurt, Germany. More than 80 participants from ten countries came together to share recent research projects and discuss the current issues surrounding the subjects of health, integration and sport. The Turnfest itself served as a constant reminder during the congress of how rewarding and enriching the experience of movement can be.

The concepts of movement, health and integration through sport are especially relevant in today’s society, in which many questions are being asked as to what we should do as a society in response to our growing need for sport and our desire to understand what it means today to be “healthy”.

After opening remarks from Matthias Gräßle (Director General, Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK) Frankfurt am Main), Dr. Thomas Bach (DOSB President) and DTB-President Rainer Brechtken, the congress was begun with a presentation from Dr. Roland Renson (K.U. Leuven, Belgium) on Johann Christoph GutsMuths, “the grandfather of German gymnastics”, whose 250th birthday is celebrated in 2009. His efforts to promote physical activity through gymnastics have resulted in the large participation in the German Gymnastics Federation (DTB), the second largest sports federation in Germany. The talk also is a reminder that movement has been a central part of human development for a very long time. Dr. Renson was followed by a panel discussion entitled, “The Olympic Values: A Guideline to a Sound Development of Children and Youth?” in

which this sensitive topic was critically discussed among a panel (Dr. Roland Naul, Dr. Gudrun Doll- Tepper, Dr. Roland Renson and Dr. Gertrude Pfister) and the other congress participants.

Highlighting one of the objectives of the congress, Dr. Tess Kay (Institute of Youth Sport, Loughborough University) enriched the discussion of integration through sport with her topic, “Growing Together through Sport: Reciprocal Learning in Sport Work with Muslim Young Women”, in which she described research done in the Widening Access through Sport (WATS) project in which young female Muslim participants used sport as part of a programme that encouraged them to attend university, and which highlighted the special consideration that must be given to minority groups’ struggles in negotiating multiple identities. Dr. Kay then chaired a session in which the topic was discussed further with talks entitled, “The Impact of Attitudes and Beliefs on Intercultural Competence (Elke Grimminger, Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg), “Sport and Physical Activities of Muslim Girls in Denmark” (Dr. Gertrude Pfister, University of Copenhagen) and Heterogeneity and Refusal of Appreciation in PE- An Empirical Study” (Patrik Gerecke, University of Frankfurt-Main).

The subject of physical education was next on the agenda, in which the topics of how best to go about teaching the concepts of sports, physical activity and health were presented and discussed. Frank Harold (University of Birmingham) opened the discussion with his work in the area of teacher education, entitled “Teachers Learn Best when All Doors are Open”, in which teachers’ communities of practice were shown to be affective in

influencing teachers' experiences. A presentation on "The Significance of a Public School's Sports and Movement Profile" (Lise Warren Pederson, University of Copenhagen) followed, in which the renovation of a school's facilities in Denmark to increase ethnic diversity and create an environment of movement has taken place, and positive outcomes are being realized. The next presentation in the physical education session was over a joint project between the Institutes of Sport Science at the University of Bayreuth (Nadine Widman, A. Meier, Dr. Walter Brehm) and the University of Kaiserslautern (P. Wagner) called "Robuste Kids" in which the researchers are using the environment of a school youth hostel to teach health education and encourage children to live healthier lifestyles.

Dr. Don Sabo, director of the Center for Research on Physical Activity, Sport & Health at D'Youville College in Buffalo, New York, opened day two of the Turnfest Congress with his keynote talk, "Developing the Resource of Youth Sports: Gender, Opportunity and Public Health". In which he argued for the application of evidence-based research to drive policy making toward a greater well-being of both boys and girls. Following the discussion, Swantje Scharenberg (University of Karlsruhe (TH)) introduced FoSS, the research institution for physical education and sports for children and young people, which aims to "get children moving" through the fostering of basic motor skills. Glen Nielsen (University of Copenhagen) then presented his findings from a study on the gender differences in the physical activities of Danish children, in which the differences in types of activities that boys and girls prefer were analyzed over time for their relationships with activity level. Another example of an Inter- University project, between the Institutes of Sport Sciences, University of Bayreuth (Suzanne Tittlbach, Dr. Walter Brahm), University of Mainz (R. Sygusch)

and University of Karlsruhe (Dr. K. Bös) was presented by Suzanne Tittlbach, in which large surveys were analyzed to better understand the relationships between physical activity and health, and especially the importance of emphasizing health resources.

The 1st annual Turnfest Congress was happy to invite Morgens Kirkeby, President of the International Sport and Culture Association, to share with the attendees his recommendations for implementing practices toward integration through sport. His talk focused on the need for long term commitments and partnerships whose involvement would go beyond a "critical mass", rather than the current situation of many small and short-term initiatives that cannot seem to reach a point where long- term benefits can be realized. His presentation spoke to the practical difficulties that exist in the efforts to encourage sports participation as a means to create intercultural dialogue in European societies. Dr. Walter Brehm (University of Bayreuth) shared his results of the current "Health- Sport" program in Germany. The program is health and behaviour directed and is being integrated into the German Gymnastics Federation (DTB) clubs. Dr. Brehm discussed how the program has had success in helping people in a "negative fitness- and health-condition" to practice healthier behaviours.

The last two sessions of the congress considered the issues of fitness, health and obesity, and offered a wide variety of perspectives. Dr. Annette Hofmann (DTB, Ludwigsburg University of Education) discussed how difficult it can be for physical education professionals to include students who have chronic diseases. Although between 10 and 30 percent of German high school students have chronic diseases, it is not clear how these students should be integrated into classes largely because there is not enough information available for the teachers. The issues surrounding the topic of "lifestyle fitness" were discussed in the context of a post-

communist context by Dr. Jessica Chin (San Jose State University, California). She examined the evolution of a class based experience of “lifestyle fitness” in which elitist tendencies may be superceding the goal of health. The topic of the meaning of health in the context of an “obesity epidemic” was the subject of the next paper, “Framing Fatness: ‘Obesity Epidemic’ Discourse in Physical Education” (Jeffrey Christle, Ellen Carlton and Lauren Morimoto, Sonoma State University, California). Jeffrey Christle presented the results of an analysis that shows the obesity epidemic to be largely interpreted by physical educators simultaneously as an alarming health crisis and an opportunity to align physical education with the health professions.

Daniel Möllenbeck (with A. Göring, University of Göttingen) presented his research about the relationships between physical activity and health in a talk entitled, “Physical Activity and Students’ Health”. Through qualitative problem-focused interviews with German university students, it was concluded that regular physical exercise for health promotion measures is highly relevant in university settings. A different perspective on the subject of health came from Celia Kuch (Auckland University of Technology) with her presentation of the preliminary findings from the Project InterActive evaluation. Data from the ongoing project, focused on

measuring children’s activity levels, reveals that there is a gender difference in which girls have lower physical activity levels and declining physical activity levels on weekend days.

The final keynote speaker of the congress, Mr. Axel Kupfer (German Gymnastics Federation) took time from organizing the Turnfest to share some of the results of the “Kinderturn-Test” (Prof. Dr. Bös, University of Karlsruhe). The evaluation reached an incredible 34,290 children and evaluated motor performance. The test group showed an average 7.3 percent greater score on the test than controls. Data was also recorded for weight status (79.8% “normal weight”, 7.6% “overweight”, and 4.7% “obese”) and activity level (67% are active in sport clubs) for the group of three to ten year olds.

This year’s Turnfest congress was a very rewarding experience and the participants were very lucky to have had the opportunity to enjoy such a great event and be able to discuss some of the contemporary issues in sport, integration and health. Frankfurt am Main was a great host city, and the IHK made for an ideal forum for the congress. The overwhelming positive response of the attendees is sure to lead to the Turnfest congress becoming a traditional and important part of the International Turnfest for years to come.

Books, Journals and Thesis

1. The new journal “*Citius, Altius, Fortius. Humanism, Society and Sport: Research and essays*”.

The *Center for Olympic Studies*, at the *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid* (Spain), has rescued the research journal *Citius, Altius, Fortius*. In a first stage, the journal was published in the sixties and seventies in Spain. Unfortunately, the journal ceased publication after the death of its founder: Miguel de Piernavieja.

In this new stage, it carries the subtitle: “*Humanism, Society and Sport: Research and essays*”, and it is under the direction of Dr Maria Eugenia Martinez-Gorroño, Professor at the *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid*, and Conrado Durántez Corral, President of the Spanish Olympic Academy and Member of the

Spanish Olympic Committee. Our aim is to begin a new era of *CITIUS*, *ALTIUS*, *FORTIUS* maintaining its quality and being faithful to its previous dignified trajectory.

The journal is biannual, printed in paperback, with a length of approximately 160 pages by issue. It is published in Spanish, although its published works will have an English abstract. However, the Editorial Board offers the possibility of translating from English to Spanish when the manuscript is considered of special relevancy. All manuscript in this journal will be undergone peer review, based on initial editor screening and anonymized (double-blind) refereeing by at least two referees.

Currently, the journal is distributed in all the Spanish Universities and also it is in the funds of the Museum of the CIO in Lausanne. Soon, also will be in all the libraries of the *Instituto Cervantes*, with headquarters in more than 50 countries.

The new Spanish *Citius*, *Altius*, *Fortius*, will be presented in the next Congress of the ISHPES that will be celebrated in *University of Stirling*, Scotland, UK Tuesday 14th- Saturday 18th July 2009. The filing seeks to establish contact with researchers, professors and historians of the Physical Education and Sport in order to invite them to collaborate, with sending original papers for publication.

Dr María Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño

La nueva revista “*Citius*, *Altius*, *Fortius*. *Humanismo*, *Sociedad* y *Deporte: Investigaciones y ensayos*”.

El *Centro de Estudios Olímpicos*, de la *Universidad Autónoma* de Madrid (España), ha rescatado la revista de investigación *Citius*, *Altius*, *Fortius*. En su primera etapa, la revista fue publicada en los años sesenta y setenta en España. Desafortunadamente, la revista dejó de

publicarse después de la muerte de su fundador: Miguel de Piernaveja.

En esta nueva etapa, lleva el subtítulo “*Humanismo, Sociedad y Deporte: Investigaciones y ensayos*”, y está dirigida por la Doctora María Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño, Profesora de la *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid*, y por Conrado Duránte Corral, Presidente de la *Academia Olímpica Española* y miembro del *Comité Olímpico Español*. Nuestro objetivo es comenzar una nueva era de *CITIUS*, *ALTIUS*, *FORTIUS* manteniendo su calidad y la dignidad que tuvo en su anterior etapa.

La revista es semestral, impresa en papel, con una extensión aproximada de 160 páginas por cada número. Se publica en Español con resumen en Inglés (Abstract). No obstante, el *Consejo Editorial* ofrece la posibilidad de realizar la traducción del inglés al español cuando el manuscrito sea considerado de especial relevancia. Todo artículo para la revista será sujeto a la evaluación por pares, basada en un filtro previo del editor y revisada anónimamente por al menos dos árbitros (double-blind).

Actualmente, la revista es distribuida en todas las universidades españolas y también está presente en los fondos del Museo Olímpico del Comité Olímpico Internacional en Lausanne. Pronto, también estará en todas las bibliotecas del *Instituto Cervantes*, con sede en más de 50 países.

La nueva *Citius*, *Altius*, *Fortius*, española será presentada en el próximo Congreso de la ISHPES que se celebrará en la *University of Stirling*, Scotland, UK entre el 14 y el 18 de julio de 2009. El objeto de esta presentación es establecer contacto con investigadores, profesores e historiadores de la Educación Física y el Deporte con el fin de invitarles a colaborar con la revista enviando artículos originales para su publicación.

Dr María Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño

2. Wirz, Tanja: *Gipfelstürmerinnen. Eine Geschlechtergeschichte des Alpinismus in der Schweiz 1840-1940*. Baden: Hier+ Jetzt. 2007, 446 pages.

This book is based on a PhD work. The author tells the history and development of mountaineering for women in an exciting and very detailed way. Wirz's publication is based on gender history and (historical) cultural anthropology. For her theoretical background she refers to the works of Pierre Bourdieu, Victor Turner, Michel Foucault, Mary Douglas and Jan Assmann. In the 1870s the Alps were seen as the "playground of Europe". Victor Turner describes them as a "stage" or field for experimenting with identities and social roles. He called them "liminal spaces". (p. 18f.). This is what Wirz intends to make visible: gendered spaces in the Alps. Around the mid 19th century alpine hiking or climbing tours became a ritual for manliness and were always connected with courage, determination and bodily strength. Not only were these trips considered dangerous for women from a physical perspective, but also in a moral one. The Alps were regarded to be a male space.

The author does not exclusively focus on the history of women's mountaineering; she gives insight into the male history and also refers to the founding of mountaineering associations in Switzerland and abroad. A variety of biographies show to what extent individual women fought for their space in the Alps and for acknowledgement by the general public – in particular by males. Very often women modestly underplayed their achievements. For instance when reaching a mountain top first, they often ceded the peak to their male hiking partners or did not mention their achievements in public.

Henriette D'Angeville and her achievements is one of the topics that Wirz

refers to. Supposedly, in 1838, she was the first woman on the Mont Blanc. But we learn that Marie Paradis had already conquered that famous peak 30 years before her. However, because she came from a lower social class no-one really took notice of her.

The author used a variety of published and unpublished sources, amongst them diaries, letters, travelling reports from Alpine journals, mountaineering novels and guidebooks. She also drew information from paintings and photographs. These sources come from archives in Zürich, Munich and London; thus she was able to widen her Swiss approach to a more international one. Through the international comparisons Wirz showed that the Swiss in particular were very restrictive and exclusive when it came to women and Alpinism. This can be linked to the fact that Swiss women gained their right to vote rather late in 1971, and is mirrored in the membership of the Swiss Alpine Club (SAC), which tried to exclude women for as long as possible and considered them as a rather big problem. Often women were seen as intruders to the male societies. Until the 1930s the alpine clubs showed exclusionary tendencies towards: foreigners, left-minded people, women and Jews. In 1918 Swiss women founded their own club for female mountaineers (SFAC). This was over ten years after the British had founded their Ladies' Alpine Club. Finally, in 1979, the two Swiss clubs merged.

Apart from these minor critical drawbacks, the book can strongly be advised for all those who are interested in gender discourse and in Alpinism.

Annette R. Hofmann

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