

ISHPES - Bulletin 20

Dezember 2000

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Zur Diskussion gestellt · Point of View · Point de vue

ANDRÉ GOUNOT

Les publications de l'ISHPES et l'avenir du Bulletin

Ce "Point of View", qui s'inscrit dans le débat sur les formes de publications à venir lancé par Richard Cox dans le dernier Bulletin, paraît seulement en langue française comme vous l'aurez noté. Les raisons, assez simples, me font tout de suite entrer dans le vif du sujet qui, lui, est plutôt complexe. En effet, la traduction de ces lignes en anglais et allemand, ces deux autres langues qui composent le trilinguisme officiel de l'ISHPES (de plus en plus difficile à maintenir, notamment aux colloques - je ferme la parenthèse) n'aurait pu se faire qu'avec du temps ou de l'argent. Or le temps me manque terriblement en ce moment (il suffit d'évoquer le mot « correction de copies », mes collègues français auront tout de suite compris), et l'ISHPES, par malheur, n'est pas assez fortunée pour payer un traducteur.

Ce constat soulève un certain nombre de questions relatives à la politique et au fonctionnement de l'ISHPES. D'abord, comment notre organisation doit-elle utiliser le faible budget dont elle dispose ? Quelle devrait y être la part du Bulletin ? Pour l'instant, le Bulletin constitue le poste budgétaire le plus important à cause des frais élevés d'impression et d'envoi. Cela se justifie-t-il vraiment ? Personnellement, je ne le pense pas, et je suis entièrement d'accord avec l'idée de faire paraître le Bulletin uniquement sous forme électronique, qui est évidemment la plus économique. Il sera tout d'abord envoyé par e-mail aux membres, puis mis sur le site de l'ISHPES. Plus besoin donc de se consacrer au travail peu épanouissant de mise en pages, révolu le temps où on « s'amusait » à coller adresses et timbres sur des centaines d'enveloppes, écarté le problème d'une voie postale qui prenait quelques semaines pour certains continents. Bref, c'est une très bonne solution qui, toutefois, ne résout pas l'autre problème soulevé, celui de la disponibilité du ou des responsables du Bulletin.

Effectivement, si nous voulons que le Bulletin continue d'exister, il faudra que l'on trouve des volontaires pour assurer la relève après le congrès de l'ISHPES à Montpellier en août de cette année. Sans doute peut-on alléger la tâche en se contentant d'une publication rejoignant le type du « Bulletin de liaison » qui a comme vocation d'informer exclusivement sur les activités de l'organisation et de ses membres. Notre Bulletin, tel qu'il se présente depuis 1994, a adopté une forme quelque peu hybride en voulant informer sur tout ce qui pouvait intéresser la communauté scientifique internationale, tout en restant une publication propre à l'ISHPES. Je me demande si, à la fin, cette expérience aura été une franche réussite ou si elle ne doit pas plutôt être perçue comme un relatif échec, vu qu'un nombre assez restreint de membres y a participé de manière active. Le congrès de Montpellier permettra, je l'espère, de débattre ensemble du caractère que prendra le Bulletin à l'avenir.

Si le Bulletin paraît pour la dernière fois sous forme im-

primée en milieu de cette année, une certaine somme d'argent se libère donc, que l'ISHPES ne manquera sans doute pas d'investir au profit de publications d'intérêt international dans le domaine de l'histoire du sport. Raison de plus pour se pencher sur la politique de publication de notre organisation, et de revenir sur les réflexions intéressantes concernant une revue internet (« IHPES on-line-journal »), comme le propose Richard Cox avec des arguments dont la pertinence ne fait aucun doute. La question est peut-être moins de savoir si cette revue internet verra le jour. On peut plutôt se demander à partir de quelle date il sera opportun qu'elle paraisse, étant donné qu'actuellement, la plupart des auteurs potentiels préfèrent sans doute encore voir leurs contributions imprimées et diffusées par le réseau habituel des bibliothèques et librairies. L'ISHPES doit-elle anticiper sur une évolution qui semble incontournable, à savoir le poids de plus en plus important de publications sur internet par rapport aux parutions de livres et revues sous forme traditionnelle, ou doit-elle attendre avant de prendre le train en marche ? N'oublions pas non plus l'existence de la revue trilingue STADION (*Revue internationale d'histoire du sport*), liée à l'ISHPES, qui, après une période très discrète, paraît avec une fréquence régulière.

Quoi qu'il en soit, l'ISHPES devrait pouvoir soutenir, avec une somme d'argent certes modique, la parution d'ouvrages (dans la « Collection IHPES »). Il me semblerait pertinent que cela soit fait surtout dans l'intérêt de jeunes chercheurs qui possèdent en général des moyens financiers spécialement limités mais peuvent offrir, parfois, des travaux de recherche particulièrement riches. Il serait en effet souhaitable que l'ISHPES adopte une politique de publication résolument orientée vers la qualité ; cette politique aura d'ailleurs besoin d'être poursuivie jusqu'au bout par tous les organisateurs de colloques de l'ISHPES qui, généralement, assurent la publication des actes. Trop souvent, ces actes sont de qualité hétérogène et ont - soyons sincères - avant tout une utilité pour le ou les directeurs de publication ainsi que pour les auteurs, dans une stricte optique de carrière universitaire. Il sont en l'occurrence difficilement recommandables aux étudiants, pour la simple raison qu'il leur sera difficile de faire le tri entre ces nombreuses contributions de niveaux inégaux. Cela est d'autant plus dommage que l'on peut imaginer une meilleure issue, comme le prouvent de nombreux actes de colloques d'histoire. Pour cela, une des mesures indispensables serait de montrer une réelle fermeté quant aux propositions de communications qui ne cadrent pas clairement avec le thème d'une des sections du colloque (supposant qu'il n'y ait pas de section « open papers » qui risque d'être interprétée en termes de « tout est permis »). En fait, le problème n'est pas tant la multiplication de colloques en histoire du sport - ni donc les activités d'organisations parallèles ou complémentaires

comme le Comité Européen d'Histoire du Sport - mais plutôt l'encombrement des bibliothèques universitaires avec des actes à faible portée scientifique. Que nous ayons de nombreuses possibilités de nous rencontrer pour enrichir notre réflexion et nos connaissances n'est nullement négatif, à partir du moment où nous acceptons tous que nos interventions éventuelles ne soient pas forcément publiées. D'ailleurs, sommes-nous obligés d'intervenir à chaque congrès ? C'est là, il me semble, le rôle le plus important à jouer par l'ISHPES et ses membres : contribuer à l'amélioration de la qualité des publications internationales en histoire du sport. Comme l'a indiqué Richard Cox, il sera de toute manière de plus en plus difficile de maintenir la quantité, du moins pour ce qui concerne les publications « traditionnelles ».

J'espère que ces quelques réflexions et avis personnels puissent servir à prolonger et à approfondir un débat déjà bien engagé. Et je vous prie d'excuser la parution tardive de ce Bulletin que j'espère toutefois être utile pour au moins une partie d'entre vous. Je m'engage à faire la présentation des li-

vres français et allemands reçus dans le prochain numéro. Avec mes meilleurs vœux à tous les membres de l'ISHPES pour cette nouvelle année, cordialement

André Gounot

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ISHPES-Berichte · ISHPES Reports · Rapports de l'ISHPES

Bericht der Präsidentin

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,

zunächst wünsche ich allen – etwas verspätet – viel Glück, Erfolg und Gesundheit im Jahr 2001. Und ich freue mich auf ein Wiedersehen im August in Montpellier, Frankreich. Jean-Michel Delaplace hat sein bestes (und das ist sehr viel) gegeben und den nächsten ISHPES Kongress hervorragend vorbereitet. Und ich bin überzeugt, dass dieser Kongress einer der Höhepunkte in der ISHPES-Geschichte werden wird.

Das Jahr 2000 brachte einige Highlights neben wenigen «Flops». Auf unserer «Habenseite» stehen die Informationen und Diskussionen via Sporthist (danke an Mike Salter), die Webpage (danke an Richard Cox) und die ISHPES-Reihe, die bald durch die «Bulgarien Proceedings» (danke an Jürgen Buschmann und Bernard Woltmann) erweitert werden wird. Optimistisch bin ich auch, was die Zukunft unserer Tagungen angeht. Es ist mir gelungen, im letzten Jahr unsere japanischen Kollegin und Kolleginnen in Kanzawa zu treffen und ich habe mir einen Einblick in die hervorragende Vorbereitung der Konferenz verschaffen können (siehe dazu den Bericht in diesem Bulletin). Und 2003 wird Manuela Hasse einen Kongress in Portugal ausrichten.

ISHPES ist es an der Jahrtausendwende gelungen, in der Scientific Community der Mutterwissenschaft, der Geschichtswissenschaft, Fuß zu fassen. Wir wurden eingeladen, einen «Round Table» zum Thema Sport und Geschlecht auf dem 19. Kongress des «International Committee of Historical Sciences» (August 2000, Oslo) durchzuführen und ISHPES wurde als Mitglied in diese Gesellschaft aufgenommen.

Last but not least ist auf das ISHPES-Seminar in Duderstadt hinzuweisen, das in Kooperation mit dem Internatio-

nen Freizeitsportverband TAFISA und dem Weltrat für Sportwissenschaft (ICSSPE) im Vorfeld des Weltfestivals der Sportkulturen durchgeführt wurde (siehe den Bericht). Diejenigen, die nicht an dieser Veranstaltung teilnehmen konnten, werden bald die Gelegenheit haben, sich in den Proceedings zu informieren. Ich bedanke mich bei der Weltfestival GmbH und bei der TAFISA, vor allem bei Jürgen Palm, für die Unterstützung und die Finanzierung der Proceedings.

Schließlich spielte ISHPES eine, wenn auch nur kleine Rolle auf dem Volympischen Kongress in Brisbane. Leider ließ sich der Plan, einige Symposia, u.a. auch zur Olympischen Geschichte, unter der Federführung von ISHPES durchzuführen, nicht verwirklichen. Wir beteiligten uns aber an der von Margret Talbot organisierten Veranstaltung «Gender, Culture and Politics: 100 Years of Women in the Olympics» (siehe den Bericht).

Ich hoffe, dass alle für die Kürze dieses Berichts und für den geringen Umfang des Bulletins Verständnis haben, dies ist nicht zuletzt auch den beruflichen Veränderungen der beiden für dieses Bulletin zuständigen Personen geschuldet. Wir versprechen, im nächsten Bulletin all die ausstehenden Besprechungen und Berichte zu bringen, dazu benötigen wir aber auch Eure Hilfe.

Mit den besten Wünschen und vielen freundlichen Grüßen

Gertrud Pfister

ISHPES President

President's Report

Dear Colleagues:

First, even if it is a bit late, I would like to wish all of you much luck, health and success for 2001. I am really looking forward to meeting you this August in Montpellier, France. Jean-Michel Delaplace has done his very best (and this is a lot) to prepare for the next ISHPES Congress. I am convinced that this Congress will be a signal occasion in ISHPES history.

The year 2000 brought some «flops» and some highlights. On ISHPES credit side is the ongoing flow of information and discussions via SPORHIST (thanks to Mike Salter), the ISHPES Webpage (thanks to Richard Cox) and the ISHPES Series - which will soon be enlarged by the Proceedings from the Bulgarian Congress (thanks to Jürgen Buschmann and Bernard Woltmann). I am also very optimistic with regard to the future of our conferences. During the last year I was able to visit Japan, meet our Japanese colleagues, and see for myself the vast amount of work they have put into preparing for this conference (see my report in this Bulletin). In 2003, Manuela Hasse will organise a Congress in Lisbon, Portugal.

At the turn of the millennium ISHPES managed to get a foot into the scientific community of its mother discipline, history. ISHPES was invited to organise a «Round Table» around the topic «Sport and Gender» at the 19th Congress of the «International Committee of Historical Sciences» (August, 2000, Oslo). At this Congress ISHPES was accepted as an official member of the organisation.

Last, but not least, I would like to mention the ISHPES Seminar in Duderstadt, Germany, which was organised in

close co-operation with the International Sport for All Association (TAFISA) and the umbrella organisation for sport science (ICSSPE) in association with the «World Festival of Traditional Sport Cultures.» Those who were not able to participate in this seminar will have the opportunity to receive the relevant information when the proceedings are published. My special thank goes to the Weltfestival GmbH, to TAFISA, and especially to Jürgen Palm, for the support and the financial resources for the proceedings.

Finally, ISHPES played a role, albeit a marginal one, at the Pre-Olympic Congress in Brisbane (September, 2000). Unfortunately plans to organise, under the umbrella of ISHPES, workshops about Olympic history were not realised. But ISHPES co-operated with the «International Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women» and supported Margret Talbot's Symposium «Gender, Culture and Politics: 100 Years of Women in the Olympics» (see the report in this Bulletin).

I hope that all of you understand and excuse the shortness of this report and the thinness of this issue. This is, at least partially, caused by changes in the lives and jobs of the persons responsible for the Bulletin. We promise to publish all the promised reviews and reports in the next Bulletin, but we do need also your help in order to publish an interesting volume.

With best wishes and many friendly greetings

Gertrud Pfister

ISHPES President

Rapport de la Présidente

Chers collègues,

Je tiens tout d'abord à vous souhaiter - avec un peu de retard - beaucoup de réussite en l'an 2001. J'attends le plaisir de vous revoir à Montpellier en août. Jean-Michel Delaplace a tout fait pour assurer la bonne préparation de ce prochain congrès de l'ISHPES qui constituera, j'en suis persuadée, l'un des sommets de l'histoire de l'ISHPES.

En 2000, l'organisation a connu des moments souvent réussis, parfois moins brillants. Comme points positifs, nous pouvons évoquer les informations et discussions via «Sporhist» (merci Mike Salter), le site internet (merci Richard Cox), et la collection ISHPES qui sera bientôt complétée par les actes du colloque de Bulgarie (merci Jürgen Buschmann et Bernard Woltmann). Je suis aussi optimiste quant à l'avenir de nos colloques. J'ai pu rencontrer l'année dernière nos collègues japonais à Kanazawa et j'ai pu constater l'excellent état de préparation de ce colloque (voir le rapport dans ce Bulletin). En 2003, Manuela Hasse organisera un congrès au Portugal.

Au tournant du millénaire, l'ISHPES a réussi à s'installer au sein de la communauté des sciences historiques. En effet, elle a été invitée à organiser une table ronde sur le thème «sport et genre» au 19^e Congrès du Comité International des Sciences historiques en août 2000 à Oslo, où elle a d'ailleurs été accueillie comme membre de cette organisation.

Il faut rappeler aussi le séminaire de l'ISHPES qui a eu lieu à

Duderstadt en coopération avec l'Union internationale de sport loisir, TAFISA, et le Conseil mondial des Sciences du Sport (ICSSPE) et en rapport avec le Festival mondial des Jeux traditionnels (voir le rapport dans ce Bulletin). Ceux qui n'ont pas pu y participer vont bientôt avoir de plus amples informations par l'intermédiaire des actes du séminaire. Je remercie le comité d'organisation du Festival mondial et TAFISA, tout particulièrement Jürgen Palm, pour leur soutien et pour le financement des actes.

Enfin, l'ISHPES a aussi joué un rôle - cependant mineur - au Congrès préolympique de Brisbane. Malheureusement, le projet d'organiser de petits séminaires, entre autres sur l'histoire olympique, sous l'égide de l'ISHPES, ne s'est pas réalisé. Nous avons cependant pu contribuer à la section «Gender, Culture and Politics: 100 Years of Women in the Olympics» dirigée par Margaret Talbot (voir le rapport).

Je compte sur votre compréhension pour le caractère succinct de ce rapport et le volume peu épais de ce Bulletin. Cela est en partie attribuable aux changements professionnels des deux personnes responsables du Bulletin qui s'engagent à publier dans le prochain numéro certains rapports et informations reçus, en comptant aussi sur votre collaboration.

Avec mes cordiales salutations

Gertrud Pfister

ISHPES Awards 2001

ISHPES presents two awards at each Seminar and Congress. Both will be presented again this year (August 26-31, 2001) at the ISHPES Congress in Montpellier, France. The deadline for the ISHPES Award has passed and the selection is currently being made by the Awards Committee. However, I would encourage you to look over the Reinhard Sprenger Award for younger scholars (see below) and consider submitting one or more nominations. This is an international award (note - winners to date have come from France, Austria and Germany).

Past winners were:

ISHPES Award Winners

1997 Roberta Park, USA
1998 Alan Metcalfe, Canada
1999 James Riordan, Great Britain
2000 Roland Renson, Belgium

The Reinhard Sprenger Award

1998 Klaus Reinartz, Germany
1999 Christian Wallner, Austria et
Jean-François Loudcher, France
2000 Annette Hofmann, Germany

The Reinhard Sprenger Award: Call for Nominations

The Reinhard Sprenger Award will be presented at the ISHPES Congress in Montpellier. It is awarded for an unpublished essay of outstanding quality in the field of sport history. Eligible scholars must be under 40 years of age when the Congress opens. The study need not be related to the theme of the Congress. The essay must be submitted in one of the official ISHPES languages (German, English or French) and the text itself (excluding notes, appendix, etc.) must not exceed 20,000 words. The main criteria for selecting the winning study will be based on originality, the scientific quality of the research, and the study's value from the perspective of international sport history.

The Reinhard Sprenger Award is endowed with a prize of 1,000 German marks. The winner, together with any other entrant whose work is recognized by the Committee, will receive a diploma which will be presented at an award ceremony during the Congress. The essays must be submitted to the Chair of the ISHPES Awards Committee (Michael A. Salter, 509 CHT, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4, Canada, or e-mail, msalter@uwindsor.ca) before March 30, 2001.

ISHPES Awards Committee: Jean-Michel Delaplace (France), Gigliola Gori (Italy), Manfred Lämmer (Germany), Floris van der Merwe (South Africa), Roberta Park (USA), and Michael Salter (Canada).

Kongressberichte · Conference Reports · Rapports de colloques

FLORIS VAN DER MERWE

ISHPES Seminar

Duderstadt, Germany, June 16-19, 2000

The ISHPES 2000 Seminar took place from 16-19 June in Duderstadt, Germany. The theme was "Games of the Past – Sports for the Future?" ISHPES and TAFISA (Trim and Fitness International Sport for All Association) combined their conferences to coincide with the Third World Festival of Traditional Games in Hanover, Germany. The Seminar was supported by ICSSPE (International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education). The Victor's Hotel was an excellent choice for a seminar of this size. It is new and had every possible convention facility. The fact that it is not situated in a town or city, also "forced" the participants to attend the sessions (some of which were presented in parallel sessions) conscientiously.

The 2000 ISHPES Award went to Prof. Dr. Roland Renson of Belgium for his excellent contributions to the scientific discourse on traditional games. The Reinhard Sprenger prize for young sport historians went to Annette R. Hoffmann for

her research on the German Turnen in the United States.

The programme was comprised of the following sessions: "Developments and transformations of traditional sports and games in Latin America"; "Sports and games – backgrounds"; "Developments and transformations of traditional sports and games in South-East Asia"; "Traditional sports and games in the process of 'sportification'"; "Developments and transformations of traditional sports and games in Central and Northern Europe"; "Developments and transformations of traditional sports and games in Eastern Europe and Asia"; "Developments and transformations of traditional sports and games all over the world"; "Theoretical background, analysis of the situation of traditional games and sports"; "Examples for situations and transformations of traditional games and sports"; "Round table discussion – Traditional games and the Olympic movement"; and "Traditional games – sport for whom?". In general it was an interesting programme that pre-

sented a global picture of traditional sports and games.

As the ISHPES Award winner, Prof. Roland Renson was this year's Keynote speaker. His lecture was titled "Ludiodiversity: Extinction, survival and invention of movement culture". He stressed the point that we "absolutely need a more adequate terminology and taxonomy to identify our academic playing field, freed from anachronistic and ethnocentric perspectives". With well-prepared audiovisual material he captured the disappearance, development and transformation of traditional games worldwide.

Many regular ISHPES members participated in the Duderstadt Seminar. Jean-Michel Delaplace (France) talked on "Rehabilitation of Danmyé: between game and sport", which dealt with the question of whether traditional games could / should be taught at the school level. He used case studies from the West Indies and Guyana. Incidentally, Danmyé is a traditional activity based on a combat dance. Keiko Ikeda of Japan dealt with Pierce Egan, a pre-Victorian sports journalist, in her paper entitled "Traditional sporting fancy made for modern sports ethics: Corinthian, Paul Pry and Tom & Jerryism". Egan changed a "non-verbal communication culture like sport into verbal and disputable communication". Zinaida Kouznetsova of Tartastan's paper was on "Changes and transformations of traditional games in Tartastan". Her research team assembled and classified 200 traditional games and integrated them in secondary school programmes. Jorn Moller described a Sports History workshop in Denmark as an experimental centre for traditional games. In "Combat, sport and human sacrifice in old world cultures", Benny Peiser of England described the "malignant brutality and the sanctioning of ritual killings as one of the conspicuous and least understood features of ancient sports". Gertrud Pfister (Germany) demonstrated, in "Women, traditional games and sports for all", how closely intertwined gender roles in traditional sports and games are. Erik de Vroede (Belgium) used a

regional approach to dissect the unity and diversity in traditional games in Europe. Tokuro Yamamoto described Kemari football game in his paper on "Traditional sports culture in Japan".

What was conspicuous were the apparent similarities between traditional games from across the world. For example, the Zulus and Xhosas have the same target games as the Australian Aborigines, and the Brazilian Capoeira is remarkably similar to the Ostrich dance of the San in Southern Africa.

During the discussions on whether traditional games deserve a place in the Olympic movement or not, it was decided that this should be placed on a different agenda. There was concern that traditional games would lose their character as soon as they become mixed with elite sport. The status quo must therefore be maintained (with the World Festival for Traditional Games taking place every four years). My own feeling was that "games" are a step lower than "sport" (just as "play" is a step lower than "games") and for those reasons should not form part of the Olympic programme.

Throughout the seminar participants emphasised the important functions of traditional games, namely as part of a cultural heritage, as sport for all, as competitive sport, and as children's games. Such activities are peculiar to certain peoples and they build cultural identity. The disappearance thereof means a loss of a cultural heritage. The current globalization of sport encourages this process and therefore there is a need to protect traditional games through scientific documentation and propagation.

In the closing session of the seminar, an urgent need was expressed to conserve and promote traditional games. There was considerable anxiety about the lack of financing by world institutions to start implement projects. This not only has a detrimental effect on national, area and ethnic identities, but also on the health and welfare of the people.

GUDRUN DOLL-TEPPER/GERTRUD PFISTER

Klotzläufe, Drachenbootrennen und Tamburinspiele - Nachdenken über Traditionen und Transformationen - Bericht aus der Perspektive von ICSSPE und ISHPES

Da zwei Berichte über Duderstadt mit unterschiedlicher Schwerpunktsetzung und in zwei der drei ISHPES-Sprachen vorliegen, entschieden wir uns, beide abzudrucken, um den Leser/innen einen vielfältigen und umfassenden Eindruck über dieses Seminar zu geben.

Im Vorfeld des 3. Weltfestivals der Sportkulturen in Hannover fand in Duderstadt eine Tagung zum Thema „Games of the Past – Sports for the Future?“ statt, die der Internationale Freizeitsportverband (TAFISA) und der Weltrat für Sportwissenschaft (ICSSPE) unter der Federführung der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Sportgeschichte (ISHPES) und seiner Präsidentin Gertrud Pfister organisiert hatten.

Auf dieser Veranstaltung wurden bisher vorliegende Erkenntnisse über traditionelle Bewegungskulturen ergänzt

und weitere Forschungen über Entwicklung, Situation und Perspektiven traditioneller Spiele vor dem Hintergrund gesamtgesellschaftlicher Veränderungsprozesse vorgestellt. Im Mittelpunkt stand die Frage der Umsetzung wissenschaftlicher Erkenntnisse und damit die Diskussion sportpolitischer und praktischer Konsequenzen.

Etwa 80 Teilnehmer/innen aus 23 Nationen waren in das wunderschöne Victors Hotel nach Duderstadt gekommen, um dort in entspannter Atmosphäre nicht nur spannenden Vorträgen zu lauschen, sondern auch um sich per Video in die bunte Welt exotischer Bewegungsaktivitäten entführen zu lassen und in Workshops Perspektiven für traditionelle Bewegungskulturen zu erarbeiten. Im Rahmen der Videopräsentationen wurde auch der Film über die Klotzläufe der Canela-Indianer vorgeführt, der von Dieckert und Mehringer

„vor Ort“ in Südamerika gedreht worden war.

Den Festvortrag während der Eröffnung des Kongresses hielt der Gewinner des ISHPES-Preises Roland Renson über „Ludodiversity: Extinction, Survival and Invention of Movement Culture“. Roland Renson wurde für seine herausragenden Studien über traditionelle Spiele mit diesem Preis ausgezeichnet. Er bewies aber in seinem Vortrag nicht nur seine wissenschaftlichen Qualitäten, sondern auch sein Talent als Redner und Unterhalter. Danke, Roland Renson, für dieses Erlebnis.

Zahlreiche Vorträge versetzten die Anwesenden in exotische Länder - von Mexiko bis in den Iran -, andere vermittelten Einblicke in ungewöhnliche Sportarten wie Drachenbootrennen oder das aus Brasilien stammende Capoeira, wieder andere konfrontierten die Zuhörer/innen mit theoretischen Zusammenhängen, beispielsweise mit dem Globalisierungsprozessen und ihren Auswirkungen auf den Sport. Und schließlich wurde auch die Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Bewahrung, der Nutzung und der Veränderung traditioneller Bewegungskulturen diskutiert. Welche Vor- und welche Nachteile erfahren Sportarten wie Drachenbootrennen oder Capoeira, wenn sie in das Olympische Programm aufgenommen werden? Können längst vergessene Spiele wiederbelebt und zur nationalen Identität beispielsweise von Kindern in Mexiko beitragen? Wie verändern sich Bewegungsformen, wie z.B. chinesische Gesundheitsübungen, wenn sie in eine fremde Kultur, nach Deutschland, exportiert werden?

Nachdem Informationen vermittelt und Standpunkte ausgetauscht waren, wurden konkrete Zielsetzung und Vorgehensweisen in kleinen Gruppen erarbeitet. Gleichzeitig wurde eine „Deklaration“ vorbereitet, die die Aufnahme

traditioneller Spiele und Sportarten in das Weltkulturerbe vorbereiten soll. Zum Abschluss der Tagung hielt TAFISA-Präsident Jürgen Palm ein flammendes Plädoyer für die Bewahrung von traditionellen Spielen und Sportarten, aber auch für ihre Anpassung an die Anforderungen der Gegenwart und der Zukunft.

Die Kongressteilnehmer/innen wurden nicht nur am grünen Tisch mit traditionellen Bewegungsspielen konfrontiert, sie hatten an einem Abend auch die Möglichkeit, sich an deutschen Turnspielen des 19. Jhs. zu beteiligen. Gertrud Pfister und eine Gruppe von Studenten und Studentinnen hatten diese Spiele für Vorführungen auf dem Weltfestival ausgewählt und die Regeln im „Berliner Spielbüchlein“ veröffentlicht. Und es machte den Konferenzteilnehmern - manche hatten sogar die mitgebrachten Turnkostüme angezogen - offensichtlich viel Spaß, sich im Dreibeinlaufen oder im Tamburinball zu versuchen.

Die Erkenntnisse und Ergebnisse dieser Tagung sollen durch eine Veröffentlichung der Vorträge und der Diskussionen einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht werden, sie wurden auch sehr schnell konkret umgesetzt: Auf dem Weltfestival wurden auf der Basis der auf der Tagung diskutierten Kriterien Spiele ausgewählt und prämiert, die den Grundstock einer Liste von als Weltkulturerbe anerkannten Spielen und Sportarten bilden werden. In vier Jahren wird das Festival der Sportkulturen in Montreal stattfinden, und es ist einerseits zu hoffen, dass sich traditionelle Spiele und Sportarten bis dahin weiter entwickelt haben und fester verankert sein werden. Es ist aber auch zu hoffen, dass diese Entwicklungen durch eine wissenschaftliche Tagung evaluiert und weiter vorangetrieben werden.

ALLEN GUTTMANN

Sport history at the 19th International Congress of Historical Sciences Oslo, Norway, August 6-13, 2000

The 19th International Congress of Historical Sciences took place at the University of Oslo from 6 to 13 August 2000. In the midst of this extensive event, sports studies were represented by a three-hour «round table» held on August 9th. The topic addressed was the relationship of gender and sports.

Michael A. Salter (Canada) acted as organiser and moderator. Gertrud Pfister (Germany) introduced the topic with a 30-minute paper that provided an overview of the contemporary debate on gender. After a theoretical survey, Pfister offered examples of gender relations from women's gymnastics and men's figure-skating. Four 20-minute presentations analysed the interactions of sport and gender in four different countries. Gigliola Gori (Italy) concentrated on the place of women's sports in the theory and practice of Italian Fascism. Thierry Terret (France) discussed French rugby as a theatre for the enactment of masculinity. Fan Hong (China) described the emancipatory role of girls' and women's sports in early twentieth-century China (where foot-binding had been the

norm). Nancy Struna (USA) argued that the transition from a subsistence to a market economy acted to separate women's lives from men's lives—with major detrimental consequences for women's participation in sports. Acting as commentator, Allen Guttmann (USA) agreed with the five presenters that sports are an important element in the social construction of gender but suggested that the «nature-nurture» debate has gone too far in the direction of «nurture» and has, unfortunately, tended in recent years to neglect the role of physical differences in sports-gender relationships.

The Roundtable, «Sport and Gender», was very successful. Most of the participants were mainstream historians and non-ISHPES members. It was pleasing to be able to expose social historians to the study of sport history. Particularly pleasing was the fact that the International Committee of Historical Sciences (CISH), who hosted the Congress, accepted ISHPES as a full voting member. This was a giant step forward for our discipline.

GERTRUD PFISTER

2000 Pre-Olympic Congress, social sciences section Brisbane, Australia, September 8-13, 2000

Pre-Olympic Congresses have a long and successful tradition. It seems to be self-evident to use the context of the Olympic Games, the most fascinating international sport event, to analyse and discuss the positive and the negative developments and tendencies in sport, its conditions and effects, and its opportunities and problems. This was the aim of the interdisciplinary Pre-Olympic Congress held from September 8-13, 2000 in Brisbane, Australia, which attracted more than 1200 scientists from all around the world. The Brisbane Convention Centre, which was built for the EXPO in 1988, proved to be an excellent facility.

The programme was diverse and extensive: the number and the quality of the contributions, lectures and poster presentations clearly demonstrated the productivity and diversity in sport science. One was struck with the variety, capacity and high standard in the science behind sport, as well as some challenges facing sport science. For example, a limited number of interdisciplinary lectures or multidisciplinary symposia were on the programme. Moreover, the Olympic Games, their history, aims, values, perspectives and problems, played only a marginal role in the Congress.

The tendency toward specialisation could be observed as well in the natural sciences, especially in the area of sports medicine, where the topics were not restricted to sport. Several presentations, symposia and working groups dealt with weight, weight reduction, nutrition, etc. The causes, effects and therapies for obesity seem to be a major focus of many colleagues working in health-related fields. The focus on (sports)medicine was - at least partially - the result of the co-operation between the umbrella organisation of sport science (International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education, ICSSPE) and Sports Medicine Australia (SMA) and the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ACHPER). The Congress Chairperson was Prof. Dr. Tony Parker, and he worked in co-operation with Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepner, ICSSPE President and Dr. Shane Conway, SMA's President and Mr. Alf Colvin, the President of ACHPER.

The Congress offered many sport science disciplines and many issue-oriented interest groups a platform for presentations and discussions, however, the main emphasis of the Congress was on sports medicine.

The following article is a personal description of the Congress. I can only describe the programme selectively because up to ten parallel sessions made it impossible to get a clear picture of the whole event. The range of topics in the «social-cultural» area ranged from sport management, sport and the environment, and sport and disability, to numerous questions concerning physical education, sport with youth, sport and intercultural comparisons and cultural aspects and perspectives of sport. I would like to mention three of the fifteen keynote-lectures and eighteen 'invited lectures' which dealt mainly with medicine, exercise physiology and motor sciences.

In his keynote lecture, John Bale, Professor of Sports Ge-

ography at Keele University, UK, interpreted the Olympic Games as a geographical phenomenon. He described how «the Games write the world through a common language, the cultural currency of sport.» Bale combined sports geography and a biographical approach, with the biography and the work of the German-American sport scientist Ernst Jokl, and he presented new interpretations of Olympic sport and new perspectives of its developments and its meanings.

Gertrud Pfister's 'Invited Lecture' fit very well with the contribution from Bale, but also offered new insights into sport history and its «spaces». With the title «Lieux de mémoire Places of Remembrance: How to Make a Global Movement into a National Event», Professor Pfister described the theoretical considerations of Pierre Nora about places of remembering and she demonstrated how this approach can be used in an analysis of sport events from «Turner»-festivals (gymnastics festivals) to football championships.

One focus of the Congress was sport and gender. Professor Joe Maguire questioned question how the globalisation processes in the area of sport mirror and at the same time reproduce the gender order. He emphasised the importance of analysing the world-wide similarities, differences, continuities and changes in the systems of sport and in the gender arrangements.

The topic sport and gender was emphasised in two additional events. One of the parallel sections dealt with «Women, Power and Sport» in different countries from Japan (Satomi Tsunoda) to Norway (Kari Fasting) and different sports from triathlon (Amanda Jones) to weight lifting (Louise Mansfield). Kari Fasting received the Award for her outstanding contribution on the «Experiences of Sexual Harassment among Norwegian Female Athletes in Relation to Types of Sport».

The International Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGW), and its President Margaret Talbot, in co-operation with the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES, President Gertrud Pfister) and Women Sport International (WSI) represented by Kari Fasting and its President Carole Ogelsby, organised a one-day symposium titled «Gender, Culture and Politics: 100 Years of Women in the Olympics». The aim of this symposium was to appreciate, celebrate, discuss and reflect on the history and the current situation of women in the Olympics.

An introduction to this symposium was given by Gertrud Pfister with a lecture on the «Contested Her-Story: The Historical Discourse on Women in the Olympic Movement». Pfister not only presented an overview on the development of women's participation in the Olympic Games, but also described the construction of history and its political use and misuse. In the next lectures, Barbara Drinkwater unmasked the ideals about women as the weak sex as a myth and Margaret Talbot discussed the reasons for the underrepresentation of women in the Olympic decision making committees from the perspective of organisational sociology.

Her contribution was complemented by the paper by Ian Jobling, who presented a case study about the participation of women in the organisation of the Olympic Games in 1952. All contributions were important 'puzzle stones' which helped to form a picture of women's Olympic sport, and determine new perspectives, evaluations and connections. This also applies to Karen DePauw's lecture about the chances and difficulties of athletes with disabilities, and the paper presented by Daniels and Tedder who used new sources about the Olympic participants from 1900 to 1936. But women's sport also had and still has an «exotic touch». Kyoto Raita, Junko Tahra and Etsuko Ogasawara reported on the development of women's sport in Japan using new sources of information about the International Women's Sport Federation (FSFI, founded in Paris in 1921) which had decisively influenced the history of women's physical activities in Japan.

Another topic from the Far East was presented by Fan Hong, who described the history of women's sport in China as a development «from cripples to Olympic champions».

As a whole, this symposium offered participants the possibility to reflect on theoretical approaches, particularly concerning the historical sciences and gender dynamics, offering new insights into developments in different countries and time periods.

Seemingly well-known information was thus presented and interpreted in a new light. The symposium was an excel-

lent opportunity to discuss relevant issues, meet new people and strengthen networks which can lead to fruitful co-operation far beyond the Congress.

This is also true for the other symposia and theme sections. Given the Olympic context, the section on «Olympism» chaired by Tara Magdalinski and Ian Jobling deserves mention and it provided new insights into a traditional topic. Additionally, Ken Hardman took an interesting approach to the very important topic physical education and organised the symposium focusing on the «Deconstruction/Reconstruction of Physical Education». This symposium looked at the various topical issues associated with current physical education status around the world and surveyed the actions of the relevant physical education organisations under the umbrella of ICSSPE.

During the Pre-Olympic Congress and now while writing this report I was/am confronted with the challenge of choice; other participants would focus on other topics and therefore present other evaluations. However, I am convinced that the Congress offered something for everybody.

Hopefully the tradition of the Pre-Olympic Congress will continue. In future Congresses, it would be wonderful if more inter- or multidisciplinary lectures and workshops were conducted in order to encourage participants to look over the edge of their specific discipline.

Nachrichten · News · Nouvelles

Societies

International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

19 Sport Science Disciplines – All in One

A Comprehensive New Resource Now Available

ICSSPE's Vade Mecum: Directory of Sport Science is newly updated and is a unique source of information on the diverse fields of sport science. In addition to general methods and applications of each discipline, key resources, contacts and position statements are included. The first of its kind, this publication is an excellent resource for students, scientists, the media, coaches, athletes and everyone interested in the science behind sport and physical activity.

All of the following disciplines are included.

Adapted Physical Activity – Biomechanics--Coaching Science--Comparative Physical Education and Sport--Kinanthropometry--Neuromotor Psychology, Motor Learning and

Control--Philosophy of Sport--Political Science of Sport--Sociology of Sport--Sport and Exercise Physiology--Sport and Exercise Psychology--Sport Facilities--Sport History--Sport Information--Sports Law--Sport Management--Sports Medicine--Sport Pedagogy--Sports Vision

To order please contact the ICSSPE Executive Office.

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BAHPES

After three years pause the 6th Balkan Congress took place in Belgrade and Donji Milanovac at September 14-18, 2000.

Historians from five Balkan countries took part. Prof. Dr. Stefan Ilic was elected as BAHPEP President for the era 2000-2004, Doc. Dr. Sladjana Mijatovic as Secretary Gen-

eral, and Filanthi Aggelakou as Executive Secretary. In that way the scientific panel on history and P.E. of the Balkan countries continues its work.

Stefan Ilic

Pinboard

Three Members of ISHPES Council Honoured

For her contributions to sports studies and gender research, ISHPES President **Gertrud Pfister** has been awarded the Federal Republic of Germany's Distinguished Service Medal. **Allen Guttmann** has been chosen as the first recipient of the IOC President's Award for Sports Studies, given by the IOC and the International Council of Sport Studies and Physical Education (ICSSPE).

André Gounot's doctoral thesis on the history of the Red Sport International has been designated by the German Sports Federation as the year's best Ph.D. thesis in sports studies (1998-1999). It won second prize in the general contest open

to all works in sport sciences.

The web site of the «International Society of Olympic Historians» (ISOH) can be located at:

www.olykamp.org/isoh

Eine sehr traurige Mitteilung:

ISHPES-Mitglied Professor Shuko HOMMA, Keio University/Japan, verstarb am 19. Juli 2000.

Ankündigungen · Announcements · Annonces

ISHPES Conferences

7th ISHPES Congress

August 28-31, 2001, Montpellier (France)

Sport and Nature

Scientific programme

The Congress will examine the various relationships between sport and nature throughout the course of history. Sport is interpreted in its widest sense to include competitive forms, recreation activities, traditional games, leisure, gymnastics, dance, physical education and physical exercise as a whole. Nature is considered in terms of its various environmental aspects: water, snow, mountains, sea, rivers, the air and earth, caves etc., as a symbolic notion or again, in terms of teaching and natural medicine. Nature is also used as an active basis for teaching and natural medicine, providing a global framework for health. Lastly, history contains many illustrations of the relationship between sport, ideology and politics, continuing to the present day with the topical issues of ecology and rural planning.

Sections

- 1 Sport, nature and health
- 2 Sport, nature and gender
- 3 Sport, natural environment and myths
- 4 Sport, nature, economics and politics
- 5 Nature and the challenge of sports
- 6 Nature and physical education
- 7 Sport and Nature in Antiquity
- 8 The history of sport: its identity, its methodologies and promotion world wide.

Congress Secretariat

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GERTRUD PFISTER

Looking forward to Kanazawa, Japan

5th ISHPES Seminar, Kanazawa, July 9-12, 2002

Invited by the Japan Convention Bureau, I had the opportunity to visit Tokyo and Kanazawa in November, 2000. I was overwhelmed by the efficiency of the organisation and the hospitality of the Japanese people. Despite its size and busy

life, Tokyo is a wonderful city with many touristic attractions ranging from parks and shrines to numerous and different Japanese gardens, the harbour with its fish markets, to amusement centres and karaoke bars. It is worthwhile to plan

a stop-over in Tokyo when heading to Kanazawa.

Kanazawa is situated north-east of Tokyo on the Japanese Sea, and can be reached by plane (around one hour from Tokyo). I was very impressed by this traditional city with its castle, temples and one of the most famous of all Japanese gardens - and it still has streets and areas where time seems to have stopped. Here you can visit many 100+ year old houses, or you can participate in a traditional tea ceremony. Kanazawa has many interesting sites, numerous museums and it is a centre of traditional handicraft. I observed an old woman producing paper-like sheets of gold which are used for decorating temples, furniture and boxes. And, you can participate in the production of special types of pottery and traditional toys.

The food! I love Japanese food, even if I cannot remember the names of the dishes or describe the exact taste. So practice eating with chop sticks soon. Near Kanazawa there are wonderful places for half-day trips - the sea-shore, the Myojoji-Tempel and the Ke ta tai sha Shrine near Hakui. You will admire old buildings and statues and you can observe and even participate in religious rituals. The peninsula Noto, a national park, offers many opportunities for walking and sight seeing.

Our Japanese colleagues have selected an excellent conference site, a very quiet hotel close to a park, the castle, the famous Kenrokuen garden, and several shrines, but also close to the city centre. During my stay, the mayor of Kanazawa warmly invited all ISHPES members to the conference and promised to support the seminar. In addition, we will also receive support from the Kanazawa Convention Bureau whose

wonderful staff showed me around their delightful city. We used the opportunity to meet with the Japanese organisers and discussed the theme and the various sections of the seminar. We also inspected the facilities of the conference hotel and discussed other organizational issues.

The Organizing Committee consists of Hideaki Okubo, Hiroaki Okuma, Hiroshi Arai, Hisashi Sanada, Ikuo Abo, Ikutoshi Aruga, Kazuhiko Kusudo, Keiko Ikeda, Kiichi Otogiri, Shigeo Shimizu, Toshio Kunugi, Tsuneo Sogawa, Yoichi Inoue, Yoshiaki Matsumoto. The scholar responsible for the organisation is Tokuro Yamamoto.

Members of the scientific committee are (to this point): Allen Guttmann, Gertrud Pfister, Hideaki Okubo, Michael A. Salter, Patricia Vertinsky, Thierry Terret and Tokuro Yamamoto.

The topic of the seminar «Identity and Sport» will offer a wide range of possibilities for contributors and will also stimulate theoretical reflections and methodological discussions. On behalf of ISHPES, I thank our Japanese colleagues for their ideas and hard work, and for their commitment and enthusiasm.

I loved the time I spent in Japan and would like to encourage everybody to join us in Kanazawa. It is an outstanding opportunity to both participate in highly stimulating scientific discourse and also to be introduced to Japan, Japanese people and Japanese culture.

Contact for the seminar:

Prof. Dr. Hideaki Okubo, Kanazawa University

Email: okubo@ed.kanazawa-u.ac.jp

Conference Information

NASSH - Twenty-ninth Annual Conference

The 2001 Conference of the North American Society for Sport History will be held at the University of Western Ontario, Canada, May 25-28, 2001 (reception on the 25th, departure on the 29th).

Contact:

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Associate Vice-President, Academic Affairs

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Canadian Sport History Symposium

Symposium Theme

«Canadian Space, Canadian Landscapes: A Sport Heritage in Transition»

Dates: Wednesday, May 30 and Thursday, May 31, 2001

Location: Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario

Costs: Registration: \$100.00 Cdn. (includes breaks, lunches and a banquet at a local winery). Accommodations: \$40 Cdn. per person per night

Participants will stay in Brock's summer accommodations

(e.g. townhouse/apartment style residences)

Suggested subthemes include: ownership and social distinction, athletics and the politics of redemption, fighting for survival - working class sport, sport and entrepreneurship, sport aficionados, journalism and sport, Canadian sport films, sport and the Canadian body, Canadian sport clubs, ethnicity and sport, and the political landscape of sport.

This will be a two-day meeting of national and regional sport history that will follow the NASSH Conference at the University of Western Ontario.

Contact:

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13th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Comparative Physical Education and Sport

Conference Theme: The Net Effect: Intercultural Communication and Globalization in Physical Education and Sport Science

The 13th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Comparative Physical Education and Sport (ISCPEs) will be held at the University of Windsor in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, May 21-24, 2001.

ISCPEs is a research and educational organization structured for the purposes of (a) promoting, stimulating and encouraging study, research and scholarly activity on comparative and international physical education and sport, and (b) supporting, encouraging and providing assistance to those seeking to initiate, develop and conduct programs in comparative physical education and sport. The society's main historical interest has been the comparative study of sport and physical education whether comparisons are made from continent to continent, culture to culture, country to country, region to region within a country or culture, specifically in the social sciences, humanities and pedagogy.

Contact:

Dr. Scott G. Martyn

ISCPEs Conference Director

Faculty of Human Kinetics

University of Windsor

Windsor, Ontario, CANADA

Fax: (519) 973-7056

E-mail: conference-info@iscpes.org

The 6th European Congress for the History of Sport will take place in Göttingen, Germany. Sept. 26 - 30, 2001.

The main theme will be Transitions in Sport History: Continuity and Change.

Like in the previous CESH Conferences any major European Language is welcome, but presenters ought to be ready to discuss their findings in either English or French.

For further information contact

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The 17th International TAFISA Congress will take place in Cape Town from 27 October to 2 November 2001.

Prof. Lamartine Dacosta will hold a workshop prior to the congress. His workshop will deal with the categorising of traditional games and sport. His email address is

dacosta@gbj.com.br

Veröffentlichungen · Publications · Publications

Bulitta, Brigitte: Zur Herkunft und Geschichte von Spielbezeichnungen. Untersuchungen am Beispiel traditioneller Bewegungsspiele. Kassel 2000, ISBN 3-929633-49-3

Spiele, vor allem Bewegungsspiele, waren in früheren Zeiten nicht nur bei Kindern beliebt, sondern nahmen auch im Leben der Erwachsenen eine zentrale Rolle ein. Obwohl sie einen wichtigen Bestandteil der Gemeinschaftskultur bildeten, waren sie aufgrund ihres privaten Charakters zu unwichtig, um um ihrer selbst willen dokumentiert zu werden. Dennoch lässt sich über die Geschichte solcher Spiele und ihrer Bezeichnungen einiges in Erfahrung bringen, wenn man die Quellen aufspürt, in denen sie aus unterschiedlichsten Gründen zitiert oder thematisiert werden, angefangen von literarischen Texten wie Minneallegorien, Fastnachtsspielen, Predigten, Romanen und Gedichten über Emblembücher und humanistische Schulbücher des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts bis hin zu ikonographischen Zeugnissen wie dem berühmten oberrheinischen Wandteppich mit höfischen Spielen oder dem Kinderspielbild Pieter Bruegels des Älteren. Zu verschiedenen Typen von Bewegungsspielen, in denen das Nachlaufen, Um-die-Wette-Laufen, Fangen, Verstecken oder Suchen die zentrale Spielhandlung darstellt, werden

historisch nachweisbare Bezeichnungen gesammelt. Ziel ist es, die Herkunft undurchsichtig gewordener Spielbezeichnungen wie *Barrlaufen*, *Blinde Kuh*, *Geierrupfen*, *Guckenbergen*, *Plumsack*, *Spinkelwinkel* u.a. zu erschließen. Dabei werden nicht nur heute noch geläufige Spielbezeichnungen historisch zurückverfolgt, sondern auch in Vergessenheit geratene Spieltypen wie das „Fußhaschen“ und Spielbezeichnungen wie das *Weinausrufen* wiederentdeckt. Die Arbeit schließt Spielbezeichnungen als einen sehr vernachlässigten Bereich des Wortschatzes. Neben den historischen und dialektalen deutschen Spielbezeichnungen werden auch die antiken und fremdsprachlichen Entsprechungen berücksichtigt und durch ein Wortregister zugänglich gemacht, so dass die behandelten Spielbezeichnungen leicht nachgeschlagen werden können. Da auch kulturhistorische Zusammenhänge (Spiel als Erziehungsmittel der Humanisten, Spiel und Rechtsgeschichte, Spiel und Spielanlässe etc.) einbezogen werden, kann die Arbeit für Fragestellungen verschiedener Fachbereiche wie der Volkskunde, Kunstgeschichte, Sportgeschichte, Erziehungsgeschichte oder Altertumskunde nützlich sein.

Gaj, Jerzy / Woltmann, Bernard (Hrsg.): *Zarys historii sportu w Polsce 1867 – 1997* (Abriss der Geschichte des Sports in Polen 1867 – 1997). PTNKF – Sektion Sportgeschichte. Gorzów Wlkp. 1999. ISBN 83 – 906638 – 2 – 1. Dieser Band enthält die Synthese der Leistungssportgeschichte in Polen von der Gründung des ersten Sokolnests (1867) bis zur Gegenwart. Nach einem Überblick über den europäischen Sport im Wandel des XIX. Jh. folgen Kapitel über die Entwicklung des polnischen Sports während der Teilungen Polens (bis 1918), der Zwischenkriegszeit und des Zweiten Weltkrieges (1919 – 1944), der Volksrepublik (1945 – 1989) und der Zeit des Transformationsprozesses (nach 1989).

International Encyclopedia of Women & Sports

The long-awaited three-volume International Encyclopedia of Women & Sports has been published. It is, we believe, the largest and most comprehensive work about women's sports ever seen. The editors are Karen Christensen, Allen Guttmann, and Gertrud Pfister, and the editorial board includes many other leading women's sports scholars and representatives of the world's major women's sports organizations.

The International Encyclopedia of Women & Sports includes articles on individual sports, sports medicine and women's health, societal and cultural issues, biographies, and historical country profiles. In three volumes, the work provides unique international and historical coverage of women's sports from earliest recorded times to the dawn of the twenty-first century, as well as the geographical and cultural context necessary for a thorough understanding of this burgeoning field. There are nearly 500 entries, which range from 250-word biographies to 4,000-word survey articles, containing the latest information and research findings with complete bibliographies.

The Encyclopedia comes from Berkshire Reference Works, the small publishing business that developed the Encyclopedia of World Sports (Levinson & Christensen 1996) and has over 150 contributors, many of them members of ISHPES and NASSH. This Encyclopedia is published by the major New York publisher, Macmillan Library Reference. This is a library publication, priced US\$350, and can be ordered from Macmillan at

<http://www.mlr.com/macref/index.html>.

For more information, visit <http://www.berkshire-reference.com/ieowomenandsports.htm>

Jaccoud, Christophe/Tissot, Laurent/ Pedrazzini, Yves (sous la dir. de): *Sport en Suisse. Traditions, transitions et transformations*, ISBN 2-940146-14-4, 248 pages, 33

francs suisses, 140 francs français.

Le phénomène sportif en Suisse soulève une multitude d'interrogations, mais les travaux scientifiques sont encore rares en ce domaine. Pourtant les choses changent, et avec elles le nombre et les visées de ceux qui affrontent aujourd'hui cet objet singulier qu'est le sport.

Témoin le présent volume, qui rassemble douze contributions exposées lors d'un colloque, organisé à Neuchâtel en octobre 1998, par le Centre international du sport et l'Institut d'histoire rattachés à l'Université de la même ville.

Cette manifestation a vu se mêler les langues, les thèmes, les périodes et plus encore les approches disciplinaires. Au-delà de la diversité, l'accent a été mis sur les connaissances de terrain, sur les enquêtes à caractère monographique.

Ce livre mène du football de talus des premiers âges aux grandes rencontres internationales ; des assauts des routes suisses par les gentlemen driver à la sudation organisée par les centres de remise en forme ; de la légende dorée du hockey fribourgeois à la mythologie bitumeuse des nouveaux sports de rue ; du corsetage gymnique et patriotique des premiers sportifs suisses à l'usage revisité de sports exotiques dans les banlieues genevoises.

Au terme du chemin il semble bien qu'une raison, qu'une histoire et qu'une socio-logique poussent leur corne - pour cheminer entre traditions, transitions et transformations.

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Woltmann, Bernard (Hrsg.): *Zarys historii sportu w Gorzowie Wlkp. 1945-1997* (Abriss der Sportgeschichte in Gorzów 1945-1997). PTNKF, Sektion Sportgeschichte. Gorzów Wlkp. 1998. ISBN 83- 906638-1- 3.

In diesem Buch werden die Grundlagen der Sportentwicklung, der Jugendsport, der Leistungssport und der Sport für Behinderte in Gorzów nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg geschildert. Im Anhang sich zahlreiche statistische Angaben.

Woltmann, Bernard (Hrsg.): *Z najnowszej historii kultury fizycznej w Polsce* (Aus der Geschichte der Körperkultur in Polen), Bd. 4. PTNKF, Abt. Gorzów. Gorzów Wlkp. 2000. ISBN 83- 911284-1-5.

In diesem Sammelband sind 40 Beiträge der VII. polnischen Sporthistorikertagung (Chycina 1999) veröffentlicht. In 4 Teilen (Biographien, Die Körperkultur in Polen bis 1945, Die Körperkultur in Polen nach 1945, Die polnische Körperkultur im Ausland) bieten sie einen Einblick in die aktuellen Forschungsgebiete der polnischen Sportgeschichte.

