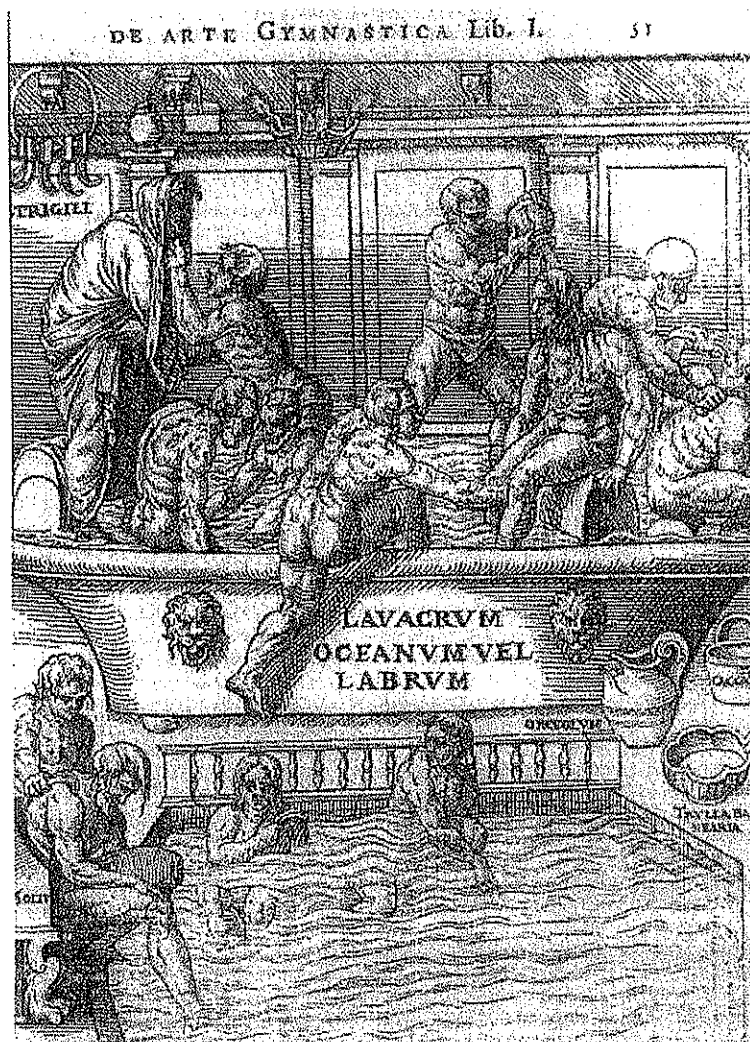


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ISHPES news

Presidence news

Cher(e)s historien(ne)s du sport,

L'été 2002 a été bien rempli pour l'ISHPES. Le séminaire de Kanazawa a été une réussite grâce à la parfaite organisation de nos collègues Japonais et la venue de nombreux participants. Des réunions et des échanges avec nos organisations partenaires, l'ICSSPE, le CISH et TAFISA, ont permis de développer plusieurs projets. Ainsi, l'ISHPES organisera très probablement deux séminaires en 2004 et 2005. Le premier aura lieu à Montréal dans le cadre du festival mondial des Jeux de TAFISA ; le second à Sydney dans le cadre du prestigieux congrès mondial du CISH. Des informations complémentaires sont données dans ce bulletin.

L'été a vu aussi la publication attendues des actes de Budapest publiés par Katalina Szikora. Nous attendons maintenant ceux de Montpellier sur le sport et la nature et ceux de Duderstadt sur les jeux traditionnels.

A Kanazawa, le prix de l'ISHPES 2002 fut donné à Allen Guttmann. Lors du congrès d'Urbino en juillet prochain, le prix de l'ISHPES 2003 sera attribué à Else Trangbæk, de Copenhague, Danemark, pour l'ensemble de son œuvre et, plus particulièrement, pour ses remarquables travaux sur l'histoire de la gymnastique. Ce point sera en effet vraisemblablement l'un des plus importants qui seront abordés à Urbino. N'oubliez d'ailleurs pas de renvoyer rapidement vos résumés et vos fiches d'inscription pour assister à ce

congrès qui s'annonce d'ores et déjà formidable.

D'ici là, l'ISHPES aura eu l'occasion de participer à l'organisation d'une Ecole d'Été sur Genre et activités physiques à Copenhague, en Juin 2003. Notre société réalise ainsi l'une de ses missions : l'aide au développement de l'histoire du sport chez les jeunes chercheurs.

N'hésitez pas à me contacter pour toute initiative allant dans ce sens. L'ISHPES est l'affaire de tous. Elle sera ce que nous en ferons.

Je vous souhaite de joyeuses fêtes de Noël et une nouvelle année 2003 stimulante.

Thierry Terret

Dear Sport Historians,

The Summer 2002 was particularly busy for IHPES. The highly successful Seminar at Kanazawa, thanks to the excellent work done by our Japanese colleagues, resulted in a high participation. Meetings and other exchanges with partnered institutions - ICSSPE, CISH and TAFISA - might be followed by several projects. Indeed, IHPES will most probably organize two seminars in 2004 and 2005. The first one would be in Montreal as an additional part of the TAFISA World Festival of Games; the second in Sydney within the prestigious

World Congress of CISH. Further information is detailed in the Bulletin.

This summer, the expected publication of the Proceedings of Budapest came out too, thanks to the excellent efforts of Katalina Szikora. We are waiting now for the proceedings from Montpellier on "sport and nature" and those from Duderstadt on "traditional games".

In Kanazawa, the ISHPES Award 2002 was given to Allen Guttmann. Next July during the congress of Urbino, the ISHPES Award 2003 will honour Else Trangbæk, from Copenhagen University, Denmark, to celebrate her whole oeuvre and, more especially, for her impressive works on the history of gymnastics. Indeed, this last point will undoubtedly be one that is very well covered in Urbino. By the way, do not forget to send your abstract and application form to attend this congress which looks very promising.

Before this expected event, ISHPES will organized a Summer School on "Gender and physical activity", in Copenhagen, in the beginning of June 2003. With this project, our society achieves one of its missions : to develop the history of sport among young scholars. Do not hesitate to contact me for all initiatives in this way. ISHPES is the business of everybody. It will be what we will do with it.

I wish you nice Christmas Holidays and a stimulating new year 2003.

Thierry Terret

Liebe Sporthistorikerinnen und Sporthistoriker,

ISHPES kann auf einen aktiven Sommer 2002 zurückblicken. Zum einen konnte das sehr erfolgreiche Seminar in Kanazawa dank der hervorragenden Arbeit, die unsere japanischen Kollegen geleistet haben, hohe Teilnehmerzahlen verbuchen, zum anderen resultierten die Treffen und der Austausch mit Partner-

Institutionen (ICSSPES, CISH und TAFISA) – u. U. in einigen Projekten. Wahrscheinlich wird ISHPES sowohl 2004 als auch 2005 ein Seminar organisieren. Das erste soll in Montreal als ein Teil der TAFISA World Festival of Games stattfinden; das zweite in Sydney innerhalb des angesehenen Weltkongresses von CISH. Weitere Informationen dazu stehen im Bulletin.

Weiterhin kamen dank der exzellenten Arbeit von Katalina Szikora die erwarteten Proceedings von Budapest heraus. Jetzt warten wir auf die Proceedings von Montpellier zu "Sport und Natur" und von Duderstadt zu "Traditional Games".

In Kanazawa wurde der ISHPES Award 2002 an Allen Guttmann überreicht. Der ISHPES Award 2003 wird nächsten Juli, während des Kongresses in Urbino, an Else Trangbæk von der Universität Kopenhagen übergeben. Damit soll ihr Gesamtwerk, besonders aber ihre beeindruckende Arbeit über die Geschichte der Gymnastik geehrt werden. Übrigens, vergessen Sie nicht Ihren Abstract und die Anmeldung für den Kongress zu schicken, der sehr viel versprechend aussieht.

Vor diesem Ereignis wird ISHPES Anfang Juni eine Summer School zu "Gender and Physical Activity" in Kopenhagen organisieren. Mit diesem Projekt erfüllt unsere Vereinigung eine ihrer Aufgaben: die Sportgeschichte unter Nachwuchswissenschaftlerinnen und schaftlern zu fördern. Zögern Sie nicht mit mir Kontakt aufzunehmen, wenn Sie ähnliche Initiativen planen. ISHPES ist die Angelegenheit aller. Es ist das, was wir daraus machen.

Ich wünsche Ihnen schöne Weihnacht-sfeiertage und ein anregendes Neues Jahr 2003.

Thierry Terret

Rules for organizing ISHPES congresses and Seminars

ISHPES council members decided to update the final rules for organizing congresses and seminars. Application can be sent to Thierry Terret at any time.

Rules for organizing biannual ISHPES Congresses

ISHPES Congresses take place at least every two years. The date and precise venue shall be determined at least a year prior to the congress.

The selection of the general congress theme is decided by the ISHPES Executive Committee. The subtopics are defined by the scientific committee of the congress.

As far as possible, simultaneous translations should be provided from and into the following languages : English, French, German. Translation from and into the native language of the organizing institution may be added. The final translation procedures must be determined by the organizers with the agreement of the ISHPES executive.

From the aggregate total of congress fees, twenty US\$ per participant shall be paid to ISHPES. The equivalent contribution for students fees could be negotiated between the organizers and ISHPES Executive.

Travel and accommodation expenses and congress fees of ISHPES President and Secretary General shall be born by the Organizing Committee, as shall be also the Congress fees of the three ISHPES vice-Presidents and of the winner of the Reinhard Sprenger Award.

Three keynote speakers shall be invited as guests of the Organizing institution, their accommodation fees shall be waved. The winner of the ISHPES Award shall be

invited as one of the keynote speakers. The two other keynote speakers are proposed by the ISHPES executive.

An Organizing Committee shall be set up at the earliest convenience. The Secretary General and a council member shall be 'ex officio' members of that committee.

The Scientific Committee will be selected by the ISHPES Executive Committee. It will comprise representatives of the three official languages, a representative of the country in which the congress takes place and the ISHPES President.

Financial guaranties shall be given for publishing the Congress Proceedings. The Scientific Committee will select the papers to be published, within a period of two years, by the organizing institution.

Free entry into the organizing country shall be assured to all persons, wishing to attend the congress, regardless of their nationality.

In the event of disagreement in reference to ISHPES affairs, final decisions will be made by the ISHPES Executive Committee or by the person or body designated by the Executive Committee.

Rules for organizing ISHPES Seminars

ISHPES seminars take place during the years when no ISHPES congress is organized. The date and precise venue shall be determined at least a year prior to the congress. Two seminars on restricted topics can be organized during the same year.

The selection of the general seminar theme is decided by the ISHPES Executive Committee. The subtopics are defined by the scientific committee of the seminar.

Simultaneous translations are not necessarily provided.

From the aggregate total of congress fees, a sum of ten to twenty US\$ per participant shall be paid to ISHPES, depending of the size of the seminar.

Travel and accommodation expenses and seminar fees of ISHPES President and Secretary General shall be born by the Organizing Committee, as shall be also the seminar fees of the three ISHPES vice-Presidents and of the winner of the Reinhard Sprenger Award.

Two keynote speakers at least shall be invited as guests of the Organizing institution, their accommodation fees shall be waved. The winner of the ISHPES Award shall be invited as one of the keynote speakers, the other one is proposed by the ISHPES executive.

An Organizing Committee shall be set up at the earliest convenience. The Secretary

Proceedings of Budapest 1999

The Proceedings of the 6th Congress of ISHPES (Budapest, 14-19 July, 1999) were finally published last June, after a delay due to many local difficulties meet by the editors. Katalina Szikora's *Sport and Politics – Sport und Politik – Sport et Politique* was sponsored by the Hungarian Ministry of Youth and Sport, the Hungarian Olympic Committee and the Hungarian Society of Sport Science. The proceedings are 500 pages long. They include more than 80 papers in 17 different sections, to which two parts on sport museum and various open papers are added. Main sections are the following : 1) Politics and Sport in the Ancient World, 2) Politics and Sport Organizations, 3) Mirror of Political Struggles, 4) Peace and War in Sport, 5) The Politics and Sport Grounds, 6) The Influence of Politics on the Body,

General and a council member shall be 'ex officio' members of that committee.

The Scientific Committee will be selected by the ISHPES Executive Committee. It will comprise representatives of the three official languages, a representative of the country in which the seminar takes place and the ISHPES President.

Financial guaranties shall be given for publishing the seminar Proceedings. The Scientific Committee will select the papers to be published, within a period of two years, by the organizing institution.

Free entry into the organizing country shall be assured to all persons, wishing to attend the seminar, regardless of their nationality.

In the event of disagreement in reference to ISHPES affairs, final decisions will be made by the ISHPES Executive Committee or by the person or body designated by the Executive Committee.

7) Politics and the Olympic Games, 8) Political Behaviors and Models of Physical Activity, 9) Sport and Politics in the Pre-industrialized Societies, 10) Politics and Contemporary Society, Human Fate, 11) Athletic Achievement and Politics, 12) Sporting Women and Political Power, 13) Sport and Politics after WWII, 14) The Influence of Politics in Physical Education, 15) Sport Administration and Management, 16) The Politics and the Sokol Movement, 17) Sport and the Welfare State.

To those who were in Budapest and who did not received these proceedings and for the others who wish to order them, please contact Katalina Szikora.

E-mail szikora@mte.hupe.hu

Thierry Terret

Report of the ISHPES Council meeting, Kanazawa, July 10, 2002**Attending:**

Terret, Cox, Pfister, Vertinsky, Gori, Guttmann, Hasse, Hofmann, Lebe, Szikora, Van der Merwe, Xiong (representing Daren Yuan), Yamamoto.

Agenda:

1. Agenda
2. Rules for congress and award
3. Forthcoming ISHPES proceedings
4. International bibliography project
4. ISHPES Website and Sportlist
5. Summer School 2003
7. Co-operation with ICSSPE and ICHS
8. Next congresses and seminars
9. Miscellaneous

Point 1:

The agenda was approved as submitted by Terret.

Point 2:

Terret read the rules previously adopted for the congresses and seminars and suggested to discuss some points on the constitution and the role of the scientific committee as well as on the differences between congresses and seminars. Terret was given the task to rewrite two texts, one for the congresses, the second for the seminars, before putting them on the ISHPES Website.

Vertinsky asked for better guidelines for the Award committee and for an extended group to work with. She was given the task to make written proposal to the Council members.

Point 3:

Terret presented the just published proceedings of the ISHPES congress in Budapest 1999. 200 copies were printed. Szikora will send a copy to each

participant of the above Congress. The price is 20 Euros including mailing costs. Pfister explained that she is working on the proceedings of the seminar of Duderstadt and that she has enough money for the edition. It will be published in the ISHPES Series (Akademia). Terret remembered that Delaplace moved to La Réunion and will finish the proceedings of the congress of Montpellier there.

Point 4:

Cox presented a project of an international annual bibliography published with Franck Cass (London) and in which ISHPES could be involved. For this he would need some information on new publications from ISHPES members. The principle was agreed by the Council. Cox was given the task to negotiate with Franck Cass some discount for ISHPES members and Terret to ask within the Council if people are interested to work in the project.

Point 5:

Terret thanked Cox for his task in managing the ISHPES Website and the Sportlist. He asked how the Website could be improved. Members who have suggestions were asked to take contact with Cox.

Point 6:

Pfister gave information on the Students Summer School to be held in Copenhagen in May 2003. Topic will be sport and gender and would concern about 20 students. There will be about 5-7 places reserved for ISHPES. The organization will be in cooperation with other scientific associations. 3 experts from ISHPES will participate in the teaching team.

Point 7:

Terret remembers the two umbrella organization in which ISHPES is involved in. Pfister suggested to use more the Bulletin of ICSSPE to give ISHPES an additional visibility. Terret informed the Council that Cox will represent ISHPES at the ICSSPE' General Assembly and at the meeting of the Associations Board to be held in Manchester the following week. He indicated that he will attend the ICHS' General Assembly in Amsterdam at the beginning of September where different points are on the agenda including the organization of the World Congress of History in Sydney in 2005. Terret was given the task to take any initiative for ISHPES contribution in this last event. Pfister indicated that ISHPES can make nomination for the IOC Award toward ICSSPE. She was given the charge of collecting proposal from Council members.

Point 8:

Terret congratulated the organizers of the seminar of Kanazawa for their excellent work.

Gori presented the organization of the next ISHPES Congress in Urbino in July 2003.

Terret gave information on different possibilities for the year 2004, none of them being confirmed yet:

- a joined event with NASSH. The seminar would be in California but the exact site has not been decided yet. Terret took already contact with the organizers.

- a joined event with TAFISA on the history of the Games, which will be held in Montreal in July 2004. Both Pfister and Lebe are working on this project.

- various contributions to the Pre-Olympic Congress in Greece, despite some difficulties to reach the organization team. Terret is trying to get more details.

- Brazil could offer some possibilities. Different people are trying to go further in this issue.

- Teresa Aja, not present here, sent a message in which she mentioned some work toward South America 2004

- An informal proposal from Korea was also given to Terret during the Seminar of Kanazawa.

Point 9:

Manuela mentioned that she translated the ISHPES information brochure into Portuguese.

Xiong mentioned that, due the current international tensions in the area, some Chinese people could not attend the seminar of Kanazawa, because they could not receive a visa. He thanked the organizers of the seminar for their help on this question.

Xiong expressed his disagree about some words used during the Kanazawa seminar in some papers. On behalf of ISHPES, Terret apologized for such uses.

Council closed at 19.15

Report: Thierry Terret

The ISHPES Award and REINHARD SPRENGER Award

Two awards will be presented for outstanding accomplishments in the field of sport history at Urbino, in July 9-13, 2003.

THE ISHPES AWARD

The ISHPES Award is presented to a sport historian who has a particular

interest in and has published pioneering work on the general theme of the Congress: Sport and Education. The award may also be presented as a tribute to a scholar with a life-long record of research in sport history. The prize is accompanied by a certificate and an invitation to accept the award and present the ISHPES Award Lecture at the Congress in Urbino, Italy.

The award winner must be a member of ISHPES. Every member of ISHPES is eligible to nominate candidates for the award. Nominations must be submitted to Patricia Vertinsky, Chair of the Awards Committee by October 31, 2002.(see details below). Nominations must be accompanied by an account of the nominees ISHPES affiliation as well as a list of his/her major publications in sport history. The nomination must be submitted in one of the official ISHPES languages. One candidate will be selected by the Awards Committee and recommended to the ISHPES executive.

THE REINHARD SPRENGER JUNIOR AWARD

The REINHARD SPRENGER Award is awarded for an unpublished essay of outstanding quality in the field of sport history. Eligible scholars must be under 40 years of age at the time of the award at the Congress and be a member of ISHPES. 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 (including notes and bibliography must not exceed 10,000 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 has been endowed with a prize of approx 500euros. The winner, together with any other entrant whose work is recognized by the committee for its quality will be invited to present his paper and receive a diploma that will be presented at an award ceremony during the ISHPES Congress. The winning paper will be published in STADION following its presentation at the Congress.

Essays must be submitted to the Chair of the ISHPES Awards committee, Patricia Vertinsky, Department of Educational

Studies, 2125 Main Mall, Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, V6T 1Z4, Canada or preferably by email attachment, patricia.vertinsky@ubc.ca before December 31, 2002.

ISHPES AWARDS 2002 AND 2003

The two ISHPES awards were presented at the Kanazawa conference in Japan in July 2002.

Dr Allen Guttmann from Amherst College was the worthy recipient of the ISHPES award which is presented to a truly outstanding sport historian who has also published pioneering work on the general theme of the congress. This was a fitting tribute to a scholar who has contributed so many fine books and has had such an important impact upon the field of sport history and beyond. President of the North American Society for Sport History, and recipient of the IOC's international prize for sport and social science – as well as numerous other honors - Dr Guttmann's most recent book examines the history of sport in Japan. His ISHPES 2002 award presentation in Japan, therefore, was particularly appropriate and well deserved.

The Reinhard Sprenger Award 2002 for a young scholar (under 40years) who has written an unpublished essay of outstanding quality in the field of sport history was presented to Dean C. Allen who will receive a prize of 500 Euros and a diploma for his essay, "Beating them at their own game: Rugby, the Anglo-Boer war and Afrikaner Nationalism, 1899 – 1948." Dean wrote this essay while studying at the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa though he is now working towards his PhD in England. There were a number of exceptional papers submitted to the competition and the committee was impressed with them all. The hope is that we will have even more contestants in

2003, the winner to be announced at the Urbino conference in Italy.

My thanks to the 2002 committee who took the time to read the papers and were so helpful in making their deliberations: Leena Laine (Finland), Jean-Michel Delaplace (France), Andre Gounot (Germany).

The 2003 Awards committee is Allen Guttman (USA), Leena Laine

(Finland), Floris Van de Merwe (South Africa) and Patricia Vertinsky (Chair) and entrants for the Reinhard Sprenger award are encouraged to be sent to the chair at the email below by Dec 31, 2002.

Patricia Vertinsky (Canada) – Awards Committee Chair.

Patricia.vertinsky@ubc.ca

Organizations and announcements

-1. After Kanazawa 2002

The ISHPES Seminar 2002 was organized by the team of Yamamoto Tokuro, Okudo Ideaki and Shimizu Shigeo in Kanazawa last July, 9-12. The location and welcoming conditions (including traditional Tea Ceremony) were excellent for attenders and favoured stimulating debates. Nearly 100 papers were finally proposed, partly as oral communication, partly as posters. The week was a occasion to attract many scholars and students from East-Asia among them it has to be noted that 30 became new ISHPES members. It was also during the Seminar that Allen Guttman received the ISHPES Award 2002 and presented a keynote lecture intitled "Targeting modernity. Archery and the Modernization of Japan".

The chosen topic – Local Identity and Sport. Historical Study of Integration and Differentiation – was surprisingly a very open theme, not only because the concept of Identity itself could hardly be translated in Japanese, but because people integrated it in various senses. All papers were occasions to explore the forms of multiculturalism and the role that sport had in contributing to both social integration and protection of specificity. They analysed the various ways a local identity can be built "with" and "against" the "others", the "local" itself being treated at

many scales. In order to sum up, I consider that two main categories of thinking were finally used to enlighten such a process. In the first one, the papers studied sport as a way to reinforce the links between the members of a local community and make them more conscious (yet not necessarily within local boundaries). In the second, the papers explored what happened locally in sport, which, eventually, contributed to construct identities in terms of gender, nationalism, communities, etc.

This diversity was pointed out during the round table of the last day. Considering the open definition suggested by Richard Cox - "Local identity is a state of mind on behalf of a group of actors or observers to differentiate a population sharing one or more characteristics. This perception may be based on distinctive features associated with any peculiarities, but may change in intensity and detail over time and place" - it was observed, indeed, that many characteristics could contribute to the building of a local identity: politics, ethnicity, race, religion, economy, geography, gender, sport, occupation and language. Such a definition might be a good start to explore the topic deeper. The publication of a part of the papers given in Kanazawa will surely contribute to such a scientific project. Indeed, the organizing

committee is now putting the papers together to start the process of evaluation. We hope that the proceedings will be ready

in the following months. News will be given in the next Bulletin.

Thierry Terret

- **2. VII^e Congrès International du Comité Européen de l'Histoire du Sport (CESH), Besançon/Lausanne, 26-29 septembre 2002**

Le VII^e Congrès International du CESH s'est tenu conjointement à Besançon et au Musée Olympique de Lausanne, sur le thème « Sport et idéologie ». Un sujet aussi vaste ne pouvait pas manquer de rassembler des communications aussi diverses qu'inégales, malgré le texte d'orientation proposé par le comité d'organisation. Aussi les apports de connaissance et les réflexions menées ont-ils donné lieu à de nombreux débats centrés notamment sur la question de savoir ce qu'est une idéologie bien sûr, mais aussi sur ses fonctions ou encore sur ses historiens. Quatre thèmes avaient été retenus : « Idéologie, sport et épistémologie », « Idéologie, sport et champs scientifiques », « Idéologie, sport et utopie », « Idéologies totalitaires, sport et éducation physique ». Un certain nombre de questions posées dans le programme scientifique ont trouvé des réponses pertinentes, d'autres restent ouvertes.

Un des premiers intérêts de ce congrès réside dans le croisement des différentes manières d'envisager l'idéologie. Si l'on ne peut pas à proprement parler évoquer des « écoles historiques », il n'en reste pas moins que les travaux présentés témoignent d'approches différentes, selon les approches menées dans différents pays.

Par ailleurs, un second croisement s'est avéré très fécond, celui de l'ampleur des objets d'étude : des monographies très précises indiquant le travail concret des idéologies dès lors que se repèrent des enjeux de pouvoir, se sont combinées à des approches plus larges, cherchant à saisir les

idéologies à l'échelle d'une nation, d'une fédération internationale, voire du CIO.

Une certaine facilité du congrès résidait dans le choix des périodes de l'histoire durant lesquelles les idéologies étaient les plus marquées et les plus visibles. Cette facilité fut aussi source de fécondité, tant il y eut de communications sur les États totalitaires, permettant de mieux saisir les fonctions politiques du sport dans l'Allemagne nazie, l'Italie fasciste, la France de Vichy ou l'URSS et ses satellites.

De même l'association quasi spontanée de l'idéologie au politique a permis d'exposer des travaux permettant de saisir comment la classe politique des communistes aux socialistes jusqu'aux extrêmes-droites a pu, dans différents lieux et à différents moments, accorder au sport une attention particulière, et l'utiliser dans sa propagande.

Enfin, parmi les apports du congrès, il faut souligner l'importance des communications ayant porté sur l'éducation par le sport ou par les gymnastiques, l'éducation pouvant aussi se comprendre comme le moyen d'inculquer aux jeunes générations l'ordre social, idéologiquement légitimé. Sur cet aspect, il a été une nouvelle fois souligné l'efficacité de la pratique des sports dans l'apprentissage des genres et dans la justification des inégalités.

Néanmoins, malgré ces apports, des limites sont à relever, notamment dans la difficulté à penser l'idéologie, voire même à l'évacuer lors de certaines interventions. Si l'usage idéologique du sport par les États-nations totalitaires a ainsi, par

exemple, été largement exposé, il n'en reste pas moins que l'usage du sport dans les pays dits « démocratiques » a été quasiment absent des analyses. De même, parmi les limites du colloque, on ne peut que regretter la difficulté à penser les implications idéologiques du sport lui-même, qu'il s'agisse du sport spectacle comme de la logique sportive repérable dans toute structure organisée autour d'une finalité compétitive. Enfin, des commentaires exprimant des jugements de

valeur, formulés sans en avoir l'air, ont-ils permis de repérer la difficulté des historiens à clarifier leur propre implication vis-à-vis des objets étudiés.

Une tentative aussi ambitieuse ne pouvait sans doute pas échapper à ces travers. Les débats théoriques qui se dégageront de la publication des actes n'en auront que plus d'intérêt.

Philippe Liotard

- 3. Report on the X^e carrefour d'histoire du sport : « Sports, éducation physique et mouvements affinitaires au XX^e siècle, Cergy-Pontoise (France), 31/10-1/11/2002

Le X^e carrefour du sport qui s'est déroulé cette année dans la région parisienne s'est intéressé à un thème difficile à traduire dans une autre langue puisqu'il s'agit des relations entre le sport et les mouvements « affinitaires ». Ce dernier terme est en effet utilisé depuis l'entre-deux-guerres pour identifier les institutions qui utilisent le sport à des fins autres que la pratique sportive comme la politique ou la religion. On voit dès lors clairement qu'il s'agit de faire une histoire du sport ouvrier ou une histoire du sport confessionnel. Mais cette première acception s'est progressivement élargie pour inclure l'ensemble des orientations « non sportives » explicitement reven-diquées par certains groupements sportifs, notamment par ceux qui envisagent essentiellement le sport comme un moyen au service de fins éducatives. Enfin, bien que passé dans les usages, le terme « affinitaire » n'existe pas dans les dictionnaires français et il est alors légitime de l'associer à celui « d'affinité » en l'interprétant comme l'ensemble des liens qui agrègent des individus autour de la pratique sportive.

Ces trois définitions ont été reprises de manière très distincte par la cinquantaine d'intervenants du congrès. Ainsi le « sport affinitaire » au sens traditionnel du terme, a-t-il été abordé à

travers des études de cas comme le mouvement catholique et le football en Italie (F. Archambault), le développement des fédérations sportives catholiques en France (F. Groeninger, L. Munoz, ou encore C. Piart), le rôle de la YMCA américaine dans la diffusion du sport en France pendant la première guerre mondiale (T. Terret), la comparaison du développement du sport ouvrier en France et en Allemagne (A. Gounot), les relations entre l'éducation physique et le Fédération Sportive et Gymnique du Travail (Y. Travailliot), etc.

Dans le second sens du terme, on retrouve notamment les interventions de F. Hoche-pied sur les débuts du sport scolaire catholique, de JF Loudcher sur l'expérience de « la République des Sports », de JP Saint-Martin sur les influences étrangères sur la gymnastique volontaire française des années soixante ou de O. Chovaux sur l'histoire des centres de vacances.

Enfin, le dernier regard, le plus éclectique, a permis d'illustrer différentes formes « d'affinité » qui permettent de comprendre pourquoi des individus se retrouvent dans une structure sportive, par exemple par affinité de sexe et de classe sociale (C. Ottogali et l'alpinisme féminin, L. Robène et l'aéronautisme féminin), voire de profession (T. Bauer et le groupe

des écrivains sportifs dans l'entre-deux-guerres), etc.

Les actes de ce congrès seront publiés en 2003 dans la collection L'Harmattan. Le prochain carrefour d'histoire du sport se déroulera à Lyon

pendant la première semaine de novembre 2004 sur le thème : « Sport et genre. XIX^e-XX^e siècles ».

Thierry Terret

- 4. General Assembly of ICSH (Amsterdam, September 2002)

I attended the General assembly of ICSH in Amsterdam in August 2002 where I represented ISHPES. Some decisions were taken regarding the World Congress of History to be held in the University of New South Wales (Sydney) in July 3-9, 2005. Information will be available soon on www.cishsydney2005.org

For the scientific program, the Bureau of ICSH received 265 proposals, including ours: 131 for Major themes, 1 Conference, 75 for Specialized Themes and 58 for Round Tables. This list was

reduced to 3 major themes, 28 specialized themes and 22 round tables. It was the task of the general assembly to redefine and reduce this last choice.

Finally, the results are the following:

- the 3 major themes will be : Humankind and Nature in History ; Myth and History ; War, Peace, Society and International Order in History.

- Sport history will be one of the specialized themes with the title: "Sport, Politics and Business". Let's mention that

the other topics are even larger while "Religion and the Public Sphere"; "Images of the Pacific" or "History of the Senses or "Medieval Europe Gazes Eastward" are some of them.

More concretely, this session will take the form of a panel of 8 to 10 people, with a good balance in terms of geographical origins and gender. It will include an "organiser" and a "discussant" who will be responsible for outlining the synthesis of the papers and for guiding the general discussion. We must propose a list of people, but the final choice will be done by the sub-committee of the ICHS Bureau.

In addition to this contribution to the ICSH World congress, ISHPES could of course also organize its own seminar on a complementary topic during the same week. We still have time to think to this opportunity, but it would be a good way to cooperate with our Australian colleagues of AASH.

Thierry Terret

- 4. A Letter from Urbino

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Thank you for your interest on the 8th ISHPES Congress scheduled for Urbino, Italy, in 2003. Urbino is a famous Renaissance city closely linked to Federico of Montefeltro, who was its enlightened Duke in the Fifteenth Century.

A Piero della Francesca painting of the amazing Duke's profile (wearing his famed red hat) has been chosen as the symbol of the Congress. Federico studied at Ca' Zocosa the famous boarding-school of Mantua run by Vittorino Rambaldoni from Feltre. Vittorino was undoubtedly the most illustrious Italian educator of the humanist period. Under him, Federico of Montefeltro studied classic languages and literature and developed a love for fine arts, gymnastics, games and sports. Federico's lifestyle demonstrated he was not only a Maecenas and a talented scholar, but also a brave and well trained warrior. Thus, Urbino is the ideal cradle for a Congress dedicated to sport and education throughout the centuries. I promise, however, that the Congress will not only be a scholarly event!

We will attempt to organize a variety of cultural and tourist excursions, including an opportunity to swim in the Adriatic sea, music, dancing, etc. We also intend to introduce you to the best of our Italian food and vine! I encourage you to visit us in Urbino, July 9-13, 2003. I promise, you will be warmly welcomed. Wishing you a happy New Year, yours

Gigliola Gori

P.S. I have already mailed about 300 copies of the second announcement, however in some countries (including mine) the post might be a little slow. So, please let me know if you haven't received the brochure by the second week of December. Alternatively, contact the <http://www2.umist.ac.uk/sport/urbino2.htm> where an e-version of the second announcement can be downloaded.

- 6. Summer school (Copenhagen, 2003)

Updated information will be available on the ISHPES Web site in the very next weeks.

- 7. Futur scientific events

TAFISA

The next World Festival of Traditional Games of TAFISA is planed to be in Montreal in 2004.

NASSH

Thirty-first NASSH Annual Conference will be hosted by the Ohio State University

in Columbus from the 23th to the 26th May 2003. Informations to be asked to Jerry Gems, HPE Dpt, North Central College, Naperville, IL 60566, USA. E-mail: grg@noctrl.edu

3 - 5 January 2003 : 28th Annual Conference of the Social History Society, University of Leicester on "PLAY". See Bulletin n°22.
Information : L.Persson@lancaster.ac.uk.

24-26 February, 2003, 14th International Cycle History Conference, Canberra, Australia. See
<http://canberrabicyclemuseum.info/>

2-4, April 2003, 1st International Conference and Festival on Traditional Plays, Games and Sports, Bangkok. See
<http://www.spsc.chula.ac.th/>

12-13 April 2003, BSSH Annual Conference, Southampton : open theme basis. Dead line for abstract : Feb 2003
Information: M.R.Polley@soton.ac.uk

25 - 28 September 2003, 8th International Congress of the European

Committee for Sport History (CESH), IOA, Ancient Olympia/Greece. See <http://www.phyed.duth.gr/cesh2003/>
Topic : "Ancient and Modern Olympic Games: Their Political and Cultural Dimensions"

Contact Evangelos Albanidis, Democritus University of Thrace, Dpt of Physical Education and Sport Science, Komotini, GR-69100 Greece.

5-9 July 2004, 9th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Science, Clermont-Ferrand (France). This interdisciplinary based conference will host several sessions on sport history.

Information:

<http://www.ecss2004.com>

agence-mo@wanadoo.fr

Emmanuel.vanpraagh@wanadoo.fr

6-11 August 2004 : Pre-Olympic Congress, Thessalonika, Greece: "Sports Science Through the Ages."

- 8. ISHPES and UNESCO

ISHPES took part recently in two actions toward UNESCO, the first one through its ICHS membership, the second one through a working group on traditional games.

- 1) As a result of the crisis of classical studies in some countries, the ICHS General Assembly (Amsterdam, 1-2/09/2002) proposed unanimously to send an official wish to UNESCO as follow: "The International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) wishes to stress the urgent necessity of promoting, in all countries, the field of classical studies, understood as the study of ancient languages and other central historical elements constitutive of a culture. The ICHS urges that governmental and international bodies, especially UNESCO, recognize the importance of this dimension of the

intellectual and cultural formation of future generations".

- 2) Under the supervision of Md. Fazlur Rahman (State Minister for Youth & Sports, People's Republic of Bangladesh), an International Charter of Traditional Sports and Games was prepared by a Working Group of 11 individuals and organization representatives (including ISHPES and TAFISA) and send to UNESCO for its 32th Session to be held in Paris in 2003. This 7 articles and 9 pages long Charter is a speech for the defence of traditional games as a part of the diversity of the world heritage of sport culture, and as a very valuable middle for the promotion of sport for all.

Thierry Terret

- 9. ICSSPE

ICSSPE General Assembly held in Manchester in July the 18th. ISHPES was represented there by Richard Cox. Several points were discussed in the agenda among them the reports of the ICSSPE president, vice presidents, executive director, editorial board, associations' board (including ISHPES), working groups... Co-operation with UNESCO, IOC, WHO, and so on was another important point in the agenda. Finally, elections were

organized for 4 people to be reimplaced and the budget was presented. Next General assembly will take place in Fall 2003, probably in Africa.

ICSSPE Bulletin n°36 has just been published in September 2002 under a printed form, but from now on, this Bulletin will be accessible online only on the ICSSPE Website (www.icsspe.org)

Thierry Terret

- 10. MEMORY AND BEAUTY. Role of Sport Museums in the Formation of Historical Aesthetic Consciousness of Local and Global Societies, Warsaw, Poland.

The four-day symposium honoring the 50th anniversary of the probably oldest European Sport- and Touristic Museum, which is located in Warsaw, Poland, was a special event. Here, a small international group of sport historians and sport museum delegates from twelve countries met to discuss the topic "Memory and Beauty" in sport history. The conference was organized by the Polish National Olympic Committee and the Warsaw Sport Museum.

The establishment of the Warsaw Museum of Sport and Tourism goes back to 1952. Today the collection numbers over 44,000 pieces, among them numerous flags, medals, cups, certificates, photos, sport dress and equipment. Only a small part can be seen in the actual permanent exhibition; the rest lies hidden in archives, waiting to be discovered on special occasions, such as the chosen examples of the 3,000 posters that can currently be seen at a special exhibition of the Warsaw Poster Museum. It is too bad that these

unique posters, which evoke Polish sport events, different sport disciplines and athletes, have to disappear back into the archives again and cannot become part of people's collective memory because there are hardly any copies available in the form of posters or postcards. Besides these exhibits, the museum itself can refer to a library numbering about 16,000 publications on sport and physical education in different languages, and a film collection.

Reading these numbers and being confronted with the narrowness of the exhibition rooms, it is obvious that the museum is much too small. But a solution has already been found. In about two years the museum will move to the new Olympic Center of the National Polish Olympic Committee. The participants of the symposium had the opportunity of taking part in the laying of the foundation stone.

Besides the visits to sport-related museums and the poster exhibition, the agenda included a scientific program. The topic "Beauty and Memory" played a

central role in most papers. Both relate to a wide area. On the one hand, there are individual and collective memories which relate to history. On the hand, „beauty“ is a broad phenomenon related to aesthetics, a topic that for centuries many great thinkers and writers have racked their brains over. In his paper, the Polish professor of philosophy, Józef Lipiec (Krakau), related beauty especially to the body, motion, action, morale and truth. In other presentations beauty was mainly seen in the connection between sport and art, shown at exhibits which show active athletes or equine sports. The latter was the central focus in the paper of Graham Snelling (National Horse Race Museum in Suffolk, England) or Renata Urban (Gorzów Wielkopolski), who analysed the motives in Wojciech Kossaka's paintings on equine sport. Paintings as a source and example of the development of the sport of cricket in England in the mid-16th century were shown by Curator Stephen Green of the Meryobone Cricket Club in London.

There were also some papers dealing with Olympic topics, such as the art competition at the Olympic Games (Ulf Hamilton, Sweden and Krzysztof Zuchora, Warsaw). Other speakers concentrated on the Slavic Sokol movement which spread over the national borders of the Slavic countries. Diethelm Blecking showed this for Germany and Annette Hofmann for the United States.

The many delegates from sport museums usually concentrated in their elaborations on their work in their museums and the problems they have to deal with. Karl Heinz Wiegemann, director of the German Sport and Olympia Museum in Cologne, introduced the participants to some basic criteria and tasks of sport museums. He pointed out that to collect, archive and exhibit is one of the main purposes of the work of museums. However, this should be related to modern criteria for a museum, which means that the exhibits, their contents and topics

should be attractive and have an exciting and entertaining character. Here, creativity and arrangement play a decisive role. Wiegemann also mentioned that visitors of a sport museum not only come there to get to know aspects of classical cultures, but to be entertained. This means that sport museums do not so much compete with other museums, but rather with leisure-time activities.

Looking back, this conference reflected very clearly which sport plays a role in the national identity of the participating countries and what role sport museums play in this respect. For Norway, a delegate of the Telemark Ski Museum participated; the British had participants of a cricket and a sport museum. But an identification can also be seen through single persons, as shown by Synthia Sydnor of the University of Illinois (USA). This university owns a collection of a former student, Avery Brundage. Mainly scrapbooks, diaries, newspaper articles and photos and other items relating to sport such as pins, cups, medals and various pieces of art of the former IOC president can be found there.

To sum up, it is not understatement to say that this symposium was very successful. Through the get-together of sport historians, who try to understand and explore the history of sport and physical education, and museum delegates, who try to use these results and bring them "to life" by offering the contents to the public so they will not be forgotten, a fruitful discussion and exchange resulted during the breaks. Especially for the more scholarly participants it was interesting to get faced with the many daily problems of museums. Many of them are based on lacking financial sources and a non-existent lobby. Often the museums can only operate through the effort of their employees and volunteers.

Besides the extensive scientific and non-scientific program offered, the participants could enjoy Polish hospitality.

The organizers, especially Dr. Iwona Gryś, should be thanked for this event, which was a perfect mixture of culture, science and Polish entertainment.

Annette R. Hofmann

11. A propos du centenaire du Tour de France

Le musée national du Sport (Paris) et le musée Auto Moto Vélo (Châtellerauld) ont décidé de conjuguer leurs efforts et leurs savoir-faire pour célébrer le centenaire du Tour de France.

Ce spectacle vivant qui fascine les foules depuis près d'un siècle, est l'un des mythes populaires les plus marquants de notre nation et l'image singulière d'une osmose entre la machine et l'homme dans une lutte contre la nature.

L'exposition *Maillot jaune, centenaire du Tour de France* sera présentée au musée Auto Moto Vélo de Châtellerauld de juin à octobre 2003. C'est l'occasion trouvée par

le musée national du Sport, en attente d'un nouveau lieu d'exposition permanent, de mettre en valeur ses collections très riches sur ce point.

Un tel sujet devra être accessible au plus grand nombre.

Un catalogue est prévu ; il présentera les pièces exposées et sera l'occasion de publications scientifiques variées appelées à devenir références sur cet événement.

Musée national du sport :

isabelle.lemercier@jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr

Musée de Châtellerauld :

dominique.vila@alienor.org

Books, Journals and Thesis

Jean-Yves Guillain, *Histoire du badminton, du jeu volant au sport olympique*, Publibook, Paris, 2002.

Le deuxième ouvrage de Jean-Yves Guillain, publié aux éditions Publibook retrace une histoire d'une pratique corporelle en pleine évolution dont l'auteur date les origines en Chine 2500 ans avant Jésus-Christ, l'histoire du badminton. Même si l'auteur regrette dès les premières lignes de son ouvrage les sources « rares et éparses », il croise l'analyse chronologique, qui représente les deux tiers de son ouvrage, avec des analyses thématiques tout à fait originales.

Si cet ouvrage se destine plus particulièrement à l'opinion publique, l'effort de vulgarisation est cependant apprécié car les principaux facteurs

d'évolution sont ici représentés. Néanmoins pour un auditoire plus averti, on peut reprocher à l'auteur de ne pas approfondir certains axes entrevus dans ces 137 pages.

Incontestablement cet ouvrage permet d'avoir un aperçu synthétique de l'histoire du badminton et de mieux comprendre l'intérêt contemporain des pouvoirs publics et des économies de marché pour cette pratique. Dénombrant aujourd'hui 17 millions d'adeptes dans le monde entier, le badminton représente un objet d'étude original et pertinent dont l'évolution sociale, éducative et technique montre les différents ancrage culturels.

Pourtant l'écriture agréable nous invite à en savoir davantage et jette les bases de nouvelles recherches dans le champ de l'historiographie et de la sociologie du sport.

De la même manière, la richesse iconographique qui illustre les 9 chapitres laisse entrevoir des perspectives encourageantes pour des recherches futures. En

approfondissant cet éclairage et en le complétant par l'analyse d'autres sources écrites, en particulier de la presse écrite, généraliste ou spécifique, les recherches à venir devraient compléter ce travail qui représente quoi qu'il en soit le premier du genre.

Jean Saint-Martin

Publications in Finland

Several books were published on the history and sociology of sport in Finland this year. I would like to mention two of them, not only because there are written in English (for the first one) or have English summaries (for the Second), but because they constitute also a good introduction to Finnish sport history. Hannu Itkonen's brief *Sport and Civil Society. Sociological Perspectives* (Joensuu, 2002) argues that voluntary organisation took a decisive place in the building of training as a way of life in Finnish Civil society. Heikki Roiko-Jokela and Esa

Sironen's *Lajien synty* (Jyväskylä, Atena Kustannus Oy, 2002) focus on divers topics such as, among others, skiing and hiking in white Finland by Erki Vasara, Finnish ballgame players in the Beginning of the XXth Century by Tuomas Hoppu, the place of Women's skiing in Olympics by Leena Laine, or the internationalisation of Olympic Winter Games by Terho Paltamo.

Thierry Terret

Jean-Luc Martin, *Histoire de l'éducation physique sous la Ve République. La conquête de l'Education nationale. 1969-1981*, Paris, Vuibert, 2002, 206 pages.

Ce livre constitue la suite de celui que l'auteur a récemment publié (1999) sur l'éducation physique aux débuts de la Vème République (1959-1969) dans une France alors fermement dirigée par le général de Gaulle. Dans ce second essai, Jean-Luc Martin s'intéresse plus particulièrement aux conflits qui amènent l'éducation physique à passer du ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports en 1969, sous un gouvernement conservateur, à celui de l'Education nationale en 1981, lors de l'arrivée au pouvoir des socialistes. Ces années sont en effet particulièrement méconnues en France, alors qu'elles constituent un moment de fortes tensions entre l'Etat et les professeurs d'éducation physique dont témoignent des revendications régulières émaillées par les premières grèves spécifiques. Elles sont

aussi un moment charnière car le principal syndicat des professeurs d'EPS, le SNEP (Syndicat national des Professeurs d'Education Physique et Sportive), qui possède alors le plus fort taux de syndicalisation du monde enseignant, passe aux mains d'une tendance fortement politisée et proche du parti communiste. Alors que la France est dirigée par un parti conservateur jusqu'en 1974 (Georges Pompidou) puis libéral (Valéry Giscard d'Estaing), la profession développe un fort sentiment de marginalisation qui la pousse à interpréter toutes les propositions politiques du gouvernement comme autant de menace pour sa survie institutionnelle. Une telle attitude n'est d'ailleurs pas vide de sens, comme en témoigne une série de mesures analysée par l'auteur, comme la création de structures intermédiaires entre l'école et le

sport civil dans lesquelles les enseignants d'EPS sont amenés à intervenir, ou encore la régression du « sport scolaire » en 1978 considérée comme une véritable déclaration de guerre par le SNEP.

Les analyses de Jean-Luc Martin s'appuient sur des documents des archives nationales, des bulletins syndicaux, la presse et des entretiens avec des personnalités politiques ou syndicales du moment. Sa démonstration, que je juge nuancée, est pourtant très critiquée par les dirigeants du SNEP depuis quelques mois en France. Il est notamment reproché à l'auteur de privilégier une lecture politique

des conflits entre les professeurs d'EPS et le gouvernement en occultant totalement une approche plus pédagogique qui justifierait plus largement les actions de défense entreprises. La critique n'est pas fausse ; elle ne remet pourtant pas en question pour moi la pertinence globale des arguments de Jean-Luc Martin. Son livre mérite assurément d'être complété par d'autres approches ; il n'en reste pas un repère désormais incontournable de cette période pour comprendre l'histoire de l'éducation physique en France.

Thierry Terret

Thèses soutenues en France

Laurence Prudhomme-Poncet, *Ces dames du ballon rond. Histoire du football féminin au XXème siècle en France*. Thèse de doctorat en Sciences du sport, Université Lyon 1, soutenue le 8 novembre 2002.

Co-dirigée par Pierre Arnaud et Thierry Terret, cette thèse aborde la question du football féminin qui, en France, possède une chronologie très particulière puisque, après une phase dynamique entre 1917 et 1937, il disparaît jusque dans les années soixante où il renaît sous la forme de fêtes avant de se rapprocher des formes du football masculin.

La thèse est remarquable pour la qualité du recueil de données réalisé, la diversité des sources utilisées (privées, publiques, presse, ouvrages, archives écrites et audio-visuelles...), l'intégration de données nationales et locales, la vingtaine d'entretiens réalisés dont quatre avec d'anciennes joueuses âgées de plus de 90 ans. Ces données ont d'ailleurs été rassemblées en dépit des résistances opposées par divers responsables des

La thèse ne se limite pas à une analyse des discours dont on sait que l'histoire des femmes est particulièrement saturée. Elle fait au contraire revivre les footballeuses, elle identifie des actrices, exploite l'iconographie, les sources locales et les archives d'associations, pour repérer

institutions fédérales concernées. Les relations » entre sport et féminisme sont revisitées avec la mise en évidence d'un « féminisme en action distinct du militantisme politique. On trouve aussi la démonstration de la position nuancée de la fédération d'Alice Milliat qui, certes, s'oppose à la fédération de gymnastique féminine rivale, mais en même temps ne se reconnaît pas dans les stéréotypes les plus paroxystiques de la « Garçonne ». De même, la thèse met bien en relief la nature des résistances des milieux sportifs masculins comme la Fédération Française de Football ou le CIO. Laurence Prudhomme-Poncet a su cependant ne pas se cacher derrière la thèse de la domination masculine et a su brillamment montrer que les femmes parviennent à jouer dans les espaces de liberté, à ouvrir des brèches, à forcer parfois les stéréotypes. Elle des attitudes, décrypter des comportements, analyser des pratiques, et donner finalement sens à des registres apparemment différents comme le costume, les règlements ou les techniques. Elle explore même certains domaines totalement méconnus de l'histoire non

« genrée » du sport, comme l'arbitrage ou les modèles d'entraînement, sur lesquels

on connaît bien peu de choses.
Thierry Terret

Philippe Gastaud, *Les pratiques corporelles dans les mouvements de jeunesse catholiques guadeloupéens. Histoire de l'identité créole au XXème siècle*, Thèse de doctorat en sciences du sport, Université de Strasbourg II, soutenue le 20 septembre 2002, 3 vol., 553 + 270 pages.

Dirigée par André Rauch, cette thèse porte sur la contribution des mouvements de jeunesse utilisant les activités corporelles – « sonis », « rayons sportifs », « scouts » et « guides » de France – à la construction de l'identité guadeloupéenne. L'idée défendue est que cette identité est progressivement passée d'une logique d'assimilation à la mère-patrie trahissant un rejet des spécificités locales à une logique de revendication d'une « Antillanité » sur fond d'hostilité croissante aux valeurs néo-colonialistes.

La thèse montre qu'entre 1913 et 1950, les quatre mouvements étudiés constituent des outils d'assimilation réservés de fait aux enfants de la classe dominante – blanche – de la Guadeloupe, cette petite île des Antilles qui va passer du statut de colonie à celui de département français. L'Eglise catholique y apparaît alors comme un instrument d'acculturation au service du christianisme et des rapports politiques de domination entre la métropole et ses colonies. Dans la période post-

départementalisation, de 1950 à 1976, on discerne la perte d'influence des mouvements de jeunesse, la montée des revendications autonomistes et la plus grande mixité sociale qui s'instaure. Enfin, la dernière partie interroge la nouvelle situation des mouvements de jeunesse dans le contexte d'une revendication affirmée de la spécificité de la culture antillaise depuis 1976. Elle montre le déclin ou l'inéluctable transformation de ces mouvements, de même que le renversement de la position de l'Eglise sur la question identitaire, déjà amorcée plus tôt. Croisant entretiens, analyse de la presse locale et des archives des mouvements de jeunesse, cette thèse présente un indéniable apport à la connaissance des processus d'assimilation et du rôle joué par l'Eglise catholique dans la diffusion du sport.

Thierry Terret

Florence Carpentier, *Le Comité international olympique sous la présidence de Henri de Baillet-Latour, successeur méconnu de Pierre de Coubertin, 1925-1940*, Thèse de doctorat en Histoire contemporaine, Université de Rouen, soutenue le 6 décembre 2002, 2 vol., env. 330 + 300 pages.

Dirigée par Anne-Marie Sohn, cette thèse intitulée s'attache à identifier l'œuvre du moins connu des présidents du CIO, le comte Henri de Baillet-Latour, entre 1925 et 1940. Elle croise une histoire institutionnelle du CIO, une biographie de Baillet-Latour et une histoire sociale des valeurs de l'olympisme, en montre notamment comment le président du CIO a su

inventé un nouveau mode de fonctionnement du mouvement olympique et développer des stratégies pour définir puis défendre certaines des valeurs de l'héritage coubertinien. En 8 chapitres, l'analyse traite un corpus encore largement non exploité jusqu'ici, constitué des fonds du musée olympique de Lausanne et, en particulier, de toute la correspondance de Baillet-Latour et des principaux animateurs

du mouvement olympique sur cette période. Les « affaires » et dossiers sur lesquels le président du CIO a dû trancher sont étudiés et permettent de mettre en évidence les incontestables talents de diplomate de Baillet-Latour, son opportunisme et l'ensemble des moyens qu'il utilise pour arriver aux fins qui sont les siennes. Outre l'exégèse des chartes olympiques successives sont ainsi analysées les nouvelles conditions de recrutement des membres du CIO, la résolution des conflits avec quatre

fédérations internationales (ski, patinage, football et tennis) et la gestion délicate de la candidature de Berlin à l'organisation des Jeux de 1936. L'apport documentaire de la thèse est remarquable et les éclairages réalisés sur les décisions de Baillet-Latour permettent incontestablement de mieux comprendre les positions du CIO dans l'entre-deux-guerres.

Thierry Terret

Frédéric Dutheil, *Cure et sociétés sportives. Une histoire du sport à Vichy*, Thèse de doctorat en Sciences du sport, Université Lyon 1, soutenue le 4 décembre 2002, 896 pages

Dirigée par Thierry Terret, cette thèse constitue une monographie détaillée de la ville de Vichy, une ville qui doit son succès au statut de ville thermale qu'elle invente au XIX^{ème} siècle. Or, les médecins sont en France de farouches opposants au sport quand celui-ci se développe. Voilà alors poser l'intérêt de cette recherche : comprendre comment la tradition médicale peut, très localement, se satisfaire de l'émergence des pratiques sportives.

En quatre longues parties, la thèse prend d'abord acte que Vichy connaît comme d'autres cures thermales un essor remarquable autour de 1850. Une foule de buveurs d'eaux se rend alors dans les stations françaises et étrangères en dépit de la concurrence grandissante des bains de mer et des séjours à la montagne. Or cet engouement ne se justifie pas simplement pour des raisons thérapeutiques car les possibilités de loisirs dans les villes d'eau sont également à prendre en considération. Ainsi le baigneur séjournant à Vichy, abandonne ses soucis dès son arrivée. Loin d'être une parenthèse morne et ennuyeuse, la cure y est rythmée par les distractions. Outre l'inévitable casino, les bals, les

représentations théâtrales, les excursions, les curistes découvrent aussi les joies des premiers sports élégants. Les sports hippiques, le tir au pigeons, la bicyclette, le lawn-tennis, le golf, l'automobile, l'aviation, etc. font progressivement leur apparition entre 1850 et 1914. D'abord pratiques complémentaires et distractives à la cure, elle s'imposent bientôt comme un spectacle inévitable face à une concurrence croissante. Dans ce mouvement le corps médical, d'abord méfiant, en vient à accepter le sport, moins comme une transformation des manières de voir la santé que comme l'expression d'une stratégie publicitaire pour conquérir et attirer une clientèle.

Reposant sur une très importante analyse des innombrables revues des villes d'eau et des archives locales, le travail de Frédéric Dutheil s'inscrit complètement dans une histoire culturelle du sensible et des sociabilités, dans la lignée des travaux pionniers d'Alain Corbin et de Maurice Agulhon.

Thierry Terret.

Thesis in Brazil

Castellani Filho, Lino. A Educação Física no Sistema Educacional Brasileiro: Percurso, Paradoxos e Perspectivas, Tese (Doutorado em Educação) - Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, SP, 1999. 185p.

Privilegiando o enfoque do arcabouço legal confi-gurado em torno da Reforma Educacional Brasileira - na qual a Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação (Lei no 9.394 de 20 de dezembro de 1996) se sobressai - desenvolvemos privilegiadamente, porém não exclusivamente, a análise de seu impacto na educação física brasileira explicitando, em relação a ela, seu percurso, paradoxos e perspectivas. Ao assim fazê-lo nos atemos ao movimento nos bastidores da sua inserção e sedimentação no campo educacional, intenso e conflituoso, explorando as contradições de uma área que assiste seu espaço reduzir-se ao tempo em que mais apresenta possibilidades e motivos - que não aqueles sintonizados com a lógica oficial - de se fazer presente. Nesse procedimento, extrapolamos o movimento da educação física face ao novo ordenamento legal e captamos aquele outro existente em seu interior, enfocando o cotejo das forças políticas que nela habitam e se expressam, seja na forma concebida para a sua estruturação acadêmica e de formação profissional, seja na defesa de uma certa formatação para o seu entranhamento na educação escolar, como também no posicionamento acerca da regulamentação da profissão. Como pano de fundo para tal empreitada, abordamos introdutoriamente questões atinentes à Globalização e à seu braço político, o projeto neoliberal de sociedade sob o qual se assenta o Governo FHC,

buscando situar a reforma educacional no espaço da Reforma de Estado engendrada sob a ótica daquele Projeto. Ao assim proceder, todavia, buscamos realçar os aspectos que nos remetem à busca de respostas às situações detectadas, partindo da premissa de que os textos legais que nos foram apresentados como resultantes da sistematização de visões e/ou interesses convergentes - harmoniosa e consensualmente presentes no Estado e na Sociedade Civil - refletem, isso sim, o hegemonicamente existente naqueles momentos históricos. Ao fazê-lo, perguntamos sobre qual (ou quais) outra visão foi construída a tese hegemônica, como também no que consistia, nos períodos assinalados, o não-hegemônico. A partir das respostas às questões acima formuladas, admitindo a existência do não-hegemônico, analisamos a forma como se estabeleceu a correlação de forças que culminou no prevalecer de uma determinada concepção política sobre outra, apontando para os parâmetros que a delimitaram, a forma como se explicitaram, os segmentos sociais envolvidos nesse processo bem como ao nível em que se deu esse envolvimento, atentos às alterações em trâmite no quadro sócio-político-econômico brasileiro com vistas a perspectivar as possibilidades de inserção diferenciada da educação física no campo educacional e deste, no cenário nacional.

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Debates and ideas

Malina, André; Oliveira, Vitor Marinho de., *Um Olhar Sobre os Intelectuais da Educação Física a Partir do Debate Epistemológico da Revista Movimento*. In: Congresso brasileiro de ciências do esporte, XII., 2001, Caxambu, MG. Anais... DN CBCE, Secretarias Estaduais de Minas Gerais e São Paulo, 2001.

1 CD. O aprofundamento no trato da questão do discurso teórico do intelectual e sua prática conseqüente é recente no âmbito da Educação Física (EF) brasileira e sua manifestação pode ser verificada de forma mais organizada na discussão sobre a concepção de EF. Antes dos anos 80, registram-se poucas iniciativas neste sentido. No contexto ditatorial pós-64, relacionado à EF, por exemplo, podemos citar as publicações de Faria Júnior (1969) e DaCosta (1971) como significativas de tal discussão. A partir da década de 80, destacam-se Oliveira (1983), Faria Júnior (1987) e Guiraldelli Júnior (1988) como exemplos de intelectuais que retratam essa questão. Na década de 90, a discussão sobre a concepção de EF foi aprofundada. O livro *Metodologia do Ensino de Educação Física*, que ficou conhecido como Coletivo de Autores (1992) e, noutra vertente, o posicionamento de autores frente a pedagogia do Consenso e a do Conflito proposta por Oliveira (1994), são exemplos de tal aprofundamento. Neste

contexto, rico em produções relacionadas a diferentes concepções de EF, foi promovido em setembro de 1994 o lançamento da revista *Movimento*, publicada pela Escola Superior de Educação Física da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). Nas páginas centrais da revista criou-se uma seção, chamada Temas Polêmicos. No seu primeiro número, tal seção contemplou a questão epistemológica da identidade da EF, protagonizada inicialmente pelo artigo do prof. Adroaldo Gaya (Gaya), proveniente de sua aula inaugural na UFRGS, denominado "Mas Afinal, o que é Educação Física?", também baseado em estudo realizado na sua tese de doutorado. Este artigo foi analisado pelas professoras Celi Nelza Zulke Taffarel (Taffarel) e Micheli Escobar (Escobar), resultando num outro artigo, denominado "Mas, afinal, o que é Educação Física?: um exemplo de simplismo intelectual". Posteriormente, também outros autores se pronunciaram sobre esses artigos, denotando a importância do debate.

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