

ISHPES BULLETIN

3

Leuven 1991

CONTENT - CONTENU - INHALT

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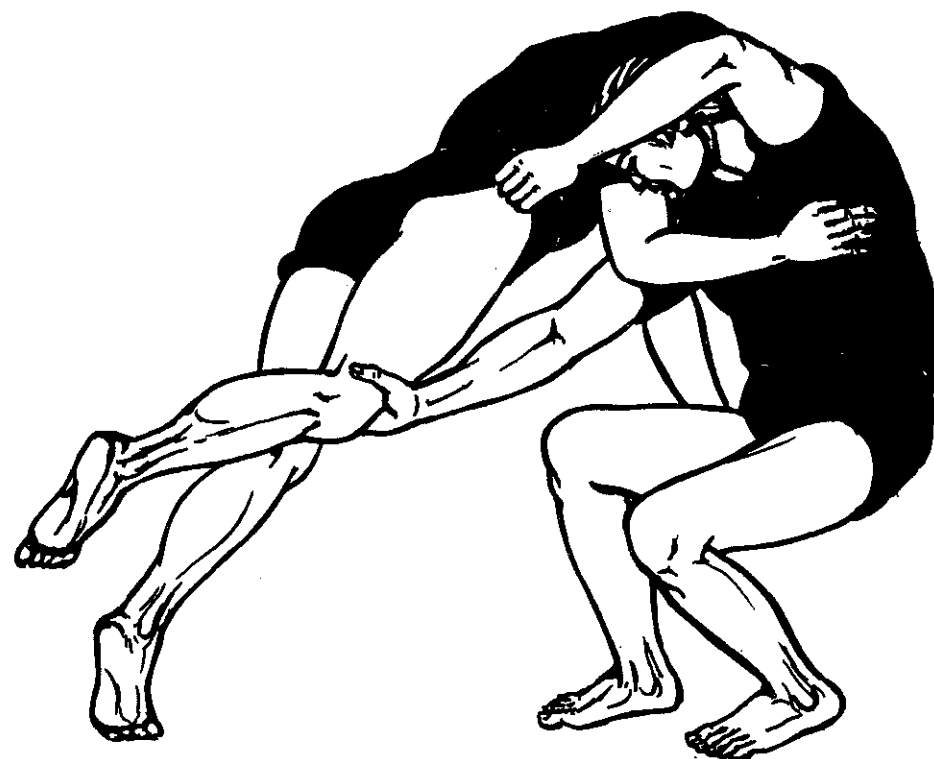
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1st INTERNATIONAL ISHPES CONGRESS "SPORT AND CONTEST"

1er CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE L'ISHPES "SPORT ET COMBAT"

1. INTERNATIONALER ISHPES KONGRESS "SPORT UND KAMPF"



LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA. 31 DE MAYO - 6 DE JUNIO - 1991

Friday 31 May : Arrival and registration
A shuttle service from the airport to the Congress Hotel Reina Isabel will be provided from 0.00h till 24.00h

10.00h : ISPHES Council Meeting, Salon Galdos, Hotel Reina Isabel

21.00h : Informal get-to-gether and meal

Saturday 1 June :

10.00h : Departure to the Institucion Ferial de Canarias (INFECAR), where all work sessions will take place

10.30h : Official Opening Ceremony

Welcome by :

- * José Antonio Ruiz Caballero
President of the Organizing Committee
- * Francisco Rubio Royo
Rector of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
- * Carmelo Artiles Bolanos
President of the Excelentissimo Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria

10.50h : Congress address by Roland Renson, President of ISHPES

11.00h : Congress key-note address by Dennis Brailsford, Preston, England
Concepts of contests : the challenge and the champion

11.30h : Official opening of the exhibition 'Literature and Sport'

12.00h : parallel sessions

ROOM A	ROOM B
CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (I)	SPORT AND POWER : GENDER (I)
12.00h : Manfred Lämmer Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln, Deutschland Der Zweikampf als zentrale Kategorie der griechischen Athletik	12.00h : Rosella Isidori Frasca Universita degli Studi "G. D'Annunzio", Chirti, Italia El "agonal" en la educacion de la mujer griega
12.30h : Fernando Amador-Ramirez Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana Analisis comparativo de la lucha sostenida entre Ulises y Ajax (Homero) y la de Caluca y Rucaden (De Viana)	12.30h : Gertrud Pfister Freie Universität Berlin, Deutschland "Der Kampf gebührt dem Mann ..."

13.00h : Vera Olivova
Karl-Universität, Prag,
Tschechoslowakei
Der mittelalterliche Sport
auf der Iberischen Halb-
insel

13.00h : Hide Seki & Hiroka Seiwa
International Budo Univ./
Himeji Dokkyo Univ., Japan
Course of women judo

13.30h : Heiner Gillmeister
Universität Bonn,
Deutschland
The written challenge in
the medieval tournament
and its continuation in
modern traditional games

13.30h : Gerd von der Lippe
Telemark Distriktshogskole,
Bo, Norway
Handball in a sex and gender
perspective : 1937-1960

14.00h : Return to the Congress Hotel Reina Isabel

14.30h : Lunch

17.00h : Guided tour of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

21.00h : Dinner

Sunday 2 June :

09.00h : Departure to INFECAR

09.30h : Key-note address by Gilbert Andrieu, Université de Bordeaux, France
L'escrime et le duel à la fin du XIXème siècle en France : de l'assaut courtois à l'assaut sportif

10.00h : Parallel sessions

ROOM A

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (I)

10.00h : P.S. Vermaak
University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
The contest theme in the seals from Mesopotamia

10.30h : Thorsteinn Einarsson
Reykjavik, Iceland
Sportive wrestling in Iceland sagas and oldest code of Icelandic laws in the 12th century

11.00h : Léon Miguel Betancor & Conrado Villanou
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana
Deporte y confrontation en la cultura Canaria

11.30h : Coffee break

ROOM B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (II)

10.00h : Maria Piera Ulzega
ISEF Cagliari, Italie
Les athlètes-guerriers de la Sardaigne Nouragique

10.30h : Monika Lavrencic
Universität Graz, Österreich
Krieger und Athlet ? Der militärische Aspekt in der Beurteilung des Wettkampfes der Antike

11.00h : Heribert Aigner
Universität Graz, Österreich
Zur Funktion des 'armatura' im römischen Heer

ROOM A

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (II)

12.00h : Ljubisa Zecevic
University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
Tournaments in Bosnia in the Middle Ages (XIIth-XVth century)

12.30h : Joachim K. Rühl
Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln, Deutschland
Measurement of individual sport-performance in jousting combats

13.00h : Michael Krüger
Universität Tübingen, Deutschland
Wehrturnen in Deutschland

13.30h : Jan Tolleneer
K.U.Leuven, Belgium
Preparation for war and education for life : the case of the Catholic Gymnastics Federation of Belgium 1892-1914

14.00h : Return to the Congress Hotel

14.30h : Lunch

18.00h : Visit of the Exhibition "Deportes Autoctonos Canarios"

21.00h : Dinner

ROOM B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (III)

12.00h : Gigliola Gori
University of Urbino, Italy
The 'Gioco del ponte' in the Italian sporting tradition during the XVth, XVIth and XVIIth centuries

12.30h : Bernard Woltmann & Piotr Godlewski
Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, Warschau, Polen
Die Folklore der Asiatischen und europäischen Regionalstil im Ringen als Kultur-, Sitten- und Temperamentsabdruck der Völker

13.00h : Salvador Sanchez-Garcia
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana
Evolucion y difusion de la lucha Canaria

13.30h : José Rivero-Gomez
Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria, Espana
La lucha Canaria

Monday 3 June :

10.00h : Visit to the "Real Club de Golf de Las Palmas (Bandama)" at the occasion of its centennial
Congress participants will have the opportunity to compete in a small golf tournament

14.30h : Lunch

16.00h : Guided tour of Maspalomas

Tuesday 4 June :

09.00h : Departure to INFECAR

09.30h : Key-note address by Helmut Kirchgässner, Universität Leipzig, Deutschland
Wesen und Strukturen sportlicher Zweikämpfe

10.00h : Parallel sessions

ROOM A

ROOM B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (IV)

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (III)

10.00h : Feng-Cheng Li
Nanjing University,
China
Confucius and athletics
in ancient China

10.00h : Angela Teja
ISEF Cassino, Italie
L'instruction à la
guerre dans l'éducation
physique et le sport en
Italie pendant l'état
fasciste : le combat comme
idéologie

10.30h : Jean-Claude Bussard
Bulle, Suisse
La lutte dans la
pédagogie suisse

10.30h : E. John B. Allen
Plymouth State College,
U.S.A.
"Calling all skiers" : the
formation of the 10th
Mountain Division, U.S. Army

11.00h : Diethelm Blecking
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Der Topos 'Kampf' im
historisch-politischen
Diskurs der deutschen
Arbeitersportbewegung

11.00h : Marcel Spivak
Service Historique de
l'Armée de Terre,
Vincennes, France
Une éducation physique et
sportive transcendée : la
méthode de Latre

11.30h : Coffee break

ROOM A

ROOM B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (V)

SPORT AND POWER :
PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS (II)

12.00h : Oleg Milhstein
State Central Institute
of Physical Education,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Victory as a social
phenomenon of contest in
sports : historical and
philosophical analysis

12.00h : Sabine Schmidt
Universität Graz,
Österreich
Das Bild des Berufsathleten
in den medizinischen
Schriften der klassischen
Antike

12.30h : Raphaël Reyes-Romero
University of Las Palmas
de Gran Canaria, Espana
Swimming as a paradigm of
contest

12.30h : Stefan Ilic
Université de Belgrade,
Yougoslavie
Certaines problèmes métho-
dologiques concernant la
datation de certaines mani-
festations de l'éducation
physique

13.00h : Werner Beuschel
Pädagogische Hochschule
Zwickau, Deutschland
Leistungstabellen auf
sporthistorischer Grund-
lage als Motivationsbe-
reicherung für Wettkampf
und Training

13.00h : Yvan Leduc
Université du Québec à
Montréal, Canada
Le statut professionnel des
enseignants en éducation
physique des écoles catho-
liques de Montréal 1838-1965

13.30h : Michael Salter
University of Windsor,
Canada
A contest within a con-
test : the bizarre saga
of Donald Crowhurst and
the Golden Globe

13.30h : Sladjana Mijatovic
Belgrad, Yugoslavia
General Svetomir Djukic,
important personality of the
Yugoslavian olympic movement

ROOM C

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (IV)

12.00h : Teresa M. Gonzales Aja, Université de Madrid,
Espagne
Le pouvoir de l'image comme image de pouvoir

12.30h : Lauro Rossi, Rome, Italie
L'éducation du corps et préparation militaire dans
la gauche italienne du 1918 au 1926

14.00h : Return to the Congress Hotel

14.30h : Lunch

15.45h : Departure to INFECAR for ISHPES members

16.00h : ISHPES General Assembly

18.00h : Return to the Congress Hotel

21.00h : Dinner

Wednesday 5 June :

09.00h : Departure to INFECAR

09.30h : Parallel sessions

ROOM A

SPORT AND POWER : IDEOLOGY
AND POLITICAL ASPECTS (III)

09.30h : Bernard Booth
University of Ottawa,
Canada
Hegemony and sport in
19th century Cumbria

10.00h : Robert K. Barney
University of Western
Ontario, London, Canada
Who called the shots,
Pierre de Coubertin or
Theodore Roosevelt ?
The baron's memoirs of
the 1904 Olympic Games
revisited

10.30h : Yueye Liu
Beijing University,
China
The Far East Games :
the earliest regional
and international
sports meet

11.00h : Shiming Bi
Chinese Society for
History of Sports and
Physical Education,
Beijing, China
A new milestone in Asian
sports : the Beijing
Asian Games

11.30h : Coffee break

ROOM B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (VI)

09.30h : Kunihiro Karaki
Tokyo, Japan
A "non-contest" sport :
kendo

10.00h : Hartmut Becker
Deutscher Sportbund,
Frankfurt, Deutschland
Das Deutsche Sportabzeichen
1913-1991 : ein breiten-
sportlicher Wettbewerb

10.30h : Santana Cabrera
Vela latina Canaria

11.00h : Kristen MO
Norwegian University of
Sport and Physical
Education, Oslo, Norway
The differences between
traditional combat games
and modern sports in the
rural districts of Norway

ROOM A

SPORT AND POWER : IDEOLOGY
AND POLITICAL ASPECTS(IV)

12.00h : Hong Fan
Warwick University,
Coventry England
The games must succeed : a
political perspective of
1990 Beijing Asian Games

12.30h : Jean-Pierre Gagnon
Université de Québec
à Chicoutimi, Canada
Violence dans le sport
national du Canada :
le hockey

13.00h : Floris van der Merwe
University of Stellen-
bosch, South Africa
Fighting for money and
against racism :
selected highlights of
South African boxing
history

13.30h : Andreas Höfer
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Wettkampf der Systeme :
zur politischen instru-
mentalisation des
Sports in der D.D.R.

14.00h : Return to the Congress Hotel

14.30h : Lunch

21.00h : Closing Dinner

Thursday 6 June :

Departure : A shuttle service from the Congress Hotel Reina Isabel to the
airport of Las Palmas Gran Canaria will be provided from 06.00h
till 18.00h

ROOM B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (VII)

12.00h : Katriina Mäkinen
Turku, Finland
Leisure as work : "Taylorism"
in Finnish physical activities
in the beginning of the 20th
century

12.30h : Matti Goksoyr
Norwegian University of
Sport and Physical Education,
Oslo, Norway,
'Sportification' : a fruitful
concept in the analysis of the
historical development of
modern sport in Norway ?

13.00h : Göran Patriksson
Norwegian University of Sport
and Physical Education, Oslo,
Norway
University of Göteborg,
Sweden
Historical perspective of
sport competitions for
children and youth in Sweden

13.30h : Shuko Honma
Keio University, Japan
Archery as contest : a
developmental form of Japanese
archery in recent times

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

President : Prof. Dr. Roland Renson (Leuven, Belgium)

Members : Prof. Dr. Gilbert Andrieu (Bordeaux, France)
Prof. Miguel Betancor León (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)
Prof. Dr. Manfred Lämmer (Cologne, F.R. Germany)
Prof. Dr. Roberta Park (Berkeley, United States)
Dr. José Antonio Ruiz Caballero (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)
Prof. Dr. Günther Wonneberger (Leipzig, F.R. Germany)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

President : Dr. José Antonio Ruiz Caballero (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)
Secretary : Mrs. Estrella Brito Ojeda (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)
Member : Hervé Van der Aerschot (Leuven, Belgium)

FIRST BIENNIAL SPORT HISTORY PRIZE OF THE EXCELENTISSIMO CABILDO INSULAR
GRAN CANARIA

This new initiative consists of three prizes :

- First Prize on Canarian wrestling and other Traditional
Sports in the Canary Islands (500.000 Pts)
- Second and Third Prize : Free Topic (2X 300.000 Pts)

Previously unpublished works can be submitted in English, French, German
and Spanish. The winning works will be translated and published in Spani
by the Excelentissimo Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria.
For further details please contact the President of the Organizing
Committee :

Dr. José Antonio Ruiz Caballero
Consejero de Deportes del Cabildo
Excelentissimo Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria - Spain
Fax : 34/28/362919

CONGRESS ADDRESSES :

Hotel Reina Isabel
c/Alfredo L. Jones N° 40
Apt. 35.008
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Tel. : 260100-04-08
Fax : 274558

INFECAR
Apartado 50
35080 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Tel. : 416020
Fax : 411710

Vendredi 31 mai : Accueil et inscription
Un service transport permanent sera assuré de l'aéroport à l'hôtel Reina Isabel pendant toute la journée (de 00.00h à 24.00h)

10.00h : Réunion du Conseil de l'ISHPES, Salon Galdos, Hôtel Reina Isabel

21.00h : Réunion informelle et repas

Samedi 1 juin :

10.00h : Départ à l'Institucion Ferial de Canarias (INFECAR), où toutes les sessions de travail auront lieu

10.30h : Cérémonie officielle d'ouverture

Bienvenue par :

* José Antonio Ruiz Caballero

Président du Comité Organisateur

* Francisco Rubio Royo

Recteur de l'Université de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

* Carmelo Artiles Bolanos

Président de l'Excelentissimo Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria

10.50h : Allocution officielle par Roland Renson, Président de l'ISHPES

11.00h : Introduction au Congrès par Dennis Brailsford, Preston, England
Concepts of contests : the challenge and the champion

11.30h : Ouverture officielle de l'exposition 'Littérature et Sport'

12.00h : Sessions parallèles

Salle A

Salle B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (I)

SPORT AND POWER : GENDER (I)

12.00h : Manfred Lämmer
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Der Zweikampf als zentrale
Kategorie der griechischen
Athletik

12.00h : Rosella Isidori Frasca
Universita degli Studi
"G. D'Annunzio", Chirti,
Italia
El "agonal" en la educacion
de la mujer griega

12.30h : Fernando Amador-Ramirez
Universidad de Las Palmas
de Gran Canaria, Espana
Analisis comparativo de la
lucha sostenida entre Ulises
y Ajax (Homero) y la de
Caluca y Rucaden (De Viana)

12.30h : Gertrud Pfister
Freie Universität Berlin,
Deutschland
"Der Kampf gebührt dem Mann
..."

13.00h : Vera Olivova
Karl-Universität, Prag,
Tschechoslowakei
Der mittelalterliche Sport
auf der Iberischen Halb-
insel

13.00h : Hide Seki & Hiroka Seiwa
International Budo Univ./
Himeji Dokkyo Univ., Japan
Course of women judo

13.30h : Heiner Gillmeister
Universität Bonn,
Deutschland
The written challenge in
the medieval tournament
and its continuation in
modern traditional games

13.30h : Gerd von der Lippe
Telemark Distriktshogskole,
Bo, Norway
Handball in a sex and gender
perspective : 1937-1960

14.00h : Retour à l'Hôtel Reina Isabel

14.30h : Déjeuner

17.00h : Visite guidée de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

21.00h : Souper

Dimanche 2 juin :

09.00h : Départ à INFECAR

09.30h : Allocution thématique par Gilbert Andrieu, Université de Bordeaux, France
L'escrime et le duel à la fin du XIXème siècle en France : de l'assaut courtois à l'assaut sportif

10.00h : Sessions parallèles

Salle A	Salle B
<u>SPORT AND THE MILITARY (I)</u>	<u>CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (II)</u>
10.00h : P.S. Vermaak University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa The contest theme in the seals from Mesopotamia	10.00h : Maria Piera Ulzega ISEF Cagliari, Italie Les athlètes-guerriers de la Sardaigne Nouragique
10.30h : Thorsteinn Einarsson Reykjavik, Iceland Sportive wrestling in Iceland sagas and oldest code of Icelandic laws in the 12th century	10.30h : Monika Lavrencic Universität Graz, Österreich Krieger und Athlet ? Der militärische Aspekt in der Beurteilung des Wettkampfes der Antike
11.00h : Léon Miguel Betancor & Conrado Villanou Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana Deporte y confrontation en la cultura Canaria	11.00h : Heribert Aigner Universität Graz, Österreich Zur Funktion des 'armatura' im römischen Heer
11.30h : Pause café	

SALLE A	SALLE B
<u>SPORT AND THE MILITARY (II)</u>	<u>CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (II)</u>
12.00h : Ljubisa Zecevic University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia Tournaments in Bosnia in the Middle Ages (XIth-XVth century)	12.00h : Gigliola Gori University of Urbino, Italy The 'Gioco del ponte' in the Italian sporting tradition during the XVth, XVIth and XVIIth centuries
12.30h : Joachim K. Rühl Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln, Deutschland Measurement of individual sport-performance in jousting combats	12.30h : Bernard Woltmann & Piotr Godlewski Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, Warszawa, Poland Die Folklore der Asiaten und europäischen Regionen im Ringen als Kultur-, Sport- und Temperamentsabdruck der Völker
13.00h : Michael Krüger Universität Tübingen, Deutschland Wehrturnen in Deutschland	13.00h : Salvador Sanchez-Garcia Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana Evolucion y difusion de la lucha Canaria
13.30h : Jan Tolleneer K.U.Leuven, Belgium Preparation for war and education for life : the case of the Catholic Gymnastics Federation of Belgium 1892-1914	13.30h : José Rivero-Gomez Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria, Espana La lucha Canaria
14.00h : Retour à l'Hôtel Reina Isabel	
14.30h : Déjeuner	
18.00h : Visite de l'Exposition "Deportes Autoctonos Canarios"	
21.00h : Souper	

Lundi 3 juin :

- 10.00h : Visite du "Real Club de Golf de Las Palmas (Bandama)", qui fête son centenaire
Les participants au congrès auront l'occasion de participer à un petit tournoi de golf
- 14.30h : Déjeuner
- 16.00h : Tour guidé de Maspalomas

Mardi 4 juin :

- 09.00h : Départ à INFECAR
- 09.30h : Allocution thématique par Helmut Kirchgässner, Universität Leipzig, Deutschland
Wesen und Strukturen sportlicher Zweikämpfe

10.00h : Sessions parallèles

Salle A

Salle B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (IV)

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (III)

10.00h : Feng-Cheng Li
Nanjing University,
China
Confucius and athletics
in ancient China

10.00h : Angela Teja
ISEF Cassino, Italie
L'instruction à la
guerre dans l'éducation
physique et le sport en
Italie pendant l'état
fasciste : le combat comme
idéologie

10.30h : Jean-Claude Bussard
Bulle, Suisse
La lutte dans la
pédagogie suisse

10.30h : E. John B. Allen
Plymouth State College,
U.S.A.
"Calling all skiers" : the
formation of the 10th
Mountain Division, U.S. Army

11.00h : Diethelm Blecking
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Der Topos 'Kampf' im
historisch-politischen
Diskurs der deutschen
Arbeitersportbewegung

11.00h : Marcel Spivak
Service Historique de
l'Armée de Terre,
Vincennes, France
Une éducation physique et
sportive transcendée : la
méthode de Lattre

11.30h : Pause café

SALLE A

SALLE B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (V)

SPORT AND POWER :

PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS (II)

12.00h : Oleg Milhstein
State Central Institute
of Physical Education,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Victory as a social
phenomenon of contest in
sports : historical and
philosophical analysis

12.00h : Sabine Schmidt
Universität Graz,
Österreich
Das Bild des Berufsathleten
in den medizinischen
Schriften der klassischen
Antike

12.30h : Raphaël Reyes-Romero
University of Las Palmas
de Gran Canaria, Espana
Swimming as a paradigm of
contest

12.30h : Stefan Ilic
Université de Belgrade,
Yougoslavie
Certaines problèmes métho-
dologiques concernant la
datation de certaines mani-
festations de l'éducation
physique

13.00h : Werner Beuschel
Pädagogische Hochschule
Zwickau, Deutschland
Leistungstabellen auf
sporthistorischer Grund-
lage als Motivationsbe-
reicherung für Wettkampf
und Training

13.00h : Yvan Leduc
Université du Québec à
Montréal, Canada
Le statut professionnel des
enseignants en éducation
physique des écoles catho-
liques de Montréal 1838-1965

13.30h : Michael Salter
University of Windsor,
Canada
A contest within a con-
test : the bizarre saga
of Donald Crowhurst and
the Golden Globe

13.30h : Sladjana Mijatovic
Belgrad, Yugoslavia
General Svetomir Djukic,
important personality of the
Yugoslavian olympic movement

SALLE C

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (IV)

12.00h : Teresa M. Gonzales Aja, Université de Madrid,
Espagne
Le pouvoir de l'image comme image de pouvoir

12.30h : Lauro Rossi, Rome, Italie
Education du corps et préparation militaire dans la gauche
italienne du 1918 au 1926

14.00h : Retour à l'Hôtel Reina Isabel

14.30h : Déjeuner

15.45h : Départ à INFECAR pour les membres de l'ISHPES

16.00h : Assemblée Générale de l'ISHPES

18.00h : Retour à l'Hôtel Reina Isabel

21.00h : Souper

Mercredi 5 juin :

09.00h : Départ à INFECAR

09.30h : Sessions parallèles

Salle A

SPORT AND POWER : IDEOLOGY
AND POLITICAL ASPECTS (III)

09.30h : Bernard Booth
University of Ottawa,
Canada
Hegemony and sport in
19th century Cumbria

10.00h : Robert K. Barney
University of Western
Ontario, London, Canada
Who called the shots,
Pierre de Coubertin or
Theodore Roosevelt ?
The baron's memoirs of
the 1904 Olympic Games
revisited

10.30h : Yueye Liu
Beijing University,
China
The Far East Games :
the earliest regional
and international
sports meet

11.00h : Shiming Bi
Chinese Society for
History of Sports and
Physical Education,
Beijing, China
A new milestone in Asian
sports : the Beijing
Asian Games

11.30h : Pause café

Salle B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (VI)

09.30h : Kunihiko Karaki
Tokyo, Japan
A "non-contest" sport :
kendo

10.00h : Hartmut Becker
Deutscher Sportbund,
Frankfurt, Deutschland
Das Deutsche Sportabzeichen
1913-1991 : ein breiten-
sportlicher Wettbewerb

10.30h : Santana Cabrera
Vela latina Canaria

11.00h : Kristen MO
Norwegian University of
Sport and Physical
Education, Oslo, Norway
The differences between
traditional combat games
and modern sports in the
rural districts of Norway

SALLE A

SPORT AND POWER : IDEOLOGY
AND POLITICAL ASPECTS (IV)

12.00h : Hong Fan
Warwick University,
Coventry England
The games must succeed :
a political perspective
of 1990 Beijing Asian
Games

12.30h : Jean-Pierre Gagnon
Université de Québec
à Chicoutimi, Canada
Violence dans le sport
national du Canada :
le hockey

13.00h : Floris van der Merwe
University of Stellen-
bosch, South Africa
Fighting for money and
against racism :
selected highlights of
South African boxing
history

13.30h : Andreas Höfer
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Wettkampf der Systeme :
zur politischen instru-
mentalisation des
Sports in der D.D.R.

14.00h : Retour à l'Hôtel Reina Isabel

14.30h : Déjeuner

21.00h : Cérémonie de clôture et banquet

Jeudi 6 juin :

Départ : Un service transport sera assuré de l'Hôtel Reina Isabel à
l'aéroport de Gran Canaria, de 06.00h à 18.00h

SALLE B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (VII)

12.00h : Katriina Mäkinen
Turku, Finland
Leisure as work : "Taylorism"
in Finnish physical activities
in the beginning of the 20th
century

12.30h : Matti Goksoyr
Norwegian University of
Sport and Physical Education,
Oslo, Norway,
'Sportification' : a fruitful
concept in the analysis of the
historical development of
modern sport in Norway ?

13.00h : Göran Patriksson
Norwegian University of Sport
and Physical Education, Oslo,
Norway
University of Göteborg,
Sweden
Historical perspective of
sport competitions for
children and youth in Sweden

13.30h : Shuko Honma
Keio University, Japan
Archery as contest : a
developmental form of Japanese
archery in recent times

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Tel. : 260100-04-08
Télécopieur : 274558

INFECAR
Apartado 50
35080 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Tel. : 416020
Télécopieur : 411710

Freitag 31. Mai : Ankunft und Registrierung
Pendeldienst zwischen Flughafen und Kongreßhotel Reina Isabel
von 00.00 Uhr bis 24.00 Uhr.

10.00 Uhr : Sitzung des ISHPES-Rates, Salon Galdos, Hotel Reina Isabel

21.00 Uhr : Inoffizielles Treffen mit kleinem Essen

Samstag 1. Juni :

10.00 Uhr : Transfer zum Institucion Ferial de Canarias (INFECA), wo alle
Arbeitsitzungen stattfinden

10.30 Uhr : Offizielle Eröffnung
Begrüßung durch :

- * José Antonio Ruiz Caballero
Präsident der Organisationsausschuß
- * Francisco Rubio Royo
Rektor der Universität Las Palmas de
Gran Canaria
- * Carmelo Artilles Bolanos
Präsident des Excelentissimo Cabildo
Insular de Gran Canaria

10.50 Uhr : Ansprache des ISHPES-Präsidenten Roland Renson

11.00 Uhr : Grundsatzreferat durch Dennis Brailsford, Preston, England
Concepts of contests : the challenge and the champion

11.30 Uhr : Offizielle Eröffnung der Ausstellung 'Literatur und Sport'

12.00 Uhr : Referate in zeitgleichen Arbeitssitzungen

ZIMMER A

ZIMMER B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (I)

SPORT AND POWER : GENDER (I)

12.00 Uhr : Manfred Lämmer
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Der Zweikampf als zentrale
Kategorie der griechischen
Athletik

12.00 Uhr : Rosella Isidori Frasca
Universita degli Studi
"G. D'Annunzio", Chieti,
Italia
El "agonal" en la educacion
de la mujer griega

12.30 Uhr : Fernando Amador Ramirez
Universidad de Las Palmas
de Gran Canaria, Espana
Análisis comparativo de la
lucha sostenida entre
Ulises y Ajax (Homero) y
la de Caluca y Rucaden
(De Viana)

12.30 Uhr : Gertrud Pfister
Freie Universität Berlin,
Deutschland
"Der Kampf gebührt dem Mann
..."

13.00 Uhr : Vera Olivova
Karl-Universität, Prag,
Tschechoslowakei
Der mittelalterliche Sport
auf der Iberischen Halb-
insel

13.00 Uhr : Hide Seki & Hiroka Seiwa
International Budo Univer-
sity and Himeji Dokkyo Univ.,
Japan
Course of women judo

13.30 Uhr : Heiner Gillmeister
Universität Bonn,
Deutschland
The written challenge in
the medieval tournament
and its continuation in
modern traditional games

13.30 Uhr : Gerd von der Lippe
Telemark Distriktshogskole
Bo, Norway
Handball in a sex and gen-
der perspective : 1937-1960

14.00 Uhr : Transfer zum Hotel Reina Isabel

14.30 Uhr : Mittagessen

17.00 Uhr : Rundfahrt in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

21.00 Uhr : Abendessen

Sonntag 2. Juni :

09.00 Uhr : Transfer zu INFECAR

09.30 Uhr : Grundsatzreferat durch Gilbert Andrieu, Université de Bordeaux, France
L'escrime et le duel à la fin du XIXème siècle en France : de l'assaut courtois à l'assaut sportif

10.00 Uhr : Zeitgleichen Arbeitssitzungen

ZIMMER A

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (I)

10.00 Uhr : P.S. Vermaak
University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
The contest theme in the seals from Mesopotamia

10.30 Uhr : Thorsteinn Einarsson
Reykjavik, Iceland
Sportive wrestling in Iceland sagas and oldest code of Icelandic laws in the 12th century

11.00 Uhr : Léon Miguel Betancor & Conrado Villanou
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana
Deporte y confrontation en la cultura Canaria

11.30 Uhr : Pause und Kaffee

ZIMMER B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (II)

10.00 Uhr : Maria Piera Ulzega
ISEF Cagliari, Italie
Les athlètes-guerriers de la Sardaigne Nuragique

10.30 Uhr : Monika Lavrencic
Universität Graz, Österreich
Krieger und Athlet ? Der militärische Aspekt in der Beurteilung des Wettkampfes der Antike

11.00 Uhr : Heribert Aigner
Universität Graz, Österreich
Zur Funktion des 'armatura' im römischen Heer

ZIMMER A

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (II)

12.00 Uhr : Ljubisa Zecevic
University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
Tournaments in Bosnia in the Middle Ages (XIIth-XVth century)

12.30 Uhr : Joachim K. Rühl
Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln, Deutschland
Measurement of individual sport-performance in jousting combats

13.00 Uhr : Michael Krüger
Universität Tübingen, Deutschland
Wehrturnen in Deutschland

13.30 Uhr : Jan Tolleneer
K.U.Leuven, Belgium
Preparation for war and education for life : the case of the Catholic Gymnastics Federation of Belgium 1892-1914

14.00 Uhr : Transfer zum Hotel Reina Isabel

14.30 Uhr : Mittagessen

18.00 Uhr : Besuch an die Ausstellung "Deportes Autoctonos Canarios"

21.00 Uhr : Abendessen

ZIMMER B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (III)

12.00 Uhr : Gigliola Gori
University of Urbino, Italy
The 'Gioco del ponte' in the Italian sporting tradition during the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries

12.30 Uhr : Bernard Woltmann & Piotr Godlewski
Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, Warschau, Polen
Die Folklore der asiatischen und europäischen Region im Ringen als Kultursitten- und Temperamentsdruck der Völker

13.00 Uhr : Salvador Sanchez-Garcia
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Espana
Evolucion y difusion de la lucha Canaria

13.30 Uhr : José Rivero-Gomez
Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Gran Canaria, Espana
La lucha Canaria

Montag 3. Juni :

- 10.00 Uhr : Besuch and die "Real Club de Golf de Las Palmas (Bandama)"
Möglichkeit zum Teilnahme an ein kleines Golfturnier
- 14.30 Uhr : Mittagessen
- 16.00 Uhr : Rundfahrt in Maspalomas

Dienstag 4. Juni :

09.00 Uhr : Transfer zu INFECAR

09.30 Uhr : Grundsatzreferat durch Helmut Kirchgässner, Universität Leipzig
Deutschland
Wesen und Strukturen sportlicher Zweikämpfe

10.00 Uhr : Zeitgleichen Arbeitssitzungen

ZIMMER A

ZIMMER B

CONCEPTS OD SPORT AND CONTEST (IV)

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (III)

10.00 Uhr : Feng-Cheng Li
Nanjing University,
China
Confucius and athletics
in ancient China

10.00 Uhr : Angela Teja
ISEF Cassino, Italie
L'instruction à la
guerre dans l'éducation
physique et le sport en
Italie pendant l'état
fasciste : le combat cor
idéologie

10.30 Uhr : Jean-Claude Bussard
Bulle, Suisse
La lutte dans la
pédagogie suisse

10.30 Uhr : E. John B. Allen
Plymouth State College,
U.S.A.
"Calling all skiers" :
formation of the 10th
Mountain Divison, U.S. A

11.00 Uhr : Diethelm Blecking
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Der Topos 'Kampf' im
historisch-politischen
Diskurs der deutschen
Arbeitersportbewegung

11.00 Uhr : Marcel Spivak
Service Historique de
l'Armée de Terre,
Vincennes, France
Une éducation physique e
sportive transcendée : l
méthode de Lattre

11.30 Uhr : Pause und Kaffee

ZIMMER A

ZIMMER B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (V)

SPORT AND POWER :

PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS (II)

12.00 Uhr : Oleg Milhstein
State Central Institute
of Physical Education,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Victory as a social
phenomenon of contest in
sports : historical and
philosophical analysis

12.00 Uhr : Sabine Schmidt
Universität Graz,
Osterreich
Das Bild des Berufssathle
in den medizinischen
Schriften der klassischen
Antike

12.30 Uhr : Raphaël Reyes-Romero
University of Las Palmas
de Gran Canaria, Espana
Swimming as a paradigm
of contest

12.30 Uhr : Stefan Ilic
Université de Belgrade,
Yougoslavie
Certaines problèmes métho-
dologiques concernant la
datation de certaines mani-
festations de l'éducation
physique

13.00 Uhr : Werner Beuschel
Pädagogische Hochschule
Zwickau, Deutschland
Leistungstabellen auf
sporthistorischer Grund-
lage als Motivationsbe-
reicherung für Wettkampf
und Training

13.00 Uhr : Yvan Leduc
Université du Québec à
Montréal, Canada
Le statut professionnel des
enseignants en éducation
physique des écoles catho-
liques de Montréal 1838-1965

13.30 Uhr : Michael Salter
University of Windsor,
Canada
A contest within a con-
test : the bizarre saga
of Donald Crowhurst and
the Golden Globe

13.30 Uhr : Sladjana Mijatovic
Belgrad, Yugoslavia
General Svetomir Djukic,
important personality of the
Yugoslavian olympic movement

ZIMMER C

SPORT AND THE MILITARY (IV)

12.00 Uhr : Teresa M. Gonzales Aja, Université de Madrid,
Espagne
Le pouvoir de l'image comme image de pouvoir

12.30 Uhr : Lauro Rossi, Rome, Italie
Education du corps et préparation militaire dans la gauche italienne
du 1918 au 1926

14.00 Uhr : Transfer zum Hotel Reina Isabel

14.30 Uhr : Mittagessen

15.45 Uhr : Transfer zu INFECAR, für ISHPES Mitglieder

16.00 Uhr : ISHPES General Sammlung

18.00 Uhr : Retour zum Hotel Reina Isabel

21.00 Uhr : Abendessen

Mittwoch 5. Juni :

09.00 Uhr : Transfer zu INFECAR

09.30 Uhr : Zeitgleichen Arbeitssitzungen

Zimmer A

SPORT AND POWER : IDEOLOGY AND POLITICAL ASPECTS (IV)

09.30 Uhr : Bernard Booth
University of Ottawa,
Canada
Hegemony and sport in
19th century Cumbria

10.00 Uhr : Robert K. Barney
University of Western
Ontario, London, Canada
Who called the shots,
Pierre de Coubertin or
Theodore Roosevelt ?
The baron's memoirs of
the 1904 Olympic Games
revisited

10.30 Uhr : Yueye Liu
Beijing University,
China
The Far East Games :
the earliest regional
and international
sports meet

11.00 Uhr : Shiming Bi
Chinese Society for
History of Sports and
Physical Education,
Beijing, China
A new milestone in Asian
sports : the Beijing
Asian Games

11.30 Uhr : Pause und Kaffee

Zimmer B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (VI)

09.30 Uhr : Kunihiro Karaki
Tokyo, Japan
A "non-contest" sport :
kendo

10.00 Uhr : Hartmut Becker
Deutscher Sportbund,
Frankfurt, Deutschland
Das Deutsche Sportabzei-
1913-1991 : ein breiten-
sportlicher Wettbewerb

10.30 Uhr : Santana Cabrera
Vela latina Canaria

11.00 Uhr : Kristen MO
Norwegian University of
Sport and Physical
Education, Oslo, Norway
The differences between
traditional combat games
and modern sports in the
rural districts of Norwa

ZIMMER A

SPORT AND POWER : IDEOLOGY
AND POLITICAL ASPECTS (II)

12.00 Uhr : Hong Fan
Warwick University,
Coventry England
The games must succeed :
a political perspective
of 1990 Beijing Asian
Games

12.30 Uhr : Jean-Pierre Gagnon
Université de Québec
à Chicoutimi, Canada
Violence dans le sport
national du Canada :
le hockey

13.00 Uhr : Floris van der Merwe
University of Stellen-
bosch, South Africa
Fighting for money and
against racism :
selected highlights of
South African boxing
history

13.30 Uhr : Andreas Höfer
Deutsche Sporthochschule
Köln, Deutschland
Wettkampf der Systeme :
zur politischen instru-
mentalisation des
Sports in der D.D.R.

14.00 Uhr : Transfer zum Hotel Reina Isabel

14.30 Uhr: Mittagessen

21.00 Uhr : Schlußveranstaltungen und Bankett

Donnerstag 6. Juni :

Abreise : Der Transfer zum Flughafen von Las Palmas de Gran Canaria wird von
06.00 Uhr bis 18.00 Uhr organisiert

ZIMMER B

CONCEPTS OF SPORT AND CONTEST (VII)

12.00 Uhr : Katriina Mäkinen
Turku, Finland
Leisure as work : "Taylorism"
in Finnish physical
activities in the beginning
of the 20th century

12.30 Uhr : Matti Goksoyr
Norwegian University of
Sport and Physical Education,
Oslo, Norway,
'Sportification' : a fruitful
concept in the analysis of
the historical development of
modern sport in Norway ?

13.00 Uhr : Göran Patriksson
Norwegian University of Sport
and Physical Education, Oslo,
Norway
University of Göteborg,
Sweden
Historical perspective of
sport competitions for
children and youth in Sweden

13.30 Uhr : Shuko Honma
Keio University, Japan
Archery as contest : a
developmental form of
Japanese archery in recent
times

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ZUR FUNKTION DES (DER) ARMATURA IM RÖMISCHEN HEER

AIGNER HERIBERT

Nach der derzeitigen Quellenlage war dem römischen Berufsheer der Kaiserzeit sportliche Betätigung im Sinne der griechischen Agonistik und Gymnastik weitgehend fremd. Es soll deshalb untersucht werden, welche Aufgabe im Training der Soldaten der Einrichtung der armatura und der gleichnamigen Charge (?) zukam. Dabei soll das zuletzt 1991 von G. HORSMANN (Untersuchungen zur militärischen Ausbildung im republikanischen und kaiserzeitlichen Rom, 92ff) neu geordnete Quellenmaterial daraufhin geprüft werden, ob neben einer - elitären - Ausbildung im Waffenhandwerk in der armatura auch ein allgemeines athletisches Training erfolgt sein könnte. Ein vergleichender Blick auf die Intentionen der sogenannten "Katzbalger" im Fechtwesen der Neuzeit soll die Betrachtung abrunden.

"CALLING ALL SKIERS" : THE FORMATION OF THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION, U.S. ARMY

ALLEN E. JOHN B.

When the 10th Mountain Division was formed during World War II, most believed this unit to be the first time American soldiers had used skis. In fact American troops had been on skis as early as 1886, during World War I, in the 1920s and, as the world moved to the second war, in the 1930s a number of experimental units were formed. What became the U.S. Army, 10th Mountain Division got its start in September 1940.

This paper briefly covers the pre-10th Mountain era before analyzing first the ideas which led to the formation of America's ski troops. A number of individuals were of prime importance, particularly Minot C. Dole, and his contribution will be assessed. In many ways the Division was made possible by the interaction of a very few individuals and the National Ski Patrol Service which had, itself, only been officially institutionalized in 1938. How the NSPS and the Army cooperated, and how the NSPS managed the recruitment for the ski troops constitutes a major section of the paper. Since skiing in the 1930s was essentially an elite sport, "Calling All Skiers" naturally appealed to those sectors of wealthy and educated America, and the 10th Mountain Division remained something slightly apart from the rest of the U.S. Army.

ANALYSIS COMPARATIVO DE LA LUCHA SOSTENIDA ENTRE ULISES Y AJAX, DESCRITA POR HOMERO EN "LA ILIADA" Y LA DE CALUCA Y RUCADEN QUE RELATA A. DE VIANA (1604) EN EL CANTO IV DE SU POEMA "LA CONQUISTA DE TENERIFE, EN VERSO SUELTO Y OCTAVA RIMA"

AMADOR RAMIREZ F., GARCIA MANSO J., HERNANDEZ MORENO J., LOPEZ CALBET J.A. & GARCIA GONZALES J.C.

En la epopeya clasica universal encontramos numerosas descripciones de combates a brazo partido. El propio Platon fué un gran luchador y en la mitologia griega aparecen escenas apasionantes de lucha. Asi. Homero en "La Iliada" describe el combate que sostienen Ajax y Ulises con ocasion de los funerales de Patroclo.

Son abundantes las noticias y referencias historicas sobre Lucha canaria ya desde los propios cronistas de la conquista (Alvar Garcia de Santa Maria, Antonio Cedeno, Gomez Escudero, etc.).

Pero es A. de Viana (1604) quien primero nos ofrece de descripcion literaria mas importante para conocer algunas caracteristicas singulares de la lucha practicada entonces.

El presente trabajo analiza comparativamente la descripcion referida de Homero y A. de Viana, y la de éste ultimo respecto a la estructura funcional actual de la Lucha Canaria.

L'ESCRIME ET LE DUEL A LA FIN DU XIX^{ème} SIECLE EN FRANCE : DE L'ASSAUT COURTOIS A L'ASSAUT SPORTIF

ANDRIEU GILBERT

L'histoire de l'escrime et celle du duel peuvent être considérées comme un exemple illustrant la rupture entre deux sociétés : la France de l'Ancien Régime et la France de la République, entre un savoir technique initiatique et respectueux de l'honneur et un sport qui se dégage lentement d'un commerce démodé. L'évolution du métier de maître d'armes, celle de leurs discours, de leurs spectacles permettent de mieux connaître le changement des mœurs en France.

De l'assaut courtois à l'assaut sportif il n'y a qu'un pas ou presque : le réalisme l'emporte sur l'art et les maîtres anciens se trouvent dépossédés par des bourgeois expérimentés pour qui la touche n'a plus le même sens. L'assaut devient sportif en présence d'un jury souverain et prépare aux duels qui se démocratisent.

C'est un savoir-être qui disparaît sous la III^{ème} République au moment où les sports athlétiques se développent en France, où les jeunes bourgeois découvrent le plein air et la compétition qui les viriliseront. L'escrime sportive n'est pas le fruit de l'anglomanie, elle résulte d'un changement national qui dépend d'un ensemble de forces en jeu : les militaires, les sportifs, les éducateurs, et plus encore la politique et l'esprit de revanche qui subsiste depuis la défaite de Sedan.

Parler de l'escrime et du duel c'est parler de la France au moment où elle devient irréversiblement une République.

WHO CALLED THE SHOTS - PIERRE DE COUBERTIN OR THEODORE ROOSEVELT ?
THE BARON'S MEMOIRS OF THE 1904 OLYMPIC GAMES REVISITED

BARNEY ROBERT KNIGHT

This paper addresses two issues. One concerns the connection of the American presidency with the 1904 Olympic Games, especially the President's link to them as "Honorary President". The other issue confronts the assertion by Coubertin that it was Roosevelt who made the momentous decision to transfer the Games from the city to which they were originally awarded, Chicago, to the city where they were eventually held, St. Louis. Conventional wisdom etched in stone by dint of recording the content of Coubertin's memoirs, tells us that Coubertin placed the decision to transfer the Games before Roosevelt in December 1902 and that the American chief executive made the ultimate decision in favor of St. Louis. After an examination of primary sources in the IOC Archives in Lausanne, the Theodore Roosevelt Papers in the Library of Congress Manuscript Center in Washington, and the Papers of William Rainey Harper and Amos Alonzo Stagg in the University of Chicago Archives, history must be necessarily revised. The Baron's memoirs on this point do not portray true happenstance. This paper concludes, quite substantially, that Roosevelt played no part in the decision to transfer the Games, despite what Coubertin reported.

DAS DEUTSCHE SPORTABZEICHEN 1913-1991 : EIN BREITENSPORTLICHER WETTBEWERB

BECKER HARTMUT

Um das Deutsche Sportabzeichen zu erwerben, müssen die Kandidaten und Kandidatinnen bestimmte Mindestleistungen in fünf verschiedenen Übungen bzw. Disziplinen erbringen, die sie nach einem vorgeschriebenen System aus zehn Sportarten auswählen können. Diesem breitensportlichen Wettbewerb unterziehen sich jährlich durchschnittlich 800.000 Menschen. Man hat ihn auch schon als "Olympiade für jedermann" bezeichnet. Und tatsächlich hat das Deutsche Sportabzeichen seine Wurzeln in der frühen deutschen Sport- und Olympischen Bewegung. Vorbild war ein schwedisches Sportabzeichen. Dieses wurde von Carl Diem (1882-1962), dem bedeutendsten deutschen Sportführer der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jh., modifiziert und vom Deutschen Reichsausschuß für Olympische Spiele Ende 1912 als Wettbewerb ausschließlich für Männer übernommen. 1913 wurde es erstmalig verliehen. Carl Diem bekam die Urkunde Nr. 1. Ab 1921 konnten auch Frauen das Sportabzeichen erwerben. Der vorliegende Beitrag schildert die Geschichte des Deutschen Sportabzeichens, nennt die Begründungen für seine Durchführung und versucht, seine Bedeutung für die Entwicklung des Sports in Deutschland zu beschreiben.

DEPORTE Y CONFRONTACION EN LA CULTURA CANARIA

BETANCOR LEON MIGUEL ANGEL & VILLANOU CONRADO

Desde los tiempos de Vidal de la Blach los geografos han insistido en la importancia y transcendencia que ejerce el medio ambiental sobre las actividades, técnicas, usos y costumbres sobre cualquier poblacion humana. Es natural que las practicas fisico corporales y el Deporte no puedan substraerse a esta influencia que, en el caso canario, viene determinado por el hecho de su insularidad y de su peculiar orografia. Nosotros - en esta ponencia - procuraremos mostrar como y de que manera la cultura canaria ha generado, en diferentes momentos y situaciones, distintos tipos y modalidades de confrontaciones atéticas, cuya significacion socio cultural ha evolucionado a lo largo de la historia. Por tanto se impone - a nuestro entender - un analisis pormenorizado, a través de las categorias espacio-temporales, propias de la reflexion antropologica.

Asi pues, las practicas fisico corporales presentes en la cultura canaria deben ser interpretadas desde sucesivas fases diacronicas, habida cuenta que las condiciones ambientales han perdurado sin otra variacion que las posibilidades de comunicacion, desarrolladas enormemente desde los tiempos de la conquista.

Con estos enfoques resulta licito hablar de un tiempo cultural aborigen, anterior a la conquista acaecida en la segunda mitad del siglo XV, en el que se generan y perviven ciertos juegos y ejercicios autoctonos - con escasa influencia exterior-, y otro tiempo de conquista y colonizacion, en el cual se dan contagios y empréstitos culturales, que deterioran y perjudican la propia existencia de las primitivas practicas aborigenes.

LEISTUNGSTABELLEN AUF SPORTHISTORISCHER GRUNDLAGE ALS MOTIVATIONSBE- REICHERUNG FÜR WETTKAMPF UND TRAINING

BEUSCHEL WERNER

In Kenntnis der Tatsache, daß die wirkungsvolle Umsetzung von Ergebnissen der Geisteswissenschaften sich beträchtlich von der naturwissenschaftlicher Erkenntnisse unterscheidet, reizte mich der Gedanke, auch für sporthistorisches Wissen vordergründig praktikable Anwendungsgebiete zu finden. Die im Folgenden dargestellte Idee könnte ein Beispiel dafür sein.

Das Ziel besteht darin, sporthistorische Fakten zu nutzen, um vor allem für Nachwuchssportler einen Beitrag zur Motivierung zu besseren Wettkampfergebnissen zu leisten. Der Grundgedanke zur Erreichung dieses Zieles ist, ein in vielen Einzelbeispielen beobachtetes Vorgehen zu einer organisierten Methode zu erheben. Es handelt sich um den Fakt, daß Nachwuchssportler sehr häufig dafür Interesse zeigen, welchen Platz sie mit ihren Wettkampfleistungen bei vergangen Olympischen Spielen belegt hätten. Aus einer Tabelle ablesbar, könnte diese Information auf Wettkampfkunden eingetragen werden. Die Feststellung, daß seine Leistung früher Olympiamedaillen erbracht hätten und noch viel mehr die Erkenntnis, daß er mit weiteren Leistungssteigerungen immer näher an die olympische Gegenwart heranrückt, könnten die Motivstruktur des Sportlers positiv ergänzen.

Eine stärkere Überzeugung von der Erreichbarkeit des olympischen Traums so wie die Erhöhung der Popularität der olympischen Bewegung könnten weitere Effekte dieses Vorgehens sein. Für eine in Deutschland existierende Bewegung "Jugend trainiert für Olympia" wäre dies eine fast wortgetreue Umsetzung dieses Gedankens. Die nach bestimmten Gestaltungsprinzipien zu erstellenden Tabellen sind für die Sportarten mit metrisch meßbaren Ergebnissen, wie Leichtathletik, Schwimmen, Eisschnelllauf und mit einigen Abstrichen auch die Gewichtheben und Bahnradsport geeignet.

A NEW MILESTONE IN ASIAN SPORTS - THE BEIJING ASIAN GAMES

BI SHIMING

The 11th Asian Games, held in Beijing from September 22 to October 7, 1990, was an unprecedentedly grand gathering in the history of Asian sports.

With the exception of Iraq, all the other 37 members of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) took part in the Games. Of the 6122 participants, 4655 were athletes who competed in 27 sports and demonstrated in two exhibitions. The programme included some traditional sports in the area, such as kabaddi, sepaktakraw and wushu.

During the Games, four world records were broken on seven occasions, 43 Asian records were renewed on 89 occasions and 95 Asian Games records were shattered on 189 occasions. All medals went to 25 countries and regions, with China winning 183 golds which accounted for 59 percent of the total gold medals.

To prepare for the Games, 29 stadiums and gymnasiums have been newly built or expanded. In addition, a group of new buildings, including the Beijing International Conference Center and the Asian Athletes' Village have been put up. The group callisthenics in the opening ceremony and the cultural show in the closing ceremony, which embodied Chinese traditional culture, were highly artistic and impressive. Besides, the Asian Games Scientific Congress which attracted 959 attendants was held during the Asiad. The Asian Games Art Festival gave 60 shows in 35 days and some 50 various exhibitions were also held.

The holding of the 11th Asiad has helped improve and develop the work in various fields in Beijing. The spirits of loving China, giving top performance, being selfless and dedicated and keeping the whole world in view, that has prevailed since the start of the preparations for the Asiad, is now being spread throughout the country. The fact that the significance of sports is far beyond their own limits has once again proved by the successful holding of the 11th Asiad. Well organized sports can give impetus to economic development and help improve people's morals and social mode.

DER TOPOS 'KAMPF' IM HISTORISCH-POLITISCHEN DISKURS DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERSPORTBEWEGUNG

BLECKING DIETHELM

Der Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit der Auseinandersetzung um den Wettkampfsport in der Geschichte der Arbeitersportbewegung in Deutschland.

Der Slogan "Nieder mit dem Kampfrekord, freie Bahn dem Massensport" suggerierte ein Bewußtsein, das in der Praxis der Organisation nur schwer wiederzufinden war. Die Frontstellung gegen den Wettkampfsport geriet so zum politischen Mythos zwecks Binnenintegration der Bewegung und Konstituierung eine distinktiven Verhaltens zum "bürgerlichen" Sport. In der Auseinandersetzung mit dem politischen Gegner wurde der Topos "Kampf" dagegen inflationär benutzt und positiv besetzt.

Die genannten Positionen sollen historisch entfaltet werden und bilden den Hintergrund für die Frage der Weiterführung dieser Traditionen im sportpolitischen Diskurs der ehemaligen DDR. Verbindungslinien lassen sich von der explizierten Problematik bis hin zur Diskussion über die "Integration im (durch) Freizeitsport" ziehen.

HEGEMONY AND SPORT IN THE 19TH CENTURY CUMBRIA

BOOTH BERNARD F.

A study of hegemony is a study of contest within the context of social class divisions. This paper will document the increasing social divisions in sport as a form of leisure from about 1840 to 1910 in the county of Cumbria, United Kingdom. Attention will be paid to the views and social practices of the landed gentry in an attempt to assess their impact upon mass sport, and reciprocally, upon the attitudes and views of the emerging urban masses, particularly in the 19th century steel works and iron works of Barrow-in-Furness. The research for this paper has been conducted in the county record offices of Barrow, Kendal and Carlisle and has been supplemented with interviews with working class sports participants. The conclusion is that while the gentry did exercise hegemony over working class leisure and sport the latter did manage to exert some control upon their own sporting position both with and without the support of the gentry.

CONCEPTS OF CONTEST : THE CHALLENGE AND THE CHAMPION

BRAILSFORD DENNIS

An elaboration of a theme touched upon in my recent Sport, Time, and Society (Routledge, 1991) on the persistence of medieval concepts of knightly combat into subsequent sporting practice.

The challenge became the means by which formal competition was set in train in a whole range of sports. Beginning as a defence of personal honour, it was later cemented in by centuries of making matches for stake money. Prize-fighting was always, at least notionally, organised on the basis of the challenge, and two-horse challenge matches remained important in racing until the late nineteenth century. Mid-Victorian sporting newspapers regularly carried columns of challenges, particularly from pedestrians and pugilists, but also from, e.g. billiards and fives players.

The Football Associations Challenge Cup originally embodied the concept in fact as well as name, with the holder only playing in a final against the winner of a preliminary competition, and the same pattern operated in tennis - the Challenge Round at Wimbledon was not dropped until 1922. But the challenge system became harder to justify and manage as competition became wider and keener. Only in closed competitions - e.g. the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race - does it still have some relevance. Elsewhere, e.g. in yachting's America's Cup, it is fraught with difficulties.

By contrast, the concept of the champion goes from strength to strength in national and international sports. World Cups, world competitions now exist in numerous sports, and the concept of the champion, even in its original sense of surrogacy, flourishes now that a nation's whole reputation can be affected by its sporting performance. Champions are again standard bearers of causes beyond themselves.

On the border scheme of things, this provides an example of the limiting of our horizons if consideration is given only to post-industrial sporting experience.

LA LUTTE DANS LA PEDAGOGIE SUISSE

BUSSARD JEAN-CLAUDE

La Suisse entretient avec la lutte des rapports étroits. Cette pratique physique, prônée par les anciens, s'associe en effet aux efforts consentis par les premiers Confédérés pour gagner âprement leur liberté.

Partie intégrante de l'imagerie populaire, elle occupe même une place dans l'inconscient collectif depuis la renaissance, en 1805, de la fête quasi-mythique d'Unspunnen. Cette célébration des jeux nationaux témoigne de l'intérêt attribué à la lutte à la culotte, appelée également lutte suisse, passe-temps privilégié des bergers et des montagnards, récupérée au début du XIX^{ème} siècle par les gymnastes et aujourd'hui discipline sportive à part entière aux côtés de la lutte libre et de la lutte gréco-romaine.

Cette communication se propose d'analyser la place accordée à la lutte dans l'histoire de la pédagogie suisse et son rôle dans l'enseignement de l'éducation physique à l'école. Elle se base essentiellement sur l'étude des écrits pédagogiques, des différentes revues d'éducation physique et des manuels fédéraux d'enseignement.

GLIMA: ITS HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPORTANCE IN THE LIFE OF THE ICELANDIC PEOPLE, WHICH SETTLED ICELAND 874-930

EINARSSON THORSTEINN

Up until the last century, certain forms of sport were practised in the northern countries of Europe which have been classified as national wrestling styles. Remnants of such sports may still be encountered in the northernmost parts of Finland and Sweden, but in Iceland their practice was never discontinued. The three forms still practised are "glima", "axlatök" ("shoulder-grip or back-hold"), and "hryggspenna" ("back-spanning"). In the Celtic parts of France and the British Isles some ancient wrestling styles are still practised: Gouren (France); Cornish style, Westmoreland/Cumberland style (England) and Back-hold (Scotland).

Wrestling as a sport can be tracked back to the Stone Age. It is a form of combat and play which has developed with mankind. The individual forms have developed among nations, in accordance with their stage of development, into two main categories: the category of combat (the mode of maiming and killing) and another category of amusement (the mode of joy and gladness). The latter was a form of masculine entertainment which involved competition based on fixed rules, and therefore into a sport.

Wrestling can be described as a contest or duel between two men who face each other, come to grips, and attempt to throw each other to the ground by force of strength and by means of manoeuvres, holds and tricks through the use of their hands, feet or both.

The Icelandic term for wrestling, "fangbrögo" is made up of two parts: "fang" which means the front of the torso together with the arms, and "brögo" which is the plural of "brago" which means "a quick powerful manoeuvre of trick intended to topple an adversary".

The purpose of wrestling in battle was to bring the opponent down in order to disable or kill him.

The more peaceful manoeuvre developed into a game, a contest in toppling an opponent. Aggression and the need for exercise found a vent in these peaceful practises, which therefore became a popular sport enjoyed by young and old alike among many nations. In cold climates, wrestling had the additional purpose of keeping the contestants warm. These forms of wrestling came to be known in Iceland as "leikfang" or "sportive wrestling". Wrestling was introduced in Iceland by the settlers who arrived in the period from 874 to 930. From the Icelandic sagas which were written down from the early twelfth century to about 1350 and deal in many cases with the Viking period (793-1066), we can see that in these times of war, a form of wrestling known as sportive wrestling was practised. This is confirmed by a passage on personal rights in an ancient code of law passed by the Althing (Iceland's ancient national parliament) in 1284 dealing with sportive wrestling. The "glima" which scholars in the northern European languages have defined as "sportive wrestling" forms a part of this, and received its name around 1200.

My paper will focus on these items.

THE GAMES MUST SUCCEED : A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE OF 1990 ASIAN GAMES

FAN HONG

This article, consisting of three parts, discusses the political aspects of the Asian Games, in particular the 1990 Beijing Asian Games.

The first part reviews the history of the Games in terms of political intervention by the governments of the host and member states to fulfill their own political purposes. The Asian Games, like competitive sports in general, have never been really beyond political interference from its original form of the Far-East Games (1913) to the recent Beijing Asian-Games (1990). This political influence on the Asian Games can be divided in two categories : positive influence and negative influence. Owing to the special economic and political circumstances in Asia, the Asian Games have never been seen as financially important. So political aspects appear more predominant (examples and statistics are given).

The second part analyses the XI Beijing Asian Games in particular in the same perspective. Its success reflects the government's positive influence in general. It has reduced political tensions in terms of both internal and international politics and redirected people's attentions as some previous Asian and Olympic Games did. Nevertheless, according to the interviews conducted by the author, some people have different views. This author summarizes these views in this part as well.

The third part sums up the government's intervention of the Games and looks at its future development. Admittedly, the Asian Games have done a great deal to reduce the barriers between the Asian countries and produce mutual trust and understanding. And yet, they have been from time to time politically played up by some host and member states, which may bring damage to the Games, the Asian Games, at the moment, and for decades to come, though representing the highest standards of the Asian sports development, are to be viewed mainly as a political stage due to the characteristics of the region.

THE WRITTEN CHALLENGE IN THE MEDIEVAL TOURNAMENT AND ITS CONTINUATION IN MODERN TRADITIONAL GAMES

GILLMEISTER HEINER

Amongst the collections of the British Library and the Bodleian Library, there are examples of written tournament challenges which have survived from the Middle Ages. They are preserved in manuscript form and have apparently never been published in a printed source. There can be no doubt that they constitute a precious piece of information about an interesting aspect of medieval tournament customs. It deserves special attention because it may shed light on the question of how medieval warfare via the chivalric tournament was, as it were, domesticated to become modern sport. The challenge letters, written in medieval French with a great deal of rhetorical flourish, seem to have survived in written challenges known from the traditional ball-game of the Swedish island of Gotland, and a comparison will be drawn between the two.

'SPORTIFICATION' - A FRUITFUL CONCEPT IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SPORT IN NORWAY ?

GOKSOYR MATTI

The second half of the 19th century has traditionally been regarded as the period of break-through of "modern sport" in Norway, thereby mainly implying the growth of organized sport.

This development can be analysed from different angles. One is the use of the theoretical concept "sportification" - undoubtedly a semantic monster - but compared to alternative concepts, e.g. "modernization", the former has distinct advantages. It is for one thing more exact and less bothered with a variety of meanings and implications. "Sportification" with N. Elias' "sportization" and H. Bennett's "Versportlichung" as theoretical startingpoints, has been interpreted as a development towards achievement-orientation and competitiveness in a rational setting (Goksoyr 1988). The concept will be concretized further for various sports to make it a fruitful instrument for analysing the historical development in the field of sport in Norway from the latter half of the 19th century, and will thereafter be discussed. This period introduced several sporting ideas from abroad in Norway, ranging from personal impulses to broad physical cultural currents and ideologies. At the same time, national sports were performed and developed. The various sporting "cultures" had varying attitudes concerning the most distinguishing characteristics inherent in the concept of "sportification". This paper tries to show and discuss how the main lines in the development can be interpreted and analyzed from a "sportification" angle.

LA PUISSANCE DE L'IMAGE DE LA PUISSANCE

GONZALES AJA TERESA

Les principaux types de festives empruntés par la Renaissance au Moyen-Age furent l'entrée royale, la mascarade d'intérieurs ou divertissement et le tournoi. L'accroissement du caractère théâtral constituant la particularité la plus prononcée de l'évolution du tournoi au cours de toute la XV^{ème} siècle et une partie du XVI^{ème}, ne doit cependant pas être interprétée comme un signe de décadence et il est bien certain que personne, à cette époque-là, ne l'a interprété ainsi. Il faut souligner que le nouvel élément théâtral reflétait plutôt la capacité de ce spectacle pour s'adapter tant à l'évolution de l'aristocrate vers le courtisan, qu'aux exigences du caractère chevaleresque nationaliste qui venait prouver la loyauté des chevaliers envers la dynastie alors au pouvoir, qu'elle fut Valois, Habsbour ou Tudor.

A travers les multiples dessins, gravures et illustrations des douze volumes qui constituent le recueil des interminables festivités de la cour de la Maison de Savoie (XVII^{ème} siècle), nous découvrons un monde d'allégories fantastiques, car ces festivals n'étaient pas seulement une façon de se divertir, ils étaient aussi conçus pour être interprétés, d'après l'expression de Ménestrier, théoricien du XVII^{ème} siècle des fêtes de la cour, comme des "allégories de l'Etat des temps" et étaient empreints d'allusions aux événements de l'époque, mais dans un langage aujourd'hui pratiquement incompréhensible comme moyen de présentation d'un programme politique.

Le fait que la politique soit vraiment la dernière des choses à laquelle nous pourrions penser en examinant ces représentations fantastiques trois siècles plus tard, nous permet de nous rendre compte à quel point nous nous sommes éloignés de cette manière de penser. Nous allons essayer d'en capter, ne serait-ce que d'une manière infime, leur signification véritable.

THE "GIOCO DEL PONTE" IN THE ITALIAN SPORTING TRADITION DURING THE XVI; XVII AND XVIII CENTURIES

GORI GIGLIOLA

Where the Renaissance and late Renaissance are concerned, the so-called Gioco del Ponte, a sort of battle on a bridge, was a very popular game in Italy. Some citizen, acting for their factions, used to fight strenuously with bare hands or armed with sticks and shields : their aim was to oust the rivals and conquer the bridge.

Generally the governments encouraged, and possibly regulated, these popular combats as a form of physical and moral training of the people - with a view to future wars - and as a form of spectacle in honour of the most illustrious guests of the city.

In the Republics of Pisa and Venice the Gioco del Ponte was played by the lower classes, but the aristocrats, fascinated by this hard combat, used somehow to intervene in its organization.

Later, in Venice the hazardous way of playing this game not only put the players' and spectators' lives at risk but also created disorders which were not easily controllable. This induced the authorities to take repressive steps which eventually brought about the abolition of this type of sporting event in the eighteenth century.

The paper examines the characters and evolution of this game, linked with local historical events. It brings into focus the affinities and differences between the Gioco del Ponte played in Venice and the version in Pisa, as well as comparing this game with some other popular combats which were also present in Italy.

WETTKAMPF DER SYSTEME - ZUR POLITISCHEN INSTRUMENTALISIERUNG DES SPORTS IN DER DDR

HÜFER ANDREAS

Mit dem Ende der staatlichen Existenz der DDR bzw. der Vereinigung der beiden deutschen Staaten, am 3. Oktober 1990, ist ein historisches 'Kapittel' abgeschlossen, das nun vermehrt in den Blickpunkt wissenschaftlichen Interesse gerückt ist. Dabei läßt der erstmals gegebene Zugang zu bis dahin verschlossenen Quellen sowie die Möglichkeit der Kooperation mit (ehemaligen) Funktionsträgern und Experten aus dem Gebiet der DDR eine weitreichende Ergänzung und Korrektur des bisherigen Kenntnisstandes erwarten.

Dies gilt auch für den Bereich des Sports und der Körperkultur der in der DDR einen besonderen Stellenwerte besaß. Als eine reizvolle Aufgabe erscheint beispielweise der Versuch einer Neubewertung der politischen Bedeutung und Funktion des Sports. Die ihm zugewiesene Rolle im 'Wettkampf der Systeme' zielte auf zwei Ebenen : nach außen als öffentlichkeitswirksames Mittel zur Demonstration der Überlegenheit des Sozialismus, nach innen als Instrument gesellschaftlicher Identitätsstiftung.

Anhand von Parteitagebeschlüssen, Resolutionen, Programmen oder anderer offizieller Verlautbarungen aber auch auf der Grundlage (nun verfügbarer) interner Papiere läßt sich die politische Instrumentalisierung des Sports in der DDR aufzeigen, die im Ubrigen in krassem Gegensatz zu den flammenden Bekenntnissen zu Fair Play, Internationalismus, Völkerverständigung und Frieden stand.

ARCHERY AS CONTEST - A DEVELOPMENTAL FORM OF JAPANESE ARCHERY IN THE RECENT TIMES

HONMA SHUUKO

The bows excavated in Japan are supposed to have been used in about 1.500 B.C. Those had been used at first as the tools of hunting, and then as the arms in the early times. In the later years of the fifth century archery had a characteristic of ritual at the Imperial Court. There had been a few kinds of Kisha (equestrian shoot) developed as the measures of the training of Bushi (warrior) from the end of Heian period (around the middle of eleventh century). One of them was "Yabusame", which had a close relationship with the Shintoistic ritual.

However, during the peaceful times of Edo period (1603-1867) a new kind of archery event had been developed. It was competed as "Toshiya" at SANJUUSANGENDO in Kyoto and Edo. Although it had very unique rules, it is interesting for us to recognize the characteristics of contest (the nature of modern sport) in it. However, "Toshiya" could not have been succeeded in the modern times. Because it had certain limits in the nature of modern sport.

CERTAINS PROBLEMS METHODOLOGIQUES CONCERNANT LA DATATION DE CERTAINES MANIFESTATIONS DE L'EDUCATION PHYSIQUE (La manière de la datation des anniversaires jubilaires de la "Faculté de l'éducation physique" de Belgrade dans le période 1938-1988)

ILIC STEFAN

La datation approprié du temps des commencements des certaines manifestations de l'éducation physique (le commencement des activités des clubs sportifs, de diverses institutions, de l'introduction de l'éducation physique dans les écoles, etc.) a une grande importance pour l'histoire de l'éducation physique d'une région ou d'un pays, car elle indique ses origines et sa durée. En outre, elle est aussi importante pour les comparaisons mutuelles certaines et pour l'établissement des relations correspondantes entre les différentes façons de manifestation de l'éducatons physique entre les pays divers.

C'est ainsi qu'il est nécessaire un procédé méthodique unique, ensuite les critères concernant la datation de certaines manifestations, ainsi que l'application conséquente correspondante de ces critères dans tous les cas et toutes les époques. Toute déviation de ces points de départ mène aux doutes, embarras et confusions dans le public tant professionnel que non-spécialiste.

Les difficultés concernant la connaissance et l'application du procédé méthodologique et des critères peuvent être différentes, mais sur le modèle, qui montre la datation des anniversaires jubilaires de la Faculté de l'Education Physique dans la période de cinquante ans, se découvre toute complexité de ce problème.

EL "AGONAL" EN LA EDUCACION DE LA MUJER GRIEGA

ISIDORI FRASCA ROSELLA

Hay una motivación "agonal" en las expresiones privadas y sociales de la mujer griega antigua? Y está contemplada en la teorización de *l'ἀρετή* femenina?

La competición como vehículo expresivo y como instrumento de luchas sociales - tan presente en la vida privada y social del hombre - resulta ausente como instrumento educativo de la mujer. En efecto, no parece que la *παιδεία* estimule en la mujer la *φιλοτιμία* y la *φιλοτιμία* y eso porque ella no debe obtener ni la *τιμή* (honra) ni el *δοξα* (renombre).

Las competiciones institucionalizadas de las mujeres están limitadas en el ámbito sacral-ritual; no requieren la demostración de una excelencia (lucha por la supremacía individual y social) sino la afirmación delante de la colectividad que la mujer puede hacer frente a los oficios familiares y sociales que ella le confía.

A "NON-CONTEST" SPORT, KENDO

KARAKI KUNIHICO

Although Kendo is, as well as Judo, originated from Bujuto or Budo, it is not so much popularized in the world as Judo; Judo has already an international role for contest and a world championship. But Kendo hesitates about doing so. Most of Japanese Kendokas believe that the bamboo sword used by them is a symbol of Bushi, i.e. Samurai, and the Kendo competition is not merely a contest, but is a spiritual training to become and to be Bushi, who had no fear of death. Sometimes Kendo matches were held in the Shinto-Shrine and dedicated to God.

This mysterious and religious way of thinking "back to the Samurai" grew up in the era of expansionism after the Chino-Japanese War in 1894-95 and was very much helpful for bringing up nationalism during World War I and II. In 1945, all kind of Budo, especially chauvinistic Kendo, was prohibited and proposed its "democratization" by the Allied-Forces. After the renewal of Kendo, 1959, there could be seen two types of Kendo: "Kendo as a combative sport" and "Kendo as non-contest sport" or "as non-sport". And the conflict between these two definitions had prevented Kendo from its popularization and internationalization.

This report traces the development of Kendo from 1868, Meiji-restoration to 1980's in Japan and analyses the origin of Kendo as "non-contest" sport.

WEHRTURNEN IN DEUTSCHLAND

KRÜGER MICHAEL

Die meisten Turnvereine in Deutschland wurden zu Beginn der 1860er Jahre gegründet; auch als Folge der nationalen Begeisterung, die der italienische Einigungskrieg und die Schleswig-Holstein-Krise in Deutschland auslösten. Ein zentrales Motiv zur Gründung dieser neuen Männerturnvereine war militärischer Natur. Das Volk sollte wehrhaft und stark gemacht werden, um sich endlich Freiheit und Einheit selbst erkämpfen zu können, nachdem diese Ziele 10 Jahre zuvor mit dem Scheitern der Revolution verfehlt worden waren. Einige politisch engagierte Bürger und Turner, die auch dem 1859 gegründeten Nationalverein nahestanden, sahen in den Turnvereinen sogar die Keimzelle einer zukünftigen Volksmiliz, die an die Stelle stehender Heere treten könnten.

Die Frage des Wehrturnens und der Waffenübungen bestimmte ebenso wie die wehrpropädeutische Funktion turnerischer Übungen bis 1866, als die nationalen Hoffnungen der Turner im "deutschen Bruderkrieg" erneut enttäuscht wurden, die Diskussion in vielen Turnvereinen und auf den Turntagen. Die Hintergründe und politischen Zusammenhänge dieser Debatte um das Wehrturnen gilt es aufzuzeigen; nicht zuletzt auch deshalb, weil das Turnen in der Folgezeit im wilhelminischen Deutschland eine zunehmende Militarisierung erfuhr und damit auch einen spezifischen Beitrag zur Militarisierung des öffentlichen Lebens überhaupt leistete.

KRIEGER UND ATHLET ? DER MILITÄRISCHE ASPEKT IN DER BEURTEILUNG DES WETTKAMPFES DER ANTIKE

LAVRENCIC MONIKA

Der Ursprung vieler athletischer Übungen - sowohl gymnischer als auch hippischer Agone - des griechisch römischen Altertums, wird im Militärischen gesehen. Eine enge Verbindung zwischen Krieger- und "Athletentum" spiegelt sich im homerischen Epos. Der homerische Held bewies seine Tüchtigkeit nicht nur am Schlachtfeld, sondern erprobte sein Geschick auch im Rahmen athletischer Wettkämpfe (vgl. die Leichenspiele für Patroklos, Hom. II.23,257ff.).

Während die Ausübung "sportlicher" Aktivitäten als Ausdruck einer kriegerischen Adelsgesellschaft als vorbildhaft betrachtet wird, werden Athleten der nachhomerischen Zeit im antiken literarischen Schrifttum als kriegsuntauglich abqualifiziert.

Verschiedene Ansatzpunkte entsprechender "Kritik" bei Dichtern, Philosophen, Staatstheoretikern aber auch Staatsmännern sollen hier vorgestellt werden.

LE STATUT PROFESSIONNEL DES ENSEIGNANTS EN EDUCATION PHYSIQUE DES ECOLES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTREAL 1838-1965

LEDUC YVAN

Cette étude présente une chronique détaillée, réalisée à partir d'un cadre sociologique, du statut professionnel des enseignants en éducation physique à la Commission des écoles catholiques de Montréal pour la période de 1938-1965.

Au début du 20^e siècle, la Commission des écoles catholiques de Montréal, la plus importante commission scolaire au Québec, a engagé des enseignants en éducation physique. Cette décision lui permit d'être un précurseur dans ce domaine parmi les commissions scolaires catholiques de Québec. Au cours des décennies, des enseignants en éducation physique de cette commission scolaire ont travaillé très fort afin d'améliorer leur statut professionnel.

Malgré les efforts fournis et les batailles livrées, l'étude démontre qu'au cours de la période qui va de 1938 à 1965, le statut professionnel acquis par les enseignants en éducation physique de cette commission scolaire a suivi une courbe d'évolution qui tend vers celle des professions les plus reconnues. Toutefois, placé sur le continuum allant de l'occupation la moins professionnelle à l'occupation la plus professionnelle, le statut professionnel acquis par ces enseignants a peu évolué.

TO COMPETE MANNERLY - CONFUCIUS AND THE ATHLETICS IN ANCIENT CHINA

LI FENG-CHENG

China has long taken a unique road, rather different from that of the western countries, in its development of athletic sports. It was glorified by the great master in Chinese culture, Confucius, with his profound and abstruse philosophical thinking and the unique idea concerning sports and athletics. Confucius and his scholastic thought did nothing to smother or restrain the development of athletic sports. On the contrary, his thought curbed the possibilities of becoming rude and unmannered in competitions. The characteristics of Confucius thinking concerning sports and athletics was not "not in competition with others" but "competing mannerly". Confucius laid stress on the following 5 aspects : making clear the purpose of sports, letting athletics being beneficial to body and mind, paying special attention to morality, competing skills and establishing rules for games. In a word, Confucius held that in sports one should try hard to compete and at the same time one should be a man of civil virtue. True gentlemen would join in competitions, and competitions between them should be mannerly ones.

The culture legacy is heritable. If we discard the dross and select the essential from his thought, it can be adopted by countries with different social systems.

Thus, the positive result of his thought that embodies the wisdom of mankind, will be enhanced properly in the athletic sports of the world today.

THE FAR EAST GAMES - THE EARLIEST REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SPORTS MEET

LIU YUEYE

The Far East Games were the earliest regional, international sports games in the world since the revival of the modern Olympiad in 1896. They were held ten times from 1913 to 1934, each with some 200 to 400 participants mainly from the Philippines, China and Japan; India and Indonesia joined in later on.

The competing sports included track and field, swimming, football, basketball, baseball, tennis and volleyball. The venue of the Games alternated among Manila, Shanghai, Tokyo and Osaka. With the continuous rise of performance at the Games, the general standard of sports in the participating countries was also improved.

The Far East Games had been pounded at by politics throughout its existence. In 1915, Japan forced China to sign an unequal treaty, which seriously imperilled the 2nd version. It was also Japanese who insisted on entering an occupied part of China's territory in the Games as a "country", that caused the Games' termination in 1934. This proves that it is impossible for sports to avoid interference from politics thoroughly. What we can do is try our best to develop both politics and sports in a way that can bring benefit to the people.

LEISURE AS WORK - "TAYLORISM" IN FINNISH PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

MAKINEN KATRIINA

My paper deals with the theory called "scientific management" created by the American ingeneer Frederick Winslow Taylor and its bringing to Finland in 1910s. Taylorism was mainly applied to factories in order to find more effective ways to work. It was considered as the necessary improvement in the modern industrial society that required efficiency and discipline - and contest - from its peoples.

My interest is how Taylorism was introduced to the Finnish audience, factory leaders and scholars and also how it was taken by workers and trade union leaders. After describing shortly Taylorism in Finnish production life I am going to concentrate on the question how Taylorism, "the scientific management", was seen in the other areas in society. How this system that was planned to make the work more effective and the production more scientific came to change the attitudes also in relation to spare time, the leisure.

The main point is to study how much this efficient image of modern citizen can be seen in leisure time activities, in dance, gymnastics or sports. As many scholars of leisure have pointed out leisure relations are regulated by strong notions of social "health" and "normality". These do not determine activity, but they have influenced the ways in which people actually behave in their "free" time. Here the role of the state is very important because it commands concentrated moral physical and economic power in society, and claims to use it for the common good.

Michel Foucault, and other writers, have recognised that at the heart of state activity is a deep paradox. For in expanding and guaranteeing the rights of the citizens, the state installs new and extended patterns of surveillance and control which necessarily check the freedom of the individual. There are many fronts in modern leisure activity where this paradox can be studied profitably.

In my paper I shall analyze the Finnish magazines of sports and other physical activities in order to show what was the image of "the proper Finnish citizen". I am also going to discuss what is the role of leisure in the Finnish society in the early 1900 and draw some parallels between Finland and other European countries.

GENERAL SVETOMIR DJUKIC, IMPORTANT PERSONALITY OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

MIJATOVIC SLADJANA

In 1990 the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Serbian Olympic Club was celebrated. We are bound to reminisce and pay the due respect to all those who had originated and with their work contributed to the development of olympism in Yugoslavia.

Among them, an important place belongs to Svetomir Djukic, who in that year of 1910, on February 23, with a group of his fellow officers had founded the Serbian Olympic Club in Belgrade. As its member, he outstandingly contributed to its further activity and it was he who became the first permanent representative of the Kingdom of Serbia at the International Olympic Committee in 1912 in Stockholm. After the World War I the Serbian Olympic Committee evolves into the Yugoslavian Olympic Committee in 1920, and Yugoslavia gains another member of the International Olympic Committee, Dr. Franjo Bucar.

By analyzing the unpublished manuscripts which were written by Svetomir Djukic around 1950 and which, until now, were unknown and unaccessible to the scientific community and the public as well, we find out that his commitment to the activity in the Olympic movement resulted from the fact that he himself was a versatile and successful sportsman. Through his entire life he was a great enthusiast for physical exercise and competition.

It was his enthusiasm and commitment for sports that much contributed to his initiative to found the Serbian Olympic Club with the group of his fellow officers.

VICTORY AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON OF CONTEST IN SPORTS : HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

MILSHEIN OLEG A.

Genesis of sport as a social phenomenon, beginning from its origination in the form of contest, inter-individual and group contact and separation (up to opposition) shows that the principle to become a winner was the basis of sport.

Analysis of mythology, religion, culture, war and peace history of different nations, countries and societies corroborates this fact.

Along all differences in the evolution of the principle - to become a winner - the basic system attribute of the sport competitions in ancient nations of Asia, Australia, Africa, America and Europe was a victory.

The paradigm "victory-defeat", "winner-loser" was highly reflected in the way of life, military affairs, culture, sport, philosophy and aesthetics in Ancient Greece. Its culmination was the agonistica with all its attributes of competitions in Ancient Greece and the Olympic Games in particular.

The comparative historical analysis of origination and development of the contemporary sport in XVII-XVIII centuries, its evolution and perfection in the end of XIXth and the beginning of XXth century, functioning of sport at present, and also reflection of this process in the modern philosophy, art and literature - allow to conclude that the victory expresses the social essence and nature of contest in sports, and contest itself and competition is a principal feature of sport.

Cultural-anthropological and ethnological analyses of classic combat sports, team games and other forms of competitive sport in the world as well as traditional games and national sports of the multinational USSR proves our conclusion.

Finally, dialectics and contradiction of victory and defeat as a unity of fight and contrast are shown in our research with the help of mass interview (quota sample method) of athletes and coaches, referees and journalists, fans and spectators, artists, political and military men. The results of our research revealed the social essence of the victory as a basis of the contest in sports and historical perspectives of the phenomenon.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL COMBAT GAMES AND MODERN SPORTS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS OF NORWAY

MO KRISTEN

The break-through of modern sport, here meaning organized sport in rural districts in Norway has not yet been studied. The development started in towns and spread out to the countryside in different waves; shooting for instance as early as in the 1860s, combat sport after 1900.

The material of two studies will be presented. In 1966 an inquiry list with 85 questions dealing with traditional trials of strength was sent to selected persons in all rural municipalities. 64 replies were received from all 19 counties. The responders were mostly born between 1890-1900.

The material has been analyzed in respect of the atmosphere, the rules and the circumstances of the most common combat games; wrestling ("ryggta"), armwrestling ("handbak"), fingerpulling ("krokfing"), fox leg ("revkrok"), and tug-of-war ("taudraging") and compared to "modern sport". As the modern sport was introduced, the traditional games lost their interest among people. Many games seem to have disappeared from the scene, but must have occurred under some circumstances. No attempts were made to "sportificate" traditional games before 1970s.

The cuttings collected from local newspapers in 1990 will be used to describe the present day situation for the same games.

DER MITTELALTERLICHE SPORT AUF DER IBERISCHEN HALBINSEL

OLIVOVA VERA

Im Jahre 1465 entsandte der böhmische König Georg von Podiebrad eine diplomatische Mission nach Westeuropa. Während ihrer fünfzehnmonatigen Reise besuchte sie Deutschland, Belgien, England, Frankreich, die Pyrenäische Halbinsel, Norditalien und Österreich. Der Verlauf dieser Reise haben zwei Missionsglieder in lebendiger Schilderung - einer tschechischen und einer deutschen - dargelegt.

In beiden Berichten wurde u.A. große Aufmerksamkeit dem Sport in Portugal, in Kastilien und Katalonien gewidmet. Die Berichte enthalten Angaben und Informationen über Ringkämpfe, Bogenschießen, Wettlauf in voller Rüstung, Wurf mit einer Eisenstange, Sprung, Herüberziehen, Stierkämpfe, Reiten und kämpferische Reiterspiele mit Speer und Schild.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF SPORT COMPETITIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SWEDEN

PATRIKSSON GÖRAN

The history of children was for a long time neglected by the historians but since around 1960 the interest in this area has been rising. In the sport history domain, however, very little historical research has been conducted on childrens' sport. The situation is the same in Sweden and therefore the purpose with this paper is to make a first introductory analysis of the development of sport for children and youth in Sweden with a special emphasis on the competitive element. This review will start in the 16th century and end around 1980. The main focus will be laid on the late 19th century and onwards. The study will cover both competitive school sport and childrens' sport organized by voluntary sports organisations.

BASKETBAL "A NON CONTACT GAME"

PEYRO SANTANA RAFAEL

From its origin up to these days the game of basketball has been characterized as a balance between contact and non contact. The divisory line has been the main point to define the development of the game. At its origin in 1891, Naismith's original idea of a non contact game and its development necessitated a change of the primitive rules. These changes continued year after year in support of the non contact rule by adapting court sizes, foul penalties and rule interpretation to avoid violence.

Today basketball is a rough and aggressive sport in which physical contact is permitted in determined situations under the control of the umpire who has to decide whether a contact is acceptable within the rules of the game.

"DER KAMPF GEBUHRT DEM MANN ..."

PFISTER GERTRUD

Der Kampf war und ist in vielen Epochen und Kulturen Pflicht und Recht des Mannes, dem dafür weitere Rechte, z.B. das Stimmrecht zugestanden wurden. Kampf und Weiblichkeit galten als unvereinbare Gegensätze. Auch der moderne Sport war eine Domäne der Männer, nicht zuletzt deshalb, weil Sport und Kampf eine untrennbare Einheit bildeten. Im Frauensportdiskurs der 20er Jahre spielte die Frage, inwieweit dem weiblichen Körper und dem weiblichen Wesen Wettkampf und Kampfsport zuträglich waren, eine zentrale Rolle.

In meinem Beitrag sollen nicht nur die kontroversen Diskussionen über Sport, Kampf und Weiblichkeit, sondern auch die mit dem jeweiligen Argumentationen verbundenen Interessen und die Einflüsse dieser Auseinandersetzungen auf die Sportpraxis der Frauen rekonstruiert werden.

DEPORTE Y LUCHA : LA NATACION COMO PARADIGMA

REYES ROMERO RAFAEL

Tomado como referencia el Lema del presente Congreso Mundial de Historia, hemos de tomar necesariamente como referencia el caso de la Natacion como un paradigma de la continua lucha del hombre contra si mismo, contra el medio y/o contra otros hombres.

var los obstaculos que se le han ido presentando. El Medio Acuatico que representa casi el 75 % del Planeta Tierra es un claro ejemplo de esa lucha contra los obstaculos. El otro ejemplo que podia abundar en lo dicho seria el aire y lo que representa el volar. De esa continua lucha del hombre contra el Medio Acuatico es lo que vamos a intentar analizar en el presente trabajo.

El trabajo se ha disenado de la siguiente
el hombre en cuanto a :

- su Utilidad, como subsistencia
- su Dominio, como adaptacion

Un analisis de las respuestas que el hombre ha dado a ese medio :

- utilizando el propio cuerpo
- utilizando otros instrumentos

Un analisis de las multiples variedades de enfrentamiento que el hombre desarrolla en la actualidad con respecto al Medio :

- usos de confrontacion : utilitario
- usos de no confrontacion : recreativo, terapeutico

Podemos llegar a la conclusion que la historia del encuentro del hombre con el Medio Acuatico ha sido una lucha constante entre ambos. A veces confines puramente utilitarios y de supervivencia, a veces como pura lucha deportiva. En cualquier caso representa un paradigma del aspecto

EDUCATION DU CORPS ET PREPARATION MILITAIRE DANS LA GAUCHE ITALIENNE DU 1918 AU 1926

ROSSI LAURO

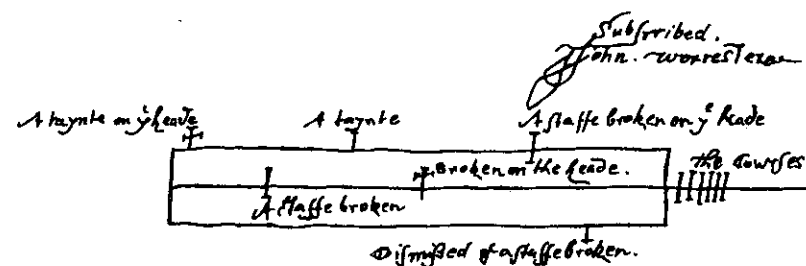
Pendant les premières années du XXe, un fort mouvement sportif ouvrier, favorisé par les respectifs partis socialistes, se développe en Europe. Ce mouvement présente des valeurs et des caractéristiques alternatives par rapport au sport ainsi bourgeois. En Italie tout cela ne se vérifie pas, soit à cause de son retard objectif sur le plan économique qui empêche la diffusion du sport, soit à cause de l'opposition résolue du parti socialiste (en particulier de l'aile maximaliste) qui considère l'activité sportive comme un dangereux diversif pour les masses. A l'intérieur du parti il y a quelques voix qui démontrent des positions moins intransigeantes, mais elles ne rencontrent pas beaucoup d'adeptes.

Après le premier conflit mondial le sport sera surtout apprécié en fonction anti-alcolique et comme instrument fondamental de préparation militaire.

MEASUREMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SPORT-PERFORMANCE IN JOUSTING COMBATS

RÜHL JOACHIM K.

As far as we know, it is only in English documents relating to the late phase of the tournament that we come across so-called scoring cheques, which are rectangular diagrams in which "attaints", i.e. hits, and broken lances were marked. These diagrams were more or less standardized and consisted of rectangles with a line in the middle which was prolonged to the right hand side so that the herald or his assistant could enter the numbers of courses run by vertical strokes.



As you see in the above-shown sample-cheque, the upper line of the rectangles was the line for head or helmet, the line in the middle stood for the body and the line at the bottom was reserved for faults. A short stroke on one of the two upper lines indicated an "attaint", a longer stroke transecting one of these lines indicated a broken lance on head, helmet or body. There were various strokes marking faults on the bottom line. English heralds, their retainers and the judges in the joust handed down this method of scoring as is shown in the above sample cheque found in Ms. Rawlinson 102, fol. 21^r in the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

A CONTEST WITHIN A CONTEST : THE BIZARRE SAGA OF DONALD CROWHURST AND THE GOLDEN GLOBE

SALTER MICHAEL A.

Dictionaries define the word contest in several ways. Yet pivotal to all definitions is the idea that a contest is a struggle, a struggle with or against someone or something for superiority.

On October 31, 1968 Donald Crowhurst set sail for Teignmouth, England, in his untested ketch-rigged trimaran, Teignmouth Electron. Although he was a novice solo-sailor, his objective was to win the prestigious Golden Globe single-handed round-the-world yacht race. All his opponents were respected and experienced solo-racers - the sport's elite. The race was the most difficult and dangerous contest of its type in the world.

Initially, Crowhurst faced a single challenge; to best the elements and out-sail his competitors. But, as the skills of his opponents became apparant and he began to question the sea-worthiness of his vessel, Donald Crowhurst embarked upon a second contest. He decided to cheat ! Abandoning the east-west round-the-world route he chose instead to bide his time in the green wastes of the South Atlantic. His faked log and false radio reports were designed to dupe the Race Committee and interested public into believing that he was consistently among the leaders.

Six months after the start Crowhurst rejoined the race. However, when his nearest competitor sank and it appeared that he would "win" the Golden Globe, he abandoned both his contests. His suicide on July 1, 1969, ended his struggle against the elements and his competitors, and his struggle with his conscience. Ironically in his quest for fame, Donald Crowhurst had sailed more than 16,000 nautical miles in 243 days - to infamy.

DAS BILD DES BERUFSATHLETEN IN DEN MEDIZINISCHEN SCHRIFTEN DER KLAS-SISCHEN ANTIKE

SCHMIDT SABINE

Die Palette der gegen Berufsathleten erhobenen Vorwürfe wird durch antike Mediziner erweitert. Ärzte polemisieren - anders als Kritiker, welche vor allem die mangelnde Nützlichkeit dieser Gilde im Hinblick auf Staatsverwaltung und Kriegsdienst beklagen - in der Hauptsache gegen die Auswirkungen der einseitigen Ernährung und des ausgeklügelten Trainingssystems, als deren Produkt sich muskelbewehrte Hochleistungsmaschinen mit hoher Störanfälligkeit präsentieren. Das durch derartige Methoden gestörte Gleichgewicht schädigt notwendigerweise die individuelle Physis.

Die mannigfaltigen Ingredienzien der Zwangsdiät sowie die für diesen Zweck aus diätetischen Überlegungen bevorzugten Nahrungsmittel sollen ebenso behandelt werden wie die sich zwischen Allgemein-Medizinern und medizinisch-theoretischen und praktischen "Sportärzten" ergebenden Kompetenzkonflikte.

COURSE OF WOMEN JUDO

SEKI HIDE & SEIWA HIROKO

Dr. Jigoro Kano who had founded Kodokan Judo in 1880, started giving the instruction of women judo in earnest in 1923.

Several girls' schools adopted women judo as a school work in order for their school-girls to acquire not only proper manners, courteous behavior and good etiquette but also skill of self-defense techniques. They aimed at the education for making good wives and wise mothers, and at the same time, womanly women.

However, Dr. Kano prohibited women to have a judo tournament. At that time, nobody could imagine such judo bouts of women as we have now. Nevertheless, times have been changed and the women judo cannot go against the times.

The 1st All Japan Women Judo Championship was organized in 1978, when, needless to say, Dr. Kano was not alive. Since then, many women judo championships and tournaments have been held every year in Japan. Now, judo is getting popular more and more among women in Japan. From the historical viewpoint of women judo, it may be said that the women judo of the world has developed basically from the women judo of Japan.

UNE EDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET SPORTIVE TRANSCENDEE : LA METHODE DE LATTRE

SPIVAK MARCEL

Dans la période historique difficile que fut l'occupation de la France, certains chefs militaires n'acceptèrent jamais la défaite et s'efforcèrent de renforcer le faible potentiel militaire accordé à la France. L'éducation corporelle et sportive fut dès lors considérée comme un moyen privilégié de former cadres et troupes mais aussi de reforger leur moral et de les préparer à une reprise des combats contre l'occupant.

L'exemple-type est fourni par les initiatives et les réalisations du général de Lattre, qui très tôt, dans des conditions défavorables, mit sur pied des Ecoles de cadres et élaborait une méthode sachant allier la préparation physique à la formation morale et spirituelle. Cette dimension est sans doute une des caractéristiques de la méthode de Lattre, qui eut des applications plus tardives et nombreuses, qui se reflètent pleinement dans l'armée française jusque dans les années 60 et laissa chez les témoins et acteurs le plus grand enthousiasme. C'est un aspect méconnu - et négligé - de l'histoire de l'EPS, et de la vie de l'armée française en des temps critiques.

L'INSTRUCTION A LA GUERRE DANS L'EDUCATION PHYSIQUE ET LE SPORT EN ITALIE PENDANT L'ETAT FASCISTE. LE COMBAT COMME IDEOLOGIE

TEJA ANGELA

La préparation physique comme instruction à la guerre est particulièrement mise en évidence dans les années qui vont de l'avènement de l'état libéral à la fin du Fascisme (1870-1943). Dans cette période l'éducation physique et le sport sont interprétés surtout comme moyens de préparations des jeunes à la guerre. Le Ministre De Sanctis réussit à faire approuver en 1878 la loi qui rend obligatoire l'enseignement de la "gymnastique éducative" dans l'école, parce qu'il y voit un moyen pour raccourcir le service militaire.

Après la première guerre mondiale, la nécessité de préparer une Nation armée commence à cheminer dans l'esprit des Italiens, comme déjà Machiavelli avait suggéré au début du XVIème siècle. Avec l'avènement du Fascisme, l'"homme nouveau" voulu par le Régime doit être surtout un citoyen-soldat. L'Opera Nazionale Balilla accentue l'empreinte militaire de toutes les activités physique et sportives programmées pour les jeunes générations et la devise "Livre et mousquet" souligne le projet ambitieux de créer une culture dans laquelle l'intellect et le physique aient la même importance.

Quand la guerre s'approche, la Gioventù Italiana del Littorio transforme l'ONB dans une structure d'organisation à la dépendance du Parti Fasciste. "Croire, obéir et combattre" c'est la devise qui témoigne que le but militaire de la pratique sportive s'accroît de plus en plus. L'esprit athlétique est exalté à côté de celui de guerre, mais celle-ci mettra les jeunes à l'épreuve et tout l'appareil sportif existant sera détruit.

PREPARATION FOR WAR AND EDUCATION FOR LIFE : THE CASE OF THE CATHOLIC GYMNASTICS FEDERATION OF BELGIUM (1892-1914)

TOLLENEER JAN

The development of the gymnastics movement around the turn of the century was strongly related to the preparation for military service and for war. This was clearly indicated by the Catholic Gymnastics Federation of Belgium (°1892), as well as by the older and larger Belgian Gymnastics Federation (°1865). This contribution focuses on the Catholic Federation in the 1892-1914 period. Nature and importance of the military dimension are inquired and put in the context of politics and legislation (general conscription since 1913).

The most important source is the federation's journal Belgica.

a) Texts and speeches frequently stressed the important role of gymnastics for the improvement of race and concrete preparation for war.

b) The pre-military character was sharply shown by the choice of exercises and by the festival programmes. c) The Catholic Gymnastics Federation even became a founding-member of the Association of Belgian Physical Education Federations for Military Preparation in 1910. This initiative was a reaction to the raising 'international' tension in Europe.

Inquiry indeed confirms the federation's military and patriotic character. Yet we have to complete and refine this 'historical picture'. a) There was a much broader set of objectives, especially pedagogical and religious-ideological ones. Even when talking about 'fighting spirit' and 'able-bodied' men, one had specific catholic interests in mind. Gymnastics clubs, just like the Young Catholic Vigilant Patrol, were an answer to political tensions between clerical and anti-clerical groups in Belgium. b) Gymnastic exercises were much more than training of fitness and fighting spirit. It is true that order and discipline were major characteristics, but this was due to a general-pedagogical attitude. c) In spite of their affinity, there was a gap between the army and the gymnastics clubs. In the 'struggle of methods' the Belgian army opted for Swedish gymnastics, while the clubs remained dedicated to the German 'Turnen'.

LES ATHLETES-GUERRIERS DE LA SARDAIGNE NOURAGIQUE

ULZEGA MARIA PIERA

La civilisation des Sardes Nouragiques est fondée sur une culture mégalithique qui doit son nom à la plus imposante de ses manifestations architectoniques, le "nuraghe". Au début cette construction a eu une fonction primaire militaire, mais on l'a utilisée même dans un contexte religieux avec d'autres édifices parmi lesquels les "puits sacrés" et les "tombeaux de géants".

Les principaux éléments de la religiosité des Nouragiques semblent avoir été le culte du taureau et de la Grande Mère, symboles de fertilité et de vie.

Quelque 400 statuettes en bronze qui documentent largement la vie quotidienne, à peu près entre le IX et le VII siècle av. J.Ch., nous ont donné encore plus d'informations sur la société sarde de l'époque nouragique.

Tout d'abord on examinera ici deux groupes de statuettes en bronze représentant la phase initiale et finale d'un combat de lutte; après deux statuettes en bronze qui représentent des individus le poing et l'avant-bras droit enveloppés dans un "caestus" en cuir muni d'une broquette métallique et se protégeant la tête avec un bouclier en cuir; on reconnaît en eux des boxeurs dans un contexte de jeux rituels.

On examinera en outre un groupe de fragments de grandes statues en pierre faisant partie d'un "heroon" qui représentent des guerriers-boxeurs.

A partir de ces pièces on a envisagé une société dirigée par une aristocratie guerrière où le jeu de combat auraient eu une signification sacrée et politique.

FIGHTING FOR MONEY AND AGAINST RACISM : SELECTED HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN BOXING HISTORY

VAN DER MERWE FLORIS

Boxing is the one sport par excellence which illustrates two major issues in South African history, namely commercialism and racism.

The world first took note of South Africa when major discoveries of gold and diamonds were made. Ever since the second half of the 19th century, South Africa has been synonymous world-wide with these precious commodities. The other so-called label which South Africa has carried up to now is apartheid. Both notions are interwoven in the history of South African boxing. Two significant fights 90 years apart serve as examples of how South African culture and history have been shaped by sport.

Boxing received a sound footing on the diamond and gold fields of Kimberley and Johannesburg respectively. Most of the credit belongs to J.R. Couper, a Scotsman who differed from the average pugilist of his time. Soft-spoken and well-educated, Couper took great pride in his politeness and was perfectly at ease amongst the cream of colonial society. His boxing achievements were nevertheless of international standard: his prize-money of £4500 for the fight against W. Bendoff in 1889 remained a record for a bout under London Prize Ring rules. Couper was actually invited to Kimberley to deal the final blow to the popularity of a coloured boxer - first of the early examples of racism in South African sport.

In 1980 the WBA world heavyweight title fight between Mike Weaver and gerrie Coetzee in Pretoria had two implications: firstly, commercial sponsorship became a vital factor in South African boxing and, secondly, the national authorities, unlike their predecessors, encouraged the new racial integration in sport. Large business concerns poured money into professional boxing. It recalled the old days of the mining magnates like Barney Barnato and Abe Bailey, only this time the beneficiaries were the black boxers of the country.

Modern-day boxing reflects the same preoccupations namely commercialism and racism, but with interesting variations.

THE CONTEST THEME IN THE SEALS FROM MESOPOTAMIA

VERMAAK P.S.

Seals from the ancient periods can be compared with several modern forms of identification such as handwriting and identity documents. In Mesopotamia seals had a more than practical use. They also portrayed evidence about the person's personality or the situations wherein the owner were indulged in his life and therefore also sport-contests. Amongst the various themes in the seals, the contest theme was a popular one and it occurs in each period in the Mesopotamia history. Several sub-themes can also be classified under this contest theme. Several characteristics within the seals changed in each period, diachronically as well as synchronically. This article discusses also the developments within the contest theme as reflected in the seals from Mesopotamia or Ancient Iraq.

HANDBALL IN A SEX AND GENDER PERSPECTIVE : 1937-1960

VON DER LIPPE GERD

The aim of this paper is to focus on the main reasons why handball developed into a typical female sport in Norway and not into a typical male sport, like in most other countries in Europe.

The above-mentioned question is presented and discussed from the following sex and gender perspectives : 1. biology, 2. social structure, 3. identity.

The methods used were the following : written sources from the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, the Handball Federation and the Women's Committees of the Handball Federation, along with qualitative interviews with former female athletes, female and male leaders.

Results were discussed in relation with the three adopted perspectives.

1. Biology : combat in general was made for and supposed to suit the male and not the female body. A kind of compromise seemed, however, to be competitions where the arms were in focus and not the legs.

2. Social structure : organized sports belonged to the male arenas. Handball, however, needed little space and could be played outdoor nearly everywhere in Norway. In addition, the Handball Federation was supposed to have a rather low status in the Norwegian Confederation of Sports at that time.

3. Identity : Handball play and combat contributed to develop a female identity among the female athletes.

DIE FOLKLORE DER ASIATISCHEN UND EUROPÄISCHEN REGIONALSTILE IM RINGEN ALS KULTUR-, SITTEN- UND TEMPERAMENTSABDRUCK DER VOLKER

WOLTMANN BERNARD & GODLEWSKI PIOTR

Viele gegenwärtige populäre folkloristische Ringkämpfe haben ihren Ursprung in erstaunlich weit entfernten Zeiten und Räumen. Den Existenzkämpfen folgten bald rituelle Kämpfe, und als diese ihre kämpferisch-kriegerische und rituelle Funktion verloren, wurden sie Quellen für die Körpererziehung und für Bewegungsspiele.

Die Erweiterung und Entwicklung des regionalen, folkloristischen Ringens weisen gewisse Regelmäßigkeiten auf :

1. In allen Kulturen wurden die regionalen Kampfformen Quellen für Bewegungsspiele. Man hat sie hauptsächlich aus Anlaß von Festen und Feiern organisiert, z.B. in England an den Tagen des St. Bartholomäus und des St. Jakob, auch zur Zeit der "Cotswold Games" on the Cotswold Hills. In einigen Ländern hat man sogar spezielle Feste organisiert : z.B. in Japan "Sumo Feste", in der französischen Bretagne "Pardon des Lutteurs", in Dänemark gelegentlich von Sportmeetings, in Rußland während der kyrillischen feste und Karnevalsfeite.
2. Die in der jeweiligen Kultur angenommene Kampfarm hatte ein gefestigtes und wiederholbares Ritual (z.B. Tanz vor dem Kampf : Kurasz in Usbekistan, Pelivan in Jugoslawien, Sumo in Japan) und genaue Vorschriften wie auch festgelegte Verhaltensmuster beim Anfang des Kampfs, z.B. bestimmte Griffe am Gürtel (Kurjasz bei Tataren, Ty'nte drapie bei Rumänen, Kuresz bei Kirgisen, la lutte caleçon bei Franzosen), bestimmte Kleidung, usw.
3. Es besteht ein Zusammenhang insbesondere zwischen den natürlichen Lebensbedingungen, den Arbeits- und Subsistenzbedingungen, dem Gesundheitszustand, dem Temperament und der Verbreitung der regionalen Kampfformen. Oft haben sich volkstümliche Formen des Ringens im Bergland entwickelt (z.B. in Bulgarien und Rumänien, in der Schweiz) oder in Gegenden, wo das Jagdwesen die dominierende Lebensweise darstellte.
4. Trotz gewisser kultureller Wandlungen war das folkloristische Ringen eine Widerspiegelung der nationalen Traditionen. Zum Ausdruck kamen sie bei der Kampfkleidung, bei der Beurteilungsart des Kampfes und der Auszeichnung der Sieger.

TOURNAMENTS IN BOSNIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES (XIITH-XVTH CENTURY)

ZECEVIC LJUBISA

The independent state of Bosnia, exposed to influences from the different parts of the world, among the practiced forms of physical culture, had tournaments as well.

Presented will be evidence showing kinds of tournaments (description, the subject in poetry, narrations), with special reference to the ornaments on tomb stones, the so-called "stecak", characteristic of this area.