

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



ISHPES Bulletin 42

Contents / Sommaire / Inhalt

1	President's News.....	1
2	Obituary William James Riordan (1936-2012).....	4
3	ISHPES Congress 2013 – Games and Sporting Events in History: Organization, Performances and Impacts.....	6
4	2013 Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award.....	8
5	The IShPES Congress in Rio de Janeiro 2012.....	9
6	The International PhD Summer School 2012 at the University of Copenhagen.....	11
7	Members' Forum.....	12
7.1	Growing Pains: Avery Brundage and the Olympic Movement in South America.....	12
7.2	Sport Psychology in Brazil: Approaches between Psychology and Physical Education.....	15
7.3	Le rôle du trickster dans les pratiques sportives nord-amérindiennes.....	18
7.4	Club de Sports Hygienicos and Education Bodies in the City of Belo Horizonte.....	20
8	18th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Sciences (Announcement).....	22
9	IJHS Abstracts Translation (Announcement).....	23
10	(New) Publications.....	24
11	General Information.....	26

President's News

Dear ISHPES members,

The year 2012 was a successful year for ISHPES. We presently have about 200 members in 40 different countries. Our colleague Sebastiao Votre organized this year's ISHPES congress in Rio de Janeiro in July, and at the ICSEMIS congress ("Pre Olympic Congress") in Glasgow we were represented by two workshops on sport history. In order to gain visibility, we initiated an active Facebook internet page which is frequented by quite a few scholars outside ISHPES. Last but not least, the publishing house Routledge has made some interesting offers for a closer collaboration.



Our congress in Rio was the first conference to be held in South America. As a result, we were able to gain a few more members from this area, whom we want to welcome in our group. I want to thank Sebastiao Votre and Rafael da Silva Deslandes again as well as their team for their accomplishment.

During the Rio conference the ISHPES award was presented to Dr. Maureen Smith (California State University, Sacramento) for her academic achievements in the field of "History of Sport" and her work for the ISHPES. Her lecture „Pieces (and Places) of History: Sport Statues and Material Culture as a Lesson in (Re)Constructing the Past“ clearly showed that she had earned this award. Thierry Terret (University of Lyon) delivered the Routledge Keynote in which he dealt with the topic "Female Tour de France, Sexualisation and Marketing 1984-2012". Unfortunately, because of a lack of participation, the Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award could not be presented this year. But we also had a new award: Routledge made a book donation for the two best papers given by young academics. Ester Wisse (Mulier Institute, Netherlands) and Karina Cancelli (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) were granted this award. In this context I want to point out again that it is important for ISHPES to support young academics. Besides these two awards, we also offer financial assistance for junior scholars (grad students and doctoral students) who attend our congresses and present a paper. At these meetings we conduct special workshops for them and organize social gatherings, to get to know each other and of course to support social networking. Our new two honorary members are Haim Kaufmann (Wingate Institute) and Gertrud Pfister (University of Copenhagen). Both of them have supported ISHPES for many years and regularly visit our congresses and were honoured in Rio.

As already reported in our newsletter, in the course of our annual general meeting we voted on our revised bylaws and statutes. We have already sent them via email to you and you can also look them up online on our homepage (www.ishpes.org).

At the beginning I already mentioned that ISHPES had some offers from Routledge, such as the opportunity to publish a special edition of *The International Journal for the History of Sport* (IJSH) with selected articles from our congress participants; to have a Routledge Keynote speaker at our conferences; to sponsor an award for the best paper presentation by a junior scholar. We are now discussing a special prize for online access for the annual edition of the IJSH.

Next year our elections will be held. This means that a new council will be elected, as well as three vice-presidents and a president. Because not all of our members are able to attend our next congress in Taiwan, we will hold the election online for the first time.

Please read all the information we will provide in emails to you, so that the elections can be carried out correctly and with a high participation. They are rather uncomplicated and do not require expert knowledge of computers or the internet.

Finally, I would like to announce our next congress. The ISHPES congress in 2013 will be held on the topic "Games and Sporting Events in History – Organization, Performances and Impacts" in August, 18th to 22nd in Taiwan. More information can be found in the Bulletin. For the year 2014 we were able to gain Doha in Qatar as our next organizer. The local "Museum of Sport and Olympia" will carry out this congress. I want to point out that—if anybody is interested in organizing an ISHPES congress, please contact me or Kai Reinhart (General Secretary).

I wish you the best for the end of the year and a good start into 2013. Hope to see you all in Taiwan!!!

Annette Hofmann

Chers membres de l'ISHPES,

L'année 2012 fut celle des succès pour l'ISHPES. Nous avons désormais 200 membres environ, provenant de 40 pays. Notre collègue Sebastiao Votre a organisé le congrès de cette année juillet à Rio de Janeiro et, lors du congrès de l'ICSEMIS (congrès pré-olympique) à Glasgow, nous avons été représentés sous la forme de deux ateliers en histoire du sport. Nous avons pu lancer une page Facebook pour renforcer notre visibilité, page qui est visitée par un certain nombre de chercheurs en dehors de l'ISHPES, et, finalement, la maison d'édition Routledge nous a fait une offre de collaboration intéressante.

Notre congrès à Rio fut la première conférence tenue en Amérique du Sud. En conséquence, nous avons été capables d'attirer quelques membres supplémentaires de cette région, auxquels nous souhaitons la bienvenue dans notre groupe. Je tiens à remercier à nouveau Sebastiao Votre et Rafael da Silva Deslandes, de même que leur équipe, pour leur excellente réalisation.

Pendant le congrès de Rio, le Prix de l'ISHPES a été remis au Dr Maureen Smith (California State University, Sacramento) pour son œuvre académique dans le champ de l'histoire du sport et son engagement pour l'ISHPES. Sa communication, "Pieces (and Places) of History: Sport Statues and Material Culture as a Lesson in (Re)Constructing the Past" (Eléments et lieux de l'histoire: statues sportives et culture matérielle comme leçon pour (re)construire le passé) a clairement démontré qu'elle mérite ce prix. Thierry Terret (Université de Lyon) a présenté la conférence de Routledge dans laquelle il a traité du thème: « Tour de France féminin, sexualisation et marketing. 1984-2012 ». Malheureusement, en raison du manque de participation, le Prix junior Gigliola Gori n'a pas pu être remis cette année. Mais nous avons également eu un nouveau prix: Routledge a offert un prix en livres pour les deux meilleures communications présentées par des jeunes chercheurs. Ester Wisse (M Institute, Pays-Bas) et Karina Cancelli (Université Fédérale de Rio de Janeiro) ont remporté ce prix. Dans ce contexte je veux à nouveau souligner combien l'ISHPES souhaite encourager les jeunes chercheurs. Outre ces deux prix, nous offrons aussi une assistance financière pour les jeunes chercheurs (en master ou en thèse) qui participent à nos congrès et présentent une communication. Lors de ces réunions nous organisons des ateliers spécifiques pour eux et des rencontres afin de faire connaissance et, bien sûr, construire des réseaux sociaux. Nos deux nouveaux membres honoraires sont Haim Kaufmann (Wingate Institute) et Gertrud Pfister (Université de Copenhague). Tous deux soutiennent l'ISHPES depuis de nombreuses années et participent régulièrement à nos congrès.

Ainsi que nous l'avons déjà publié dans notre bulletin, nous avons voté lors de notre assemblée générale annuelle une révision de nos statuts et règlements. Nous vous les avons déjà envoyés par email et vous pouvez

aussi les retrouver sur notre page Internet (www.ishpes.org).

Plus haut, j'ai déjà mentionné que l'ISHPES a reçu des propositions de Routledge, telles que l'opportunité de publier un numéro spécial de *The International Journal for the History of Sport* (IJSH) à partir d'une sélection d'articles des participants à nos congrès, la possibilité d'avoir un conférencier Routledge à notre congrès, et la délivrance d'un prix pour la meilleure présentation d'un jeune chercheur. Nous discutons actuellement d'un tarif spécial pour un accès en ligne de l'édition annuelle de l'IJSH.

L'an prochain se tiendront nos élections. Cela signifie qu'un nouveau conseil sera élu, de même que trois vice-présidents et un président. Dans la mesure où tous nos membres ne peuvent pas se rendre à notre prochain congrès à Taiwan, nous utiliserons pour la première fois une élection en ligne.

Merci de lire attentivement toutes les informations que nous donnerons dans notre prochains emails, afin que les élections puissent se dérouler correctement et avec une bonne participation.

Finalement je souhaiterais annoncer notre prochain congrès. Le congrès de l'ISHPES se tiendra en 2013, du 18 au 22 août, sur le thème « Jeux et événements sportifs dans l'histoire: organisation, performances et impacts ». Davantage d'informations se trouvent dans le bulletin. Pour l'année 2014, nous avons été en mesure de choisir Doha, au Qatar, comme prochain organisateur. Le Musée du sport et de l'Olympisme prendra localement en charge ce congrès. Je voudrais souligner que toute personne désirant organiser un congrès de l'ISHPES peut prendre contact avec moi ou le secrétaire général, Kai Reinhart.

Je vous souhaite mes meilleurs vœux pour les prochaines semaines et un bon départ en 2013. J'espère vous voir tous à Taiwan.



Liebe ISHPES-Mitglieder,

Das Jahr 2012 war ein sehr erfolgreiches Jahr für IHPES. Wir haben über 200 Mitglieder in fast 40 Ländern, und es ist uns gelungen, eine aktive Facebook-Seite zu initiieren. Unser brasilianischer Kollege Sebastiao Votre hat in Rio de Janeiro im Juli den diesjährigen ISHPES-Kongress durchgeführt und beim ICSEMIS Kongress (Pre-Olympic Congress) in Glasgow waren wir mit zwei Arbeitskreisen zur Sportgeschichte vertreten. Zudem hat uns Routledge eine verstärkte Zusammenarbeit angeboten

Unser Kongress in Rio war die erste Konferenz, die wir in Südamerika abgehalten haben. Dadurch konnten wir zahlreiche neue Mitglieder gewinnen und in unseren Kreis aufnehmen. Ich möchte Sebastiao Votre und Rafael da Silva Deslandes sowie ihrem Team noch einmal für die reibungslose Durchführung danken.

Den ISHPES-Award hat Dr. Maureen Smith (California State University, Sacramento) für ihre wissenschaftliche Leistungen im Feld der Sportgeschichte und ihre Arbeit für ISHPES überreicht bekommen. Mit ihrem Vortrag „Pieces (and Places) of History: Sport Statues and Material Culture as a Lesson in (Re)Constructing the Past“ hat sie nochmals deutlich gemacht, dass sie diese Auszeichnung verdient hat. Thierry Terret (Universität Lyon) hat die Routledge Keynote gehalten. Darin hat er sich mit dem Thema „Female Tour de France, Sexualisation and Marketing 1984-2012“ auseinandergesetzt. Leider konnte der Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award in diesem Jahr aus Mangel an Bewerbungen nicht vergeben werden. Dafür hat Routledge eine Buchspende für die beiden besten Präsentationen von Nachwuchswissenschaftlern finanziert. Ester Wisse (Mulier Institute, Niederlande) und Karina Cancelli (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) konnten diesen Award gewinnen. In diesem Zug möchte ich darauf hinweisen, dass ISHPES sehr darum bemüht ist, den Nachwuchs zu fördern. Es gibt neben unseren beiden Awards eine Reisekostenunterstützung zu unseren Tagungen. Dort führen wir spezielle Arbeitskreise für den wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchs durch und organisieren ein geselliges Treffen, um sich kennenzulernen und die Beziehungen zu fördern. Unsere beiden neuen Ehrenmitglieder sind Haim Kaufmann (Wingate Institute, Israel) und Gertrud Pfister (Universität Kopenhagen). Beide unterstützen seit vielen Jahren ISHPES und sind regelmäßige Kongressbesucher. Beide wurden in Rio ausgezeichnet.

Wie schon in unserem Newsletter bekannt gegeben, wurde bei unserer Jahreshauptversammlung über die überarbeiteten Statuten abgestimmt. Wir haben diese schon per Mail an Sie verschickt, Sie finden sie aber auch online auf unserer Homepage (www.ishpes.org).

Anfangs hatte ich schon erwähnt, dass ISHPES ein sehr gutes Angebote von Routledge bekommen hat. Das Council und das Executive Committee haben beschlossen, dieses umfangreiche Angebot wahrzunehmen. Zum einen haben wir die Möglichkeit, nach unseren Kongressen ein Special des *International*

Journal for the History of Sport (IJSH) mit ausgewählten Beiträgen von Kongressteilnehmern zu veröffentlichen. Außerdem wird es für unsere Mitglieder ab 2013 für einen speziellen Preis einen online Zugriff auf die jeweilige Jahresausgabe des IJSH geben. Wir sind weiterhin mit Routledge im Gespräch, um das Angebot für unsere Mitglieder vielleicht sogar noch attraktiver zu gestalten.

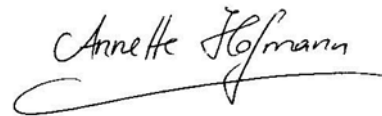
Im kommenden Jahr stehen auch wieder Wahlen an. Es werden ein neues Council, drei Vizepräsidenten/innen und der/die Präsident/in gewählt. Da nicht alle Mitglieder die Möglichkeit haben, zu unserem Kongress nach Taipeh (Taiwan) zu kommen, werden unsere Wahlen zum ersten Mal online durchgeführt.

In unseren kommenden Emails finden Sie weitere Informationen zu Online-Wahl. Sie ist unkompliziert und erfordert kein Expertenwissen über Computer oder das Internet. Trotzdem würden ich Sie bitten, diese Informationen genau zur Kenntnis zu nehmen, damit sich die Wahlen einer breiten Beteiligung erfreuen können.

Ich will nicht schließen, ohne unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen anzukündigen. Der ISHPES-Kongress 2013 findet zum Thema „Games and Sporting Events in History. Organization, Performances and Impacts“ vom 18.-22. August in Taiwan statt. Nähere Informationen sind in diesem Bulletin zu finden. Für das Jahr 2014 haben wir das Sport- und Olympiamuseum in Doha (Qatar) als Organisator gewinnen können. Wir freuen können uns also auch zukünftig auf spannende Kongresse freuen! Falls Sie Interesse haben sollten, einmal einen ISHPES-Kongress zu organisieren, setzen Sie sich bitte mit mir oder Kai Reinhart (General Secretary) in Verbindung.

Nun wünsche ich Ihnen viel Spaß beim „blättern“ und der Lektüre unseres Bulletins und das Beste für das kommende Jahr

Ihre



William James Riordan (1936-2012)

The academic world lost an outstanding personality on Saturday, February 11, 2012 with the passing of Dr. Jim Riordan. After a valiant and determined battle fighting cancer, Jim died peacefully with his youngest daughter Catherine by his side. He leaves to grieve an extended family, including children Tanya, Nadine (Sean), Sean (Maya), Nathalie (Bruce), Catherine, grandchildren Marie (Matt) Perry, Chloe, Benedict Sebastian, Giselle, Imogen, Oliver, and great granddaughter Skye; siblings who know him as Bill, sisters Marilyn (Dave), Jennifer (Bob); and numerous cousins, nephews and nieces, Jim was predeceased by his brother Terry.

*Jim was born in Portsmouth in 1936, grew up during World War II, and his wartime memories during those impressionable years serve as a backdrop for several novels written for young adults, including *The Enemy*, 2001; *The Prisoner*, 1999; and *Sweet Clarinet*, 1998. *Sweet Clarinet* was the recipient of the National Association of Special Education Needs (NASEN) Award and runner-up in the Whitbread Awards for the best children's book of 1998. *The Prisoner* was nominated for the Carnegie Prize, for the best children/youth book written in 1999.*

*While Jim was a prolific writer of children's literature, with more than 60 titles to his credit, academic scholars are most familiar with his equally expansive output of articles and books on contemporary sport. His *Sport and Soviet Society: Development of Sport and Physical Education in Russia and the USSR* (Cambridge University Press, 1977) remains the definitive English-language account of the development of sport in tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union.*

Sport and Soviet Society was the publication of Dr. Riordan's Ph.D. dissertation from the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, England. His undergraduate joint honours degree in Social Science and Russian from Birmingham was the academic start of an impressive scholarly career.

Born into a traditional working class family (his grandfather was a well-respected Portsmouth chimney sweep) Jim left school to work as a postman, barman, crate stacker, railway clerk, and on weekends, as a talented double bass player. It was only with his call-up to complete his obligatory two years of national military service, that his linguistic fluency blossomed. During service in the RAF he learned Russian and went on to a prestigious university career as a lecturer in Russian language. Dr. Riordan was equally fluent in French and German with an ability to present at academic conferences in any of his four languages.

*Prior to his tenure as a university lecturer, in August 1961, Jim travelled to Moscow where as a member of the British Communist Party, he was enrolled in the Higher Party School for two years. It was this period in Soviet Russia that Jim fell in love with the geography, culture and people of the various republics. In fact, before the collapse of the USSR, Jim had visited every one of the 15 soviet republics, collecting stories, both written and oral. Like his youth war time impressions, this travel led to the authorship of *Russian Gypsy Tales*, 1986; *Tales from Tartary*, 1978; *Tales From Central Russia*, 1976; and *The Mistress of the Copper Mountain: Folk Tales from the Urals*, 1974.*

After completing his studies at the Higher Party School, Jim stayed on in Moscow as a translator at Progress Publishers. He quickly gained the reputation as a highly skilled and competent translator and as a result, was given responsibility



for the English-language editions of works written by the Russian elite of literature, such as Ivan Turgenev and his short story *Mumu*, and Vladimir Odoyevsky's *Old Father Frost*. While translation paid the bills, sport was always the subject of choice for Jim, be it as a footballer or badminton player with the Spartak Sports society, a freelance correspondent covering the latest Moscow sports event for the British press, or hours spent in the Lenin Library perusing historical records of the development of organized sport in the country.

He returned to Britain in 1965, first as a lecturer in Russian at Portsmouth Polytechnic and then with the Centre for East European and Russian Studies, University of Birmingham (1968). While at Birmingham, Jim accepted a permanent lectureship at the University of Bradford in 1971. He remained at Bradford, for 18 years, gaining promotion as Professor of Russian Studies. In 1989, Jim returned to the south of England and his beloved Portsmouth, having been appointed Professor and Head of the School of Language and International Studies, University of Surrey. While at Surrey, Dr. Riordan earned a fellowship from the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce and expanded his workload to include Directorship of the International Sports Studies Centre. He taught at Surrey until his retirement as Emeritus Professor in 2002, but remained academically active with appointments as Honorary Professor in Sport Studies, University of Stirling, Scotland (2003) and Visiting Professor in Sport Studies, University of Worcester (2006).

An accomplished administrator, Jim Riordan was awarded the ISHPES Award in 1999 as a tribute to his lifelong record of research in sport history. Jim held the presidency of the European Committee for Sports History - CESH - from 2003 to 2005 and was the president of CESH's College of Fellows from 2007 to 2009. In 1992, l'Université des Langues et Lettres de Grenoble presented him with the *Diplôme de Docteur Honoris Causa*. His organizational skills and fluency in Russian led to his appointment as Attaché to the British Olympic Team for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games. As prestigious as all these administrative roles were, the highlight of Jim's administrative career arguably was his tenure as President, Portsmouth Football Club fan club for Pompey is "his team".

The sports academic community has lost an important member of the fraternity and our collective thoughts and condolences go out to his grieving family and friends. Those who wish to express personal condolences may do so by e-mail to Tanya Riordan at tanya.riordan@port.ac.uk. A celebration of Jim's life will be held in Portsmouth on February 28th. Messages should reach Tanya prior to that time.

In bereavement and respectfully submitted,
Hart Cantelon
Professor Emeritus, University of Lethbridge, Alberta Canada

ISHPES Congress 2013

Games and Sporting Events in History: Organization, Performances and Impacts

2013 ISHPES Congress will be held in Taiwan, organized by the National Taiwan Normal University. Its topic is "Games and Sporting Events in History: Organization, Performances and Impacts", and will be held from August 18th to August 22nd. Professor Mei-Chun Lin, the local organizer, stated that the estimated number of participants is about 200 people (50 people from Asia, 50 people from Europe and America and 100 people from local).

The venue, the National Taiwan Normal University, is situated in the central of Taipei City, not only with convenient transportation but also with full multi-faced living styles of Taiwan. During the period of congress dates, there is a mysterious and cultural ghost festival. Be welcome to enjoy the academic congress and to experience the special eastern cultures.

About some important dates of the congress, one is the deadline of abstract: Monday, March 1st, 2013; the others as below:

	Registration	Members	Student Members
Early bird	before April 8 th , 2013	USD300~USD340	USD250~USD290
Late or On-Site	July 15 th , 2013	USD340~USD390	USD290~USD340
Registration fee includes all programs, welcome reception, gala dinner, coffee break, lunch box, and conference proceedings.			

Further information can be found at the website:

www.2013ishpes.org

or send us an email:

2013ishpes@gmail.com

August 18-22, 2013
 National Taiwan Normal University,
 Taipei, Taiwan



ISHPES Congress
 Games and Sporting Events In History:
 Organization, Performance and Impacts



Call for Abstracts

Date: August 18-22, 2013

Venue: National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan

International Organizer: International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES)

Local Organizer :
National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Co-organizers:

- Taiwan Society of Physical Education and Sport History
- The Taiwan Society of Sport Sociology
- Taiwan Body Culture Society
- College of Sports & Recreation, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Organizing Committee

Honorary President
Annette Hofmann (Germany)

Secretary General
Kai Reinhart (Germany)

Honorary Congress Chairperson
Kuo-En Chang (Taiwan)

Congress Chairperson
Mei-Chun Lin (Taiwan)

Honorary Advisors
Jian-Tai Wang (Taiwan)
Tony Dong-Jhy Hwang (Taiwan)
Tseng-Juei Chen (Taiwan)

Important Dates

Deadline of Abstract Submission:
Sunday, March 31, 2013

Notification of Abstract Acceptance:
Tuesday, April 30, 2013

Deadline of Early Bird Registration:
Friday, May 31, 2013

Deadline of On-line Registration:
Monday, July 15, 2013

Themes

- *Traditional festivals, sporting activities and folk dances.*
- *The history of sports and tournaments in Asia*
- *Sportification processes of Asian physical culture*
- *The history and the spirit of traditional martial arts (fighting).*
- *Asian approaches to gender and sports*
- *Sporting legacies in the Eastern and Western World*
- *The Olympic Games*
- *Health issues and sporting activities*
- *New approaches to the history of Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*
- *The establishment and management of sports museums*
- *Open Papers*






Congress Website:
<http://www.2013ishpes.org>

2013 ISHPES Secretariat
 E-mail: 2013ishpes@gmail.com
 Address: 6F-9., No.2, Jian 8th Rd., Jhonghe District,
 New Taipei City 235, Taiwan



2013 Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award

We are currently accepting applications for the 2013 Junior Scholar Award. The Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award will be presented at the 2013 ISHPES Congress to be held in Taipei, Taiwan from August 18-22, 2013.

Gigliola Gori, a leading sport historian in Italy and longtime member of ISHPES, as well as one of its current Vice-Presidents, has very generously donated a 1000 € prize for the ISHPES Junior Scholar Award. This award is intended to promote emerging scholarship among young scholars of sport history world-wide through the organizational support of ISHPES and its members.

It is awarded for an unpublished essay of outstanding quality in the field of sport history. Eligible scholars must be a member of ISHPES and a registered student (undergraduate or graduate) at the time of the Congress or a junior scholar (within one year of receiving a PhD). The essay must be submitted in English and the text itself (including notes and bibliography) must not exceed 10,000 words.

The main criteria for selection will be based on originality, the scientific quality of the research and the value of the study from the perspective of international sport history. A specially chosen committee will review the articles. The winner will be announced by the end of May 2013.

The award winner will receive a 1000 € prize, free registration at the Congress and a year's membership to ISHPES. The winning paper should be presented during the conference. His/her paper will be published in *Stadion* and the winner, together with any other entrant whose work is recognized by the committee for its quality, will receive a diploma that will be presented during the Congress.

The essay must be emailed to the Chair of the Awards Committee, Patricia Vertinsky, to awards@ishpes.org no later than

March 31, 2013.

The IHPES Congress in Rio de Janeiro 2012

Chia-Ju Yen (National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan), Felipe da Costa (Gama Filho University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), Doiara Santos (Western University, Ontario, Canada), Ester Wisse (Mulier Institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands)

Introduction

From July 9 to 13 2012 the 8th IHPES Congress took place at Gama Filho University, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. The theme of the Congress was "Sport and Physical Education around the Globe; Past, Present and Future". Simultaneously, the 11th Brazilian Congress for the history of physical education and sport was held. In this report, four junior scholars from different countries will share their experiences. We apologize that we cannot mention each paper.

The IHPES Congress was marked by debates, meetings and academic approaches. For four days the Gama Filho University was the stage where important research, conducted in various parts of the world, and from different perspectives was presented and discussed. For the Brazilian context this congress also worked to reinforce the importance of studies in the field of physical education and sport.



Some of the presentations

Every congress day started with an interesting key-lecture. Lamartine Pereira da Costa talked about a New history of sports and his work on sports encyclopedia. Maureen Smith took us into the interesting field of sport statues in the United States and showed how these statues are used for (re)constructing the past. Thierry Terret showed results of a research into a very different topic: The (recent) history of sexualisation and marketing in the female Tour de France.

The other presentations in the parallel sessions also varied largely concerning theme, country and approaches. Most sessions were held in English, but also some Portuguese and Spanish sessions were organized.

Not only individual studies, but also studies being developed as a partnership between universities in different countries were presented. For example, the seminar presented by Professors Victor Andrade de

Mello (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro) and Professor Francisco Pinheiro (University Coimbra, Portugal). In this seminar, several research topics in different sporting contexts like the gym, school, sports organization or dance were discussed. Accordingly, several methodological contexts were used either in the historical context of the literature review, the narratives of the subjects made history, discourse analysis perspective comparison of times and spaces, as well as the use of images.

The international character of the Conference was also reflected on some comparative historical analysis. The presentation given by Joaquin Montin (Universidad de Sevilla) and Francisco Pinheiro (Universidade de Coimbra) illustrates the sense of the collaboration in the academic field. The colleagues discussed soccer as a social and cultural phenomenon in Portugal and Spain. The researchers used the print media material published in each country from the beginning of the 19th century as their main sources. The authors gave the presentation in English and in Portuguese according to the needs of the international audience which demonstrated an interest in the topic. Other presentations followed the same approach as the one about the volunteering culture for sports mega events, with a conceptual analysis and commentaries on the prospective developments of future sport mega events' volunteering programs.

Other sessions were fully addressed in Portuguese as the one presented by the authors Karina Barbosa Cancellia, (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro) and Leonardo José Mataruna dos Santos (Universidade Gama Filho), in which they presented the history of military sport "leagues" created in the beginning of the 19th century in Rio de Janeiro. Another paper in Portuguese was given by Priscilla Kelly Figueiredo and Manoel Pedro Carvalho Pereira (Universidade Federal de Sergipe) about the military education and body practices in a traditional school of the State of Sergipe in Brazil which illustrated the importance of regional history to understand a context and think about its implications. From those topics of international interest to those of national and regional relevance one can see the diversity of methodologies, concepts and dynamics involved in the academic work when dealing with sports, culture and History itself.

An important topic discussed in several presentations was the Olympic Games. Besides many historical presentations around the Olympics and other large sporting events, also the present and future in practical and theoretical issues of sport mega events was apparent in quite a few papers. Of especial interest – due to the location of the congress and the coming sporting events held in Rio -, were the presentations about legacy questions around the World Cup and

Olympic Games in Brazil. Fabiana Rodrigues de Sousa Mast from the University of Basel (Switzerland) for example, gave an interesting insight into the current sport policies in Cidade de Deus (City of God), one of the large slums close to the Olympic site in Rio de Janeiro. Her PhD research identifies the past, current and coming developments of sport and physical activity-projects/programs provided or supported by the Brazilian Government and available for the population of Cidade de Deus. However some positive efforts have been made, preliminary results of her research indicate that the people from Cidade de Deus do not profit to a large extend from new sport facilities and programs by the government.

A more positive sound came from Leonardo José Maturuna dos Santos from Gama Filho University, who investigated the Paralympic sports in Brazil. He concludes that in the last decade, the positive attention to Paralympic sports in Brasil grew, just as the opportunity for people with disabilities to practice sport. This positive shift led to a wider acceptance of people with disabilities and is further underpinned by the Brazilian media, who portray paralympic athletes as super-athletes and do focus more on the athlete instead of on the disability.

As said before, ISHPES also had fundamentally an excellent climate to meet other researchers and to share academic approaches. We can say that the presentations and discussions were followed by moments of fruitful exchanges of experience, aimed at the large participation of researchers from 29 countries, bringing different means and ways of understanding the research, its presentation and its meaning – there were many discussions about the importance of historical studies for professional performance today.



Young scholars session, Social Bar and Routledge Junior Scholar Presentation Award

The initiative for the meeting of young researchers (Junior Scholars) was also of great value. In this session, followed by a visit to a local bar, experienced scholars shared their knowledge and experiences with researchers who just have begun their academic life. Students at different levels of training were able to see

several possibilities of expanding knowledge of different cultures, habits, language or interpersonal relationships.

We were able to experience all the experiments cited: meet senior researchers, expand the perspective on the development of historical research, understand gaps still to be investigated considering the advancement in different countries on certain matters, and especially expand our network of friends, and who knows, partners in future research. We, as young researchers, really appreciate the nice and friendly atmosphere within ISHPES to develop our skills and expanding our networks, for example by the use of facebook. A new tool to stimulate young researchers, introduced this year, was the Routledge Junior Scholar Presentation Award. Next congress in Taiwan, this presentation award, just as the Gigliola Gori Junior Scholar Award for papers, will be given to excellent young scholars again, so we really want to encourage other young scholars to young ISHPES, come to the next congress and apply for these awards.





The International PhD Summer School 2012 at the University of Copenhagen

Christoph Rottenteiner (KIHU Research Institute for Olympic Sports, Jyväskylä, Finland)



From 20 to 25 August the International PhD Summer School was held at the University of Copenhagen. The Summer School Committee headed by Prof. Gertrud Pfister was happy to welcome 31 selected doctoral students from 15 different countries of the world. The goal of this annually organized event was to offer young researchers an opportunity to develop their abilities and present their current research projects to a group of international experts.

Within the summer school, the daily programme was divided into four blocks. The days started by intensive lectures, followed by interesting discussions about different topics in sport science. The experts 2012 in Copenhagen were: Josph Maguire (Violence in Sports); Patricia Vertinsky (Fairness as a Floating Signifier); Reinhard Stelter (Coaching and meaning making); Dorothee Alfermann (Dropout from elite-sports); Jennifer Smith Maguire (Commercial of Fitness); Anne-Marie Elbe (Talent Development); Lone Friis Thing & Laila Ottesen (Work / life analysis of young people's leisure activities); Susanna Hedenborg (Children in sports); Ken Green (Achievement and Challenges in Physical Education); Gerald Gems (Migration and Assimilation); Sine Agergaars (Sport migration and integration); Glen Nielsen (Children's Physical Activity-barriers and promoters); Charlotte Svendler Nielsen (Learning and Teaching). In the afternoon the students had the chance to present their own work. Fortunately, the lectures from the experts formed also the topics for the student's presentation. Thus, the subsequent discussions were very constructive and helpful for the students. Commonly, the day was completed by practical orientated workshops that addressed publication issues and research methods as well individual supervisions with the experts.

Within the agenda of this summer school were held a variety of special events, trips to different cultural or sports events in Copenhagen (e.g., Athletic games), visits to various sport institutions (e.g., Danish Foundation for Culture and Sport) and daily physical activity by riding bike through the city. From the very beginning, it was recognizable that the organizers, participants and experts connected to a powerful, constructive group in that everyone supported and encouraged the other with knowledge and experiences. Thus, many international contacts were made and almost all participants characterized the Summer School 2012 as an inspiring and motivating learning experience. It was nice to see that also during coffee breaks interesting and challenging discussions between all participants flamed up. That good organization was really appreciated by the students. No matter if it was the nicely prepared coffee breaks with cookies or getting 31 students on bikes in a group from one end of Copenhagen to the other. Especially, the open friendly stance from the experts by sharing knowledge and advice from their own academic career with the students was one big profit of this week. We really hope that Gertrud Pfister and her colleagues as well international associations like ISSA and ISHPES will continue to support the International PhD Summer School in Copenhagen.

"It was such a productive week, I learned so much about my own project just by listening to other researcher's projects" (Student from Poland).

"It felt good being under like-minded -with people that show interest in your research and provide you with ideas and want to help you" (Student from England).

"The Summer School was not only studying, it was so much more. We had a lot of fun and made friends all over the world" (Student from Taiwan).

Members' Forum

In this new category of our bulletin we want to offer all ISHPES members the possibility to publish short papers of their recent work. They should have between 500 and 2500 words, the references should be in APA format and pictures, graphs or tables are welcome. If you want to make use of this new Forum, please send your paper to kai.reinhart@uni-muenster.de with your name, title and affiliation. The authors are responsible for the quality of their article.

Growing Pains: Avery Brundage and the Olympic Movement in South America

M.S. Doiara S. dos Santos (The University of Western Ontario, Brazil)

Introduction

Making the Olympic Movement truly global was Pierre de Coubertin's original vision. However, it proved to be a difficult challenge for the International Olympic Committee (IOC) during its early years of history.

The formation of amateur sport organizations, especially National Olympic Committees in Asian, African, and South American countries was especially slow to occur; with respect to South America it was not until the 1920s and beyond that stimulation to organize such Committees took place.

Although some South American countries could rightfully point at "earlier touches" with "matters Olympic," it was not until a 1922 tour throughout South America by Henri Baillet-Latour, Coubertin's successor as IOC President, that so-called "Olympism" rose in the "hearts and minds" of sport leaders.

Baillet-Latour's tour occurred commensurately with one of the first instances of "regional games" celebrated in South America, those organized in Rio de Janeiro in 1922. Though Baillet-Latour was critical of Rio's organization effort, he also realized that South America might provide a fertile field for new adherents to the global Olympic cause. He pointed out that Latin America, in general, could be effectively incorporated into the Olympic Movement if regional sport bureaucracies were formed and properly assisted.

Empirical research that traces the developments that followed Baillet-Latour's visit and the commensurate rise of the Olympic Movement in Latin America is drastically limited.

There is little doubt that Avery Brundage, from his position as an IOC Executive Committee member and IOC Vice-President during Sigfrid Edström's presidency (1942-1952), played a major role in simulating Olympic affairs in South America during the 1940s and up to the celebration of the first-ever Pan-American Games in 1951.

While my major project is aimed to examine the role played by Avery Brundage in the expansion and strengthening of the Olympic Movement in South America, particularly through his wide travels in South America and his energetic correspondence with amateur

sport officials there; this paper is focused on the surrounding contexts in regards to Avery Brundage as prominent figure as a sport leader and Latin American sport context.

It is important to highlight some questions that will guide further analysis which, somehow, will direct this first look at the topic: How did Avery Brundage's initiatives impact the way the Olympic Movement was introduced and/or expanded in Latin America?; Did Brundage's objectives match with the interests of sports authorities in South America at that time?

The study's research material will be underscored by primary sources located in the Avery Brundage Collection, housed in the International Centre for Olympic Studies at the University of Western Ontario.

Avery Brundage: conquering all Americas

Avery Brundage was born in Detroit on September, 28th, 1887. When he was five, his family split apart and he moved to Chicago with his mother and one brother. Guttmann's work on Avery Brundage biography describes the pursuing of a rigorous course of studies in civil engineering starting in 1905 at the University of Illinois; and how Brundage excelled in his athletic skills in several sports (track and field, high jumping and discus throw, for instance) and his approach to a successful career in the construction industry (Guttman, 1984).

Brundage began to assume administrative responsibilities within the Athletic Amateur Union (A.A.U) in 1919, when the institution had already gained control of amateur Athletics in the United States of America.

His role in averting the proposed American boycott of the 1936 Nazi Olympics, as a member of the American Olympic Association, was very important to his ascendance as a sport leader. Brundage visited Germany and, having been assured that the German Government accepted the Olympic rules, his report was strongly in favor of sending an American team to the 1936 Olympics. Thus, the 1936 Games became unquestionably an important step on Avery Brundage's path to Olympic leadership as after this he was elected unanimously to represent the I.O.C in the United States.

The newly elected Brundage participated in the election that awarded the 1940 Olympics to Japan. But, with the outbreak of the World War II the Games were not held. Brundage's instinctive reaction to any threat to the Games, however, was to seek alternatives. For example: when it became apparent that the Games scheduled to Tokyo 1940 could not be held anymore, Brundage discussed the possibilities to have Pan-American Games similar to the Olympics but, restricted to nations from the western hemisphere. His idea was to keep the "Olympic spirit" alive.

Brundage's efforts in globalizing the Olympic Movement can be mainly perceived throughout the 1960s with his attempts as an I.O.C president to patronize regional games in East countries and the so-called Third-world.

Brundage first heard from Alexander J. Hogarty, a fellow US citizen employed during the 1920s and 1930s by different South and Central American governments and National Olympic Committees to advise in sport matters.

Although the idea of hosting Pan-American Games first emerged as a substitute in case the war prevented the normal schedule of the Olympic Games, it promptly became an independent project, valued for its own sake.

The Pan-American Games were to be held under the sanction of the IOC, and the rules and regulations of the IOC were to be observed. Brundage further explained in the following report

"There was no intention of implying that the IOC was to have any direct authority over the newly created Pan-American Games. The new organization is completely autonomous and has no official connection with any other international body, although it expects to maintain friendly relations with all of the other recognized amateur sport groups." (ABC, 1944).

Brundage – the only one there who was not Latin American – was chosen President of the powerful Permanent Commission. The Permanent Commission would serve as the authority of a Congress during the four years between its meetings and would be comprised of five members. The members of the IOC in the nations of the Western Hemisphere were elected honorary members.

This context lead to the inauguration of a movement called by Torres, when analyzing the failed 1942 Games, as "Pan-Americanism":

"Pan-Americanism represents the idea that the countries of the Western Hemisphere have a special relation to each other and share a common set of interests. This means that cooperation is, therefore, useful to advance these parallel interests and that the countries of the hemisphere do not need to go outside their borders for assistance." (Torres, 2011)

Brundage made a tour to South American countries. During his journey of approximately 20,000 miles, he was cordially received by local politicians, diplomats, business leaders, and sports officials. He was delighted in the energetic development of amateur sport in South America and confident with the future of the Pan American Sport Organization (PASO), which he thought would surely make immense contributions to – the development of friendship, good will, and mutual understanding between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

This is an idea that would only be achieved in 1951, an achievement that Brundage was proud of, but that by no means did the Pan American Games rival his Olympic passion.

Brundage had done his best to preserve the Olympics through the ravages of war and political turmoil. Throughout the Second World War Brundage kept the lines of communication open between both the I.O.C and the Pan-American Commission. Brundage and Sigfrid Edström, a Swedish engineer and sport administrator who later became the president of the I.O.C, perceived themselves as keepers of the sacred flame and guardians of an ideal in whose name they were ready once again to act as soon as the madness ended.

Brundage's influence: unmistakable

Brundage arrived in Buenos Aires on 26 August 1940 after a brief stop in Rio de Janeiro. Palacios greeted him at the airport. In Argentina, he offered a press conference and gave a clue to the public about what could be expected during the congress.

Brundage announced that he would recommend that the proposed Pan- American Games commence in 1942 and be held every four years. He declared that no country in the Americas would be able to arrange games on a suitable scale before that date.

In regards to the location of the first games, Brundage declared that it would depend upon a country's ability to finance the event and provide the appropriate facilities, but he suggested that the first Pan-American Games be held in a Latin American country. In his opinion, only Argentina, Brazil and, possibly, Colombia had the resources to stage the games.

At the first postwar I.O.C. session in 1946, Sigfrid Edström was elected president and Brundage became, with no opposition, the I.O.C vice president. Right after the election Brundage had to deal with difficult matters such as the issue of wartime affiliations and the relation between winter sports and professionalism.

According to Torres, everything went as planned in Buenos Aires, at least for Brundage. The Pan-American Sport Committee became a bureaucracy giving expression to the notion that international sport competition was a vehicle for internationalism that could

promote closer and friendlier ties among the American countries.

Latin American context: sport as a means to promote development

Related to the achievement of national independence and a degree of national identity in the international community has been the pursuit of “development” as measured generally set by Western countries. To the extent that sports also conveyed values and models, they likewise offered a potential means to modify the traditional Latin American society (Arbena, 1986).

The structure and practice of sport in the twentieth-century Latin America are fundamentally an expression of international forces, tempered by national and local environments.

Parallel to and often in support of programmes of anticolonialism/nationalism and of domestic development has been the use of sports as a part of the foreign policy of different Latin American countries. This has taken various forms, such as the hosting of international playing field, or the sending of athletic advisors to other countries, the preparation of athletes capable of winning on international playing field.

According to Arbena, the objectives of these efforts have been to raise a country’s international prestige, to legitimate a regime and to attract such beneficial rewards as a foreign aid, investment and tourism.

Conclusion

Within these contexts, it is necessary to search for further clarifications on which kind of conflicts were generated by Avery Brundage’s interests in contrast with Latin American sport authorities’ as well as different governing bodies’ interests. As pointed by Arbena

“given the infinite variety of creative outlets in the sporting experience as well as the diversity of historical and cultural mixes in the Latin American realm, sport also vividly expresses the unique ways in which different peoples have reacted to the penetration of so-called modern models” (Arbena, 1986).

References

- Arbena, J. (1986). Sport and the Study of Latin American History: An Overview, *Journal of Sport History*, 13, 87-96.
- Guttmann, A. (1984). *The Games Must Go On: Avery Brundage and the Olympic Movement*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Supplementary Report of Avery Brundage on the First Pan American Sport Congress, November 18, 1940, ABC, Box 244, Reel 141, ICOSA.

- Torres, C. R. (2011). The Limits of Pan-Americanism: The Case of the Failed 1942 Pan-American Games. *The International Journal of Sport History*, 28, 2547–2574.

Sport Psychology in Brazil: Approaches between Psychology and Physical Education

Cristianne Carvalho (Universidade Federal do Maranhão; São Luís; Brasil)

Sport Psychology is considered an emerging practice in Brazil. Turning into one of the eleven specialties in psychology practice, it has relied heavily on the recognition and regulation of the Federal Council of Psychology (Conselho Federal de Psicologia – CFP; the resolution number 02/01 of the Federal Council of Psychology gives the title of Specialist in Sport Psychology in 2000 - see www.pol.org.br), since 2000. The following summarizes the doctoral thesis in Social Psychology on the History of Sport Psychology in Brazil at the State University of Rio de Janeiro (Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro - UERJ).

The study takes place between the decades from 1930 to 1950 because of the lack of information in this period. The first studies in this area began to be of importance in Brazil in the late 1950s, more specifically in 1958, with the participation of João Carvalhaes in the technical committee of the victorious Brazilian Soccer Team. It is interesting that this actually occurs before the regulation of psychology as a profession in 1962. The Research we developed in the PhD made it possible to find information prior to that period, establishing an embryonic practice of psychology focused on the scope of physical activity inside the first school of Physical Education in Brazil, led initially by the Brazilian Army in Rio de Janeiro in 1930. This finding led to the first journals of Physical Education in Brazil, where it was identified the presence of psychology initiating an approach in the world of Physical Education, what is now called Sports Psychology. Some questions about this construction process and given these facts: how did this integration occur between Physical Education and Psychology? What relation can we find between Sport Psychology today with those early days?

Methodology

In an attempt to construct a narrative about the early history of Sport Psychology in Brazil, much of the contemporary social psychologists agree on the position that all knowledge is constructed from a social production where we all play a role in the process of construction of meaning. Based on constructionism, this view is characterized by questioning the truths guided in the representations of knowledge production, considering object and subject as social constructions at the same level of relationship and interaction. In social psychology this view is developed through the work of Kenneth Gergen, 1973 (*Social Psychology as history*), Thomas Ibañez (1993), Jonathan Potter (1996), Ian Hacking (2001), Lupicínio Iñiguez (2004) and Mary Jane Spink (2004) in Brasil, to name a few.

The research method is based on a narrative record that relates the documented evidence collected with the one

based on the bibliographic collection found in the first journals of Physical Education in Brazil.

The history of Sport Psychology known in Brazil

Sport Psychology is another branch of psychological knowledge and it is a reflection of its construction as a whole. Therefore, considerations about this knowledge are important to better situate the performers and explain their positions in this narrative.

In the USA, Psychology is based on the study of consciousness, its adaptive function and its evolution in humans. In Central Europe the emphasis was on the relationship between psychiatry and neurology when madness came to be explained as a disease of the mind rather than the nerves. Although such experiments have been significant for the emergence of various psychologies, only in the late nineteenth century in Germany, W. Wundt (1832-1920) and his psychological laboratory (1879) provided the experimental study of psychology in university education. The world turns to control, to measurement, and to classification in all aspects of individual and collective, internal and external to the individual.

According to Soares (2005: 19) “[...] the nineteenth century holds a great scientific revolution of the laboratories, industrialization and growth of disciplines and social institutions. [...]”. The scientific and capitalist ideologies take care of the society transforming itself into a large living organism driven by the growing sense of development. Everything can and should be measured, classified, compared, defined and widespread.

Brazil has traveled this path slowly as the institutionalization of psychology as a profession and academic knowledge have only occurred in the second half of the twentieth century (1962).

According to Araújo (2006: 102) psychology begins to settle in Brazil “[...] mainly by means of applied psychology – whether in psychiatry or pedagogy with emphasis on psychometrics [...]”, which were strongly influenced by the demand for control and measurement that psychometrics provided, offering an approach between Psychology and Physical Education.

Although there are results in other sports, it is those results obtained through soccer that psychology was able to obtain evidence in the media with the performance of João Carvalhaes (JC), considered the founder of this area due to his participation in the Brazilian National Soccer Team, World Cup 1958.

Besides J. Carvalhaes, other names stand out in the soccer area such as Athayde Ribeiro da Silva and Emílio Mira y Lopez. Both of them wrote the books “Psychology and Soccer” and “Sport Psychology and the preparation of the athlete.” in the 1960s. Since then, Sport Psychology has been developing and acting in other ways, but even 50 years after JC's important participation in Brazilian soccer, Sport Psychology remains as an unknown field in this world.

History that deserves to be known

To understand those who played roles and the relations present in this construction process it was important to view the initial studies, which began in Brazilian history, in 1930 during the so called Vargas Era (1930-1945). It was a complex moment of great importance in our history due to the political, economic and social developments, but mainly due to the fact of that the Army was the initial promoter of the theoretical space so that Psychology could be discussed, even if occasionally.

Health, hygiene and education become the primary focus of the state during this period. It is when medicine, the army and physical education ended up meeting. It is during the Getúlio Vargas Era that the first physical education schools in the country begin to appear, along with journals about psychology. The militarization of the body begins in the late 1930's because

[...] the body is the issue of the moment and it is the center of attention for doctors, educators, engineers, teachers and institutions such as the army, the Church, the schools, the hospitals. Suddenly, we become aware that to think the society over to transform it was necessarily related to taking care of the body as a resource to achieve the whole integrity of the human being [...]. (Lenharo, 1986)

In this direction, the army became an inviting scenario for sport to develop according to such demands involving the notion of control and discipline. The foundation of the School of Physical Education of the Army (Escola de Educação Física do Exército - EsEFEx), established in 1922, as a part of the new army organization in the early decades of the twentieth century, was the starting point of this project for the ideal man for the nation.

In another aspect of controlling bodies, medicine was devoted to combat many popular and mystical practices that served as instruments of cure or beliefs for cure in a social context of treating diseases of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Given this scenario, we find heterogeneous fields as Medicine, Physical Education, Army and Psychology grouping and building new relationships. Psychology is then a propitious area to be and build a new practice focused on physical activity and sports. It is inserted in this context invited by Physical Education to try to interfere in the relationship between mind and body, an

old philosophical issue that appears in a new facet. To understand such insertion the research sought to analyze the articles from the first journals of Physical Education that emerged from 1930 to 1960.

Research sources:

1. Educação Física Revista Técnica de Esportes e Atletismo / Physical Education - technical Magazine of Sports and Athletism (1932-1944): the first journal about physical education in Brazil, published twice a year by Companhia Brasil Editora S/A, Rio de Janeiro.
2. Revista de Educação Física/Journal of Physical Education (1932 to present): created by the School of Physical Education of the Army (EsEFEx) in order to help build the Brazilian race. Currently the Army announces sporting activities;
3. Revista Brasileira de Educação Física/Brazilian Journal of Physical Education (1944-1952);
4. Revista Arquivos/"Arquivos" Journal (1945-1972): designed by the School of Physical Education and Sports (Escola de Educação Física e Desportos - ENEFD), established in 1939 as the first upper level school attached to a university, the University of Brazil, now the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ). It has academic and technical character in its articles.

In the first decades the army, doctors and educators ventured to discuss issues they considered relevant in the world of physical activity. Some themes found in these journals:

“Psychology and Physical Education” (1935): article translated by Amélia de Oliveira.

“Physical education under the psychological point of view” (1938): published by the 1st Lieutenant Airton Salgueiro Freitas, Instructor of Physical Education and Sports of EsEFEx and coach of the Brazilian team of modern pentathlon in London Olympics in 1948.

“Psychology applied to athletes” (1946) by Inezil Penna Marinho, professor of Metodology at ENEFD.

“Psychological research in the scientific control of sports” (1954/1955) and “Psychological conditions for the application of quality education to hygiene, physical education and recreation” (1964). Both written by Carlos Sanches Queiroz.

“The importance of psychological research in the scientific control of sporting activities” (1953) “The need for guidance in the practice of sport” (1962) and “The contribution of psychology to the sport orientation” (1964) written by Cecília Turreão Stramandinoli.

Results

1. The Sport Psychology in Brazil comes from the insertion in Physical Education and Sports Medicine and also by the knowledge focused on strategies to control the body. Physical Education in the decades from 1930 to 1950 included psychology in its journals in an attempt to respond to the demand in the formation of the ideal man for the country.
2. Articles and authors talk about psychology in the world of physical activity in a military environment thirty years before the institutionalization of psychology and twenty years before Carvalhaes's action in Sport Psychology.
3. Psychology, as a field of knowledge, followed the trend of modernization of equipping itself with tests and techniques able to diagnose and intervene. It produced several specialties including what we call Sport Psychology.
4. Therefore, distinct and apparently opposing realities such as physical activity/psychology, army/psychology, psychology/physical education, mind/body, clearly approach in Brazil in the early twentieth century, initiating the establishment of what now is called Sport Psychology.

Reference

- Araújo S. (2006). Wilhelm Wundt e o estudo da experiência imediata. In A. M. Jacó-Vilela, A. A. L. Ferreira & F. T. Portugal, *História da Psicologia: rumos e percursos* (93-104). Rio de Janeiro: NAU Editora.
- Lenharo A. (1986). *Sacralização da política*. Campinas: Papirus.
- Soares C. L. (2005). *Imagens da educação no corpo: estudo a partir da ginástica francesa no século XIX. 3a ed.* Campinas: Autores Associados.

Le rôle du trickster dans les pratiques sportives nord-amérindiennes

Fabrice Delsahut (Université Claude Bernard, Lyon, France)

Le but de cet article est de tenter une synthèse de l'anthropologie historique du rapport entretenu par les Nord-Amérindiens avec les jeux sportifs via le rôle et la place accordé au trickster.

Le trickster, dans la culture amérindienne, est un héros mythique. «Trickster» signifie « joueur de tours ». Véritable démiurge, il agit sous l'emprise du jeu. Il peut être tour à tour sympathique ou diabolique avec les humains. Ce héros mythique est un personnage complexe mais très révélateur de la spiritualité indienne. Entre profane et religieux, il est un être stupide et sage, avili et respecté, dangereux et clownesque. Cet antihéros ambigu, à la fois tricheur et dupe, incarne la démesure, la révolte contre l'ordre établi, l'autorité familiale ou sociale, un être gênant dont il faut venir à bout, mais qui réapparaît toujours, malicieux ou cruel, incorrigible. Il représente une combinaison de force, de faiblesse, de sagesse, de puérilité et de malice. Selon Philip J. Deloria, «Non seulement le trickster défie les limitations physiques de l'identité animale, mais il refuse de s'adapter aux catégories mentales que nous utilisons pour comprendre le monde. Stupide et sage, avili et respecté, dangereux et clownesque, ce personnage nous enseigne que le monde est un endroit trompeur et contradictoire. Il est ce que nous avons tous en commun -la vie même.» (Deloria, 1995). Il représente surtout un aspect de l'homme lui-même, aux prises avec ses problèmes intérieurs.

Les histoires de tricksters font souvent référence au jeu. « La mythologie des Amérindiens, écrit Philippe Jacquin, possède d'innombrables récits où le trickster, le décepteur, un véritable démiurge, agit sous l'emprise du jeu. Par exemple, Coyote, chez les Navajo, ne cesse de défier ses concurrents ou de lancer des défis, parfois stupides, pour les humilier ou les ridiculiser. Cette mythologie renvoie à l'imaginaire des sociétés fascinées par le jeu. » (Delsahut, 1999). Mari Womack, (2003) évoque la légende blackfoot intitulée « The Trickster's Race ». En des temps anciens, Old Man mit au défi Coyote dans une course. En cas de victoire, Coyote aurait de la nourriture, dans le cas contraire, il devait donner son coquillage-médecine à Old Man. Coyote semblait blessé et Old Man voulut profiter de la situation. Coyote accepta le challenge à condition que la course soit raccourcie. Old Man refusa. Une fois le départ donné, Coyote ne cessa de gémir et de demander à Old Man de l'attendre car sa blessure le faisait souffrir. A mi-course, Coyote ôta ses bandages et parcourut la distance restante en laissant Old Man loin derrière. Il rejoignit le campement d'Old Man et mangea toutes ses provisions (Womack, 2003). Cette histoire était racontée aux plus jeunes pour les mettre en garde de ne pas être distraits ou trompés par leurs opposants. « Les fables étaient surtout utilisées dans l'objectif de développer les traits de caractère appropriés chez les plus jeunes. Des

variations sur « le lièvre et la tortue » étaient utilisées dans de nombreuses tribus pour encourager les enfants à persévérer et à garder toute leur attention sur la tâche en cours. Des telles histoires soulignaient que la victoire dans les courses est davantage affaire de mental que de physique. L'intention était que ces leçons sur le contrôle mental, ou la discipline, pouvaient être transférables à d'autres comportements dans la vie. » (Oxendine, 1995).

Avec la colonisation, les amérindiens sont confrontés à des pratiques sportives étrangères à leur culture d'origine. De nombreux athlètes indiens, par le biais des pensionnats, reçoivent la culture sportive blanche mais tentent de l'assimiler au regard de leurs propres convenances ethniques. Ce biculturalisme permet aux athlètes d'adopter ou d'adapter les normes dominantes en cas de nécessité ou de bénéfice mais il ne garantit pas pour autant un véritable accomplissement personnel comme l'attestent les différentes biographies des grands sportifs amérindiens.

Entre les pratiques traditionnelles perdues dans les réserves amérindiennes et les sports vecteurs d'assimilation des pensionnats, ces athlètes doivent trouver un difficile équilibre. Pour ce faire, Gerald R. Gems (2005) avance l'idée originale de la résurgence du trickster dans leur vie leur permettant tout à la fois de renouer avec un des éléments forts de la culture indienne et de jouer, au propre comme au figuré, avec la culture dominante (Gems, 2005). Les sports du Nouveau-monde ont ainsi été le lieu d'expression de nombreux « tours » joués par les athlètes amérindiens et notamment par les joueurs de football de Carlisle. Leur « coup » le plus célèbre reste celui de la « balle cachée » effectué contre Harvard en 1903. Au cours de la seconde remise en jeu, le receveur supposé est rapidement protégé par ses partenaires et le ballon est caché dans une poche dissimulé à l'arrière du maillot d'un autre joueur. Puis les joueurs se dispersent, faisant mine de porter chacun le ballon. Les joueurs d'Harvard se trouvent alors bien embarrassés après s'être rendu compte que le receveur n'est plus en possession du ballon. Le véritable porteur traverse alors le terrain sur plus de 103 yards pour un historique touchdown.

Dans le même registre, le coureur Tom Longboat a aussi recours au rôle de trickster en 1909, au Madison Square Garden à New York, dans sa course qui l'oppose à l'anglais Alfie Shrubbs. Il feint un coup de fatigue et laisse s'éloigner l'anglais qui allonge alors la foulée pour creuser l'écart avant d'être laissé sur place par Longboat, incapable de réagir à l'attaque de l'Onondaga.

Nous voudrions dans cet article rappeler, dans un premier temps, les fonctions symboliques du trickster dans la mythologie amérindienne relative aux jeux. Nous verrons ainsi que la plupart d'entre elles ont pour but

d'être un enseignement ou de proposer un idéal. Bien que les histoires de trickster soient remplies d'incidents de tricherie entre les animaux, les humains et même des créatures surnaturelles, ces contes ou histoires drolatiques ont pour dessein de promouvoir l'implication dans la tâche, le fair-play ou la morale.

Nous montrerons, dans une seconde partie, que dans le contexte sportif du tournant de siècle, le trickster n'existe qu'en tant que projection mythique du joueur malmenant, dans la réalité ou dans le désir des gens, les préjugés et tabous au profit de son groupe, lui apportant tout à la fois la fierté, la reconnaissance et l'aisance aptes à satisfaire ses besoins et ses désirs. Il fait ainsi figure de fondateur du biculturalisme de sa société. L'analyse relève ici du concept de l'« entre-deux culturels ». Analyser le rôle de ce « faiseur de tour » c'est essayer de comprendre la nature du dialogue interculturel qui s'est construit depuis l'intégration des Indiens dans l'univers sportif des Blancs.

Reference

- Deloria, P. J. (1994). *Les Indiens d'Amérique*. Paris: Editions du rocher.
- Delsahut, F. (1999). *L'empreinte sportive amérindienne*. Paris: L'Harmattan.
- Gems, G. R. (2005). Negotiating a Native American identity through sport. In King C. Richard (Ed.), *Native athletes in sport and society: a reader*, University of Nebraska Press.
- Oxendine, J. B. (1995). *American Indian Sports Heritage*. Lincoln & London: University of Nebraska Press.
- Womack, M. (2003). *Sport As Symbol: Images of the Athlete in Art, Literature and Song*. McFarland.

Club de Sports Hygienicos and Education Bodies in the City of Belo Horizonte

Caroline Bertarelli Bibbó - Majoring in Physical Education (Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto)

Maria Cristina Rosa - Doctorate in Education (Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto)

Renan Vinicius Magalhães - Majoring in History (Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto)

This work discusses the process of education of bodies in Belo Horizonte city, in the second decade of the twentieth century, from actions developed by *Club de Sports Hygienicos*. The club was formed by the reunion of important people of Belo Horizonte's High society, supported by precepts and values of hygienism, sought to interfere in the bodies that were intended modern as the city, with the sport as the main motivation. For this, has tried to implement and disseminate sports that respected "hygienic rules." From literature and documentary research, relations were established between what was proposed by the founders of Club de Sports Hygienicos and the various actions developed by them. The purpose was to discuss how the Club de Sports Hygienicos contributed to the education of bodies in Belo Horizonte, showing relationships between sport and hygienism. We conclude that some sports were practiced with intensity, like tennis; at the same time, sports initially not proposed for not attend the precepts of hygiene, was materialized, like football, giving us interesting clues about the process of education of the bodies from an institution which the interaction between sport and health was the essence.

Introduction

This work discusses the process of education of bodies in Belo Horizonte city, in the second decade of the twentieth century, from studies in search of *Memórias do Club de Sports Hygienicos*, funded by the *Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa de Minas Gerais* and developed at *Núcleo de Estudos sobre o Corpo* of the *Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto*. From literature and documentary research, relations were established between the proposals of the founders of *Club de Sports Hygienicos*, and the activities of the club, aiming to approach how the Club Sports Hygienicos has contributed to the education of bodies in Belo Horizonte.

In the early twentieth century, hygienism was a strong current widespread in Brazil, valuing the "(...) idea of health, which basic condition is the cleaning and which patent proof is the beauty" (SEVCENKO, 1998, p. 571).

The *Hygienicos* starred this movement with other clubs, and highlighted for integrating sport and health, creating a "club of sports, where the families of the associates meet, beyond a point of lecture, exercises physical claimed by hygiene" (Minas Geraes, 13 April 1913, p. 5).

In this work we discuss about the tennis and the football that, somehow mobilized / produced different actions, contributing to education of bodies in the capital of Belo Horizonte.

Methodology

The Club de Sports Hygienicos existed between 1913-1917/18. However, we extend the time frame for the years 1910 until 1920 to understand adequately their actions and values. The spatial area is the city of Belo Horizonte.

Literature and documental research were made. We prioritize works that deal with sports in Belo Horizonte, of which we can highlight Rodrigues' thesis (2006), and Ribeiro's dissertation (2007). The documentary research has studied newspapers and magazines, especially the newspapers of Minas Geraes, *As alterosas* and *O Football*, and the Magazine *Vita*. The source are available in physical and virtual files, we emphasize the collection of the Library of Rare Books of UFMG / Linhares' Collection, Public Archives of the City of Belo Horizonte and Library of the Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais.

Results

The *Club de Sports Hygienicos* existed at a time when Minas Gerais was adapting to the transfer of its capital Ouro Preto to Belo Horizonte, driven by the desire to modernize the state because of the advent of the Republic (MARQUES, 2008). In this process, it came across a "sick" population that had disharmonized the landscape of Belo Horizonte, requiring new bodies and behaviors to attend the constructed spaces (BARROS, 2004). Because of it had invested in the insertion of new habits for the (re)education bodies grounded in precepts hygienists and mirrored especially in large cities of the 1900s (PREFEITURA, 1997), using primarily the Municipal Park, as a point of convergence of elite and their interests (ANDRADE, 2007; SOARES, 1997). Besides the leisure practices, the Park housed organs relative to medicine and hygiene, having fundamental involvement in the establishment and maintenance of the precepts hygienists among the population (MARQUES, 2008).

To be headquartered in the Park and constituted especially by doctors, make a closer relationship of the *Hygienicos* with important actions sports, cultural and social factors that contributed to the process of education bodies in Belo Horizonte. This was done, mainly, relating sports with physical, social, intellectual and moral health (VITA, 26 jul. 1914, s/p.; MINAS GERAES, 8 e 9 nov. 1915, p. 5; MINAS GERAES, 18 ago. 1916, s/p.).

The *Hygienicos* has proposed offer "to its members and their families, a conveniently prepared site for meetings, Lawn-tennis games, Croquet, Skating and all sports that does not require violent efforts" (MINAS GERAES, 15 jun. 1913, p. 9). The club opened the first tennis court in the

city in 1913 (PENNA, 1997, p. 143), with participation of "the gentle female amateur lawn-tennis" (MINAS GERAES, 28 set. 1913, p. 10), including women in sports practices that didn't require physical effort, but kept mind and body in exercise. Football was introduced in Hygienicos sometime later. This sport suffered negative and positive criticism of Belo Horizonte's high society. For it, the unbridled passion and the violence in field could interfere in the behavior of young people, resulting in expressions of public disorder and aggression (A NOITE, 16 ago. 1912, s/p.; O BELLO HORIZONTE, 24 abr. 1915, p. 2). However, this sport had the possibility of self-control, elegance and socialization (RIBEIRO, 2007).

The Hygienicos has participated in the foundation of the *Liga Mineira de Sports Athleticos*, association that has emerged to organize the sports, especially football, affirming its positive characteristics. To participate in this process underscores the club intent to participate of the (re)construction of the city and the bodies that circulated in it.

Final Considerations

The process of education bodies in Belo Horizonte is strongly related with the process of modernization and urbanization of the republican city. In this sense, the inhabitants had to be appropriated to the new city, aiming to aesthetic and individual habits transformation, having the hygienist movement as one of the guiding, that recognized in the sports an effective way to interfere in the city and bodies.

The *Club de Sports Hygienicos* has used the sports to encourage its members to adhere to the habits that represented new behaviors, and to move the city's social life, through the realization and participation of events. Among the actions of the club, we emphasize the development of tennis and football. From their different actions, it has participated of the education process of the body in Belo Horizonte and of the formation of new society's behavior proposing and developing new sports.

References

- Andrade, L. T. (2007). Singularidade e igualdade nos espaços públicos. *Rev APM*. (43), 112-127.
- Barros, J. M. (2004). *O discurso da modernidade: a fundação de Belo Horizonte como marco enunciativo*. Os Urbs: Revi Antrop Urb [Internet]. [acesso em 2012 jul 5]; Disponível em: <http://www.osurbanitas.org>.
- Marques, R. C. (2008). Patrimônio cultural da saúde em belo horizonte: Parque Municipal, área de Lazer ou de Tratamento?. In *Mostra Nacional de Iniciação Científica e Tecnológica Interdisciplinar* (1-10). Camboriú: UFSC - Colégio Agrícola de Camboriú.
- Penna, O. (1997). *Notas Cronológicas de Belo Horizonte 1711– 1930*. Belo Horizonte: Fundação João Pinheiro.
- Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte (PBH) & Secretaria de Limpeza Urbana (SLU) (1997). *Limpeza urbana na Belo Horizonte centenária*. Belo Horizonte: Prefeitura de Belo Horizonte.
- Ribeiro, R. R. (2007). *A bola em meio a ruas alinhadas e a uma poeira infernal: Os primeiros anos do futebol em Belo Horizonte (1904-1921)* [dissertação]. Belo Horizonte: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.
- Rodrigues, M. A. A. (2006). *Constituição e enraizamento do esporte na cidade: uma prática moderna de lazer na cultura urbana de Belo Horizonte (1894-1920)* [tese]. Belo Horizonte: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.
- Sevcenko, N. (1998). A capital irradiante: técnica, ritmos e ritos do Rio. In N. Sevcenko (Ed.), *História da vida privada no Brasil: da belle époque à era do rádio* (513-619). São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.
- Soares, A. (1997). Parque Municipal: um personagem coletivo do primeiro século de Belo Horizonte. *Cad Filas Ciênc Hum.*; 8, 132-135.

18th Annual Congress of the European College of Sport Sciences (Announcement)



18th annual Congress of the
EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF SPORT SCIENCE
UNIFYING SPORT SCIENCE
26th - 29th June 2013, Barcelona - Spain
Hosted by the National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC)



“Unifying Sport Science”

The 18th annual congress of the European College of Sport Sciences (ECSS) will be held in Barcelona, Spain, June 26 to 29th.

Key Dates

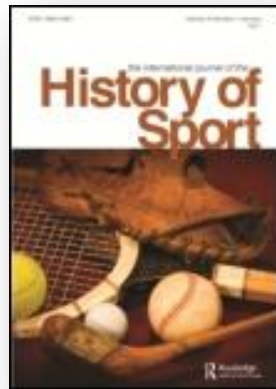
- 15th of December 2012, 24:00 CET
Abstract submission opening and opening of registration
- 15th of February 2013, 24:00 CET
Abstract submission deadline
- 1st of April 2013, 24:00 CET
Notification to authors about acceptance
- 15th of April 2013, 24:00 CET
End of Early bird registration
- 1st of May 2013, 24:00 CET
Deadline for registration for presenting authors
- 15th of May 2013, 24:00 CET
E-poster submission opening
- 1st of June 2013, 24:00 CET
Deadline for e-poster submission via ECSS account



For further details, please check the Congress website at

<http://www.ecss-congress.eu/2013/13/>

IJHS Abstracts Translation (Announcement)

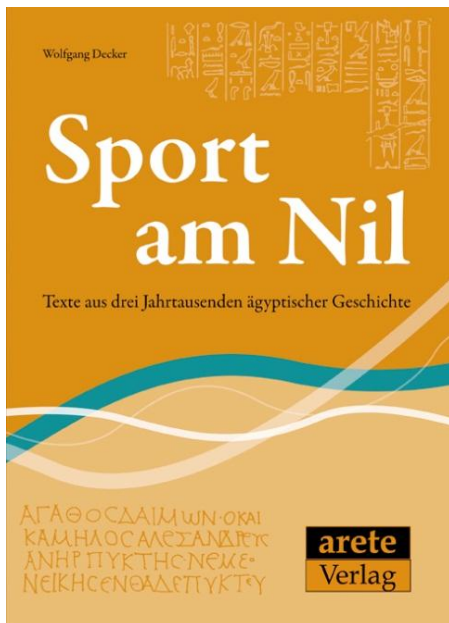


The editors of the “International Journal of the History of Sport” are aiming to publish the journal with abstracts in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese and Spanish from 2013 on. They think that ISHPES could be significantly involved in this process.

ISHPES members being interested in the different listed languages can contact Thierry Terret at terret@univ-lyon1.fr

Depending on the number of answers the number of abstracts could go from 12 to 60 per year. For those willing to contribute, a 12-month electronic free subscription to IJHS would be provided by Routledge.

(New) Publications



Wolfgang Decker: Sport am Nil. Texte aus drei Jahrtausenden ägyptischer Geschichte

224 Seiten, Paperback; Arete Verlag: Hildesheim 2012
ISBN 978-3-942468-03-9; 34,95 €

Der Sport des Niltals bietet eine Vielzahl an bemerkenswerten Ereignissen und Personen: sportliche Pharaonen, die den Wettkampf verschmähnten, griechische Athleten aus Übersee, die an den großen Agonen der römischen Kaiserzeit glänzten, Gladiatoren mit ihren Nöten sowie Circusprogramme aus byzantinischer Zeit.

Dieses Buch präsentiert eine bunte Mischung von hieroglyphischen, griechischen und lateinischen Textquellen aus nahezu 3000 Jahren. Alle Texte sind vom Autor übersetzt, kommentiert sowie historisch bewertet.

Die Bandbreite der 59 ausgewählten Dokumente reicht von der hochoffiziellen Inschrift aus pharaonischer Zeit bis zu sehr privaten Zeugnissen (u. a. Testament, Besucherinschrift, Beschwerdebrief, Grabinschrift, signierte Urkunde) antiker Spitzensportler.

Wolfgang Decker: Sport in der griechischen Antike. Vom minoischen Wettkampf bis zu den Olympischen Spielen

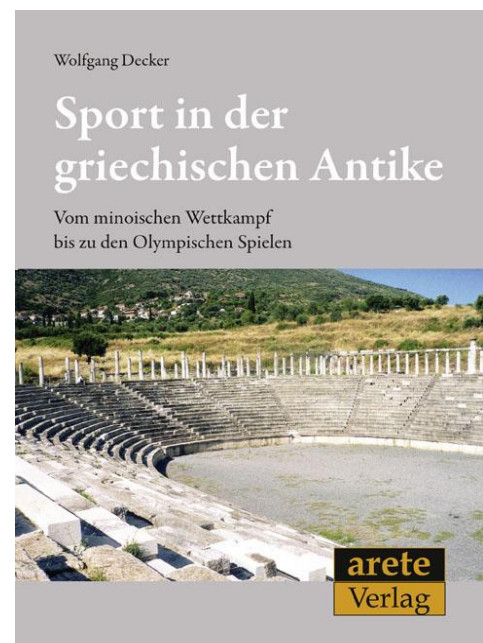
248 Seiten, Paperback, 95 Abb.
Arete Verlag: Hildesheim 2012
ISBN 978-3-942468-06-0; 24,95 €

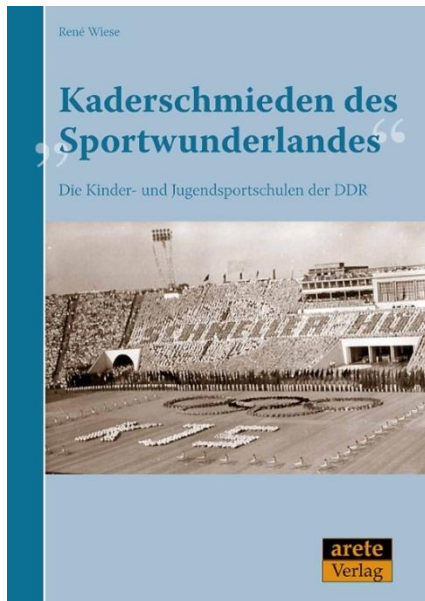
Wer denkt beim sportlichen Wettstreit im alten Griechenland nicht zuerst an die Olympischen Spiele?

Dieses reich illustrierte Buch behandelt aber viel mehr Aspekte: Lebendig erzählt der Autor von den Wurzeln des antiken griechischen Sports auf Kreta und in Mykene. Er berichtet quellennah über die panhellenischen und lokalen Agone, beschreibt detailliert die sportlichen Disziplinen und stellt die wichtigsten Sportstätten in Text und Bild vor.

Anekdoten zu Leben und Leiden der Wettkämpfer und ihres Umfelds veranschaulichen die antike Sportwelt. Wer glaubt, Korruption, Zuschauerkrawalle und Stadionverbote seien erst Begleiterscheinungen des modernen Sports, erfährt hier Verblüffendes aus der antiken Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte.

In die völlig überarbeitete und aktualisierte Neuauflage sind neueste Erkenntnisse aus der wissenschaftlichen Literatur eingeflossen.





René Wiese: Kaderschmieden des „Sportwunderlandes“. Die Kinder- und Jugend-Sportschulen der DDR.

630 Seiten, Paperback
Arete Verlag: Hildesheim 2012;
ISBN 978-3-942468-04-6; 49,95 €

Die sportliche Bilanz der DDR ist beeindruckend: Seit 1968 übertraf die „kleine“ DDR die „große“ Bundesrepublik regelmäßig im Medaillen-spiegel bei Olympischen Spielen. Ab 1976 errang sie zudem bei den Spielen immer mindestens den zweiten Rang in der inoffiziellen Wertung aller Nationen. Als ein wesentlicher Faktor dieser Erfolge gilt die systematische Sichtung und Entwicklung von sportlich talentierten Kindern und Jugendlichen. Herzstück der Nachwuchsförderung waren die Kinder- und Jugendsportschulen (KJS), die einen ebenso legendären wie geheimnisumwitterten Ruf als „Kaderschmieden des DDR-Sports“ besaßen.

René Wiese legt mit dieser Studie auch auf der Basis von zahlreichen Zeitzeugeninterviews die erste umfassende, wissenschaftlich fundierte Gesamtdarstellung der Kinder- und Jugendsportschulen von ihrer Gründung 1952 bis 1990 vor. Entstanden ist ein akribisch recherchierter Einblick in das Innenleben der KJS, der mit manchen hartnäckigen Mythen aufräumt.

Avery Brundage Collection – Finding Aid (also online):

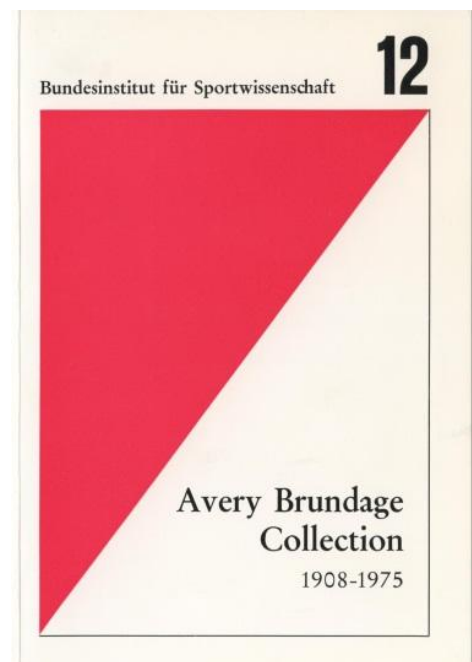
- Berlioux, M. (1981). The archives of Avery Brundage. Olympic review 161, pp. 153-154.
- Müller, H.-J. (1977). Avery Brundage Collection 1908-1975 (= Schriftenreihe des Bundesinstituts für Sportwissenschaft, vol. 12). Schorndorf: Hofmann.
- University Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (2012). Avery Brundage Collection. Accessed online <http://www.library.illinois.edu/ahs/brundage/brundage.html> on September 18, 2012.
- <http://www.library.illinois.edu/archives/ead/ua/2620037/2620037f.html> (also as PDF).

Avery Brundage, IOC president from 1952 to 1972, left a copy of his archival collection to the German Federal Institute of Sport Sciences (Bundesinstitut für Sportwissenschaft) located in Bonn. This sport historical treasure holds his personal papers, correspondence as well as speeches and more from 1908 to 1975 on 150 microfilms. The documents may be accessed directly in Bonn where ISHPES member Robin Streppelhoff is in charge of the Avery Brundage Collection (ABC) since June 2012. A certain way of inter-library loan is also possible. Please contact Robin Streppelhoff for more details.

For European sport historians Bonn may be easier to access than the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (USA), Brundage's alma mater, where the original ABC documents are hosted as well as Brundage's memorabilia and his Olympics and Sports Library consisting of 1,663 volumes. After Monique Berlioux of the IOC had catalogued the documents already in 1974 (Berlioux, 1981), the finding aid was compiled by University of Illinois Archivist Emeritus Maynard Brichford and it was then published by the German Federal Institute of Sport Sciences in 1977 (Müller, 1977).

Before becoming IOC president, Brundage was president of various US amateur sport associations (Central Amateur Athletic Union 1928-33, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 1928-33 and 1935, United States Olympic Association and Committee 1929-33) as well as Vice President of the International Amateur Athletic Foundation (1930-52).

Consequently his collection must be considered “a major resource for the study of 20th century sports and the development of international athletic competition” (University Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2012).



General Information

Annual Dues

For individual members our annual dues are 25€/30\$, and a two year membership is 45€/55\$. ISHPES membership dues can be paid in Dollar via paypal (after completing online membership form) or in Euro by transferring money to the ISHPES bank account:

Kai Reinhart	
account number/ numéro de compte:	135259968
bank code/ code de banque:	40050150
name of the bank/ nom de la banque:	Sparkasse Münsterland-Ost
IBAN:	DE59 4005 0150 0135 2599 68
BIC:	WELADED1MST

List of the Council Members

Executive Committee

Annette Hofmann (President)	nettehof@web.de
Gigliola Gori (Vice President)	gigliola.gori@virgilio.it
Thierry Terret (Vice President)	terret@univ-lyon1.fr
Patricia Vertinsky (Vice President)	patricia.vertinsky@ubc.ca
Kai Reinhart (General Secretary)	kai.reinhart@uni-muenster.de

Council

Dean Allen	dean.allen@northumbria.ac.uk
Hiroshi Arai	arai@bss.ac.jp
Nancy Bouchier	bouchier@mcmaster.ca
Zrinko Custonja	zrinko@kif.hr
Sun Daguang	sunyue8@sohu.com
Heather Dichter	hdichter@umich.edu
Gerald Gems	grgems@noctrl.edu
Teresa González-Aja	teresa.glez.aja@upm.es
Sandra Heck	sandra.heck@rub.de
Keiko Ikeda	kikeda@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp
Leena Laine	leena.laine@kolumbus.fi
Gerd von der Lippe	Gerd.v.d.Lippe@hit.no
Malcome MacLean	mmaclean@glos.ac.uk
Evelyn Mertin	e.mertin@dshs-koeln.de
Gertrud Pfister	GPfister@ifi.ku.dk
Jean Sain-Martin	j.saint-martin@orange.fr
Aino Sarje	aino.sarje@gmail.com
Maureen Smith	smithmm@csus.edu

Call for information and materials

If you have any information or materials interesting for our ISHPES Bulletin especially information on new publications and conferences, please send them to our General Secretary Kai Reinhart (kai.reinhart@uni-muenster.de).