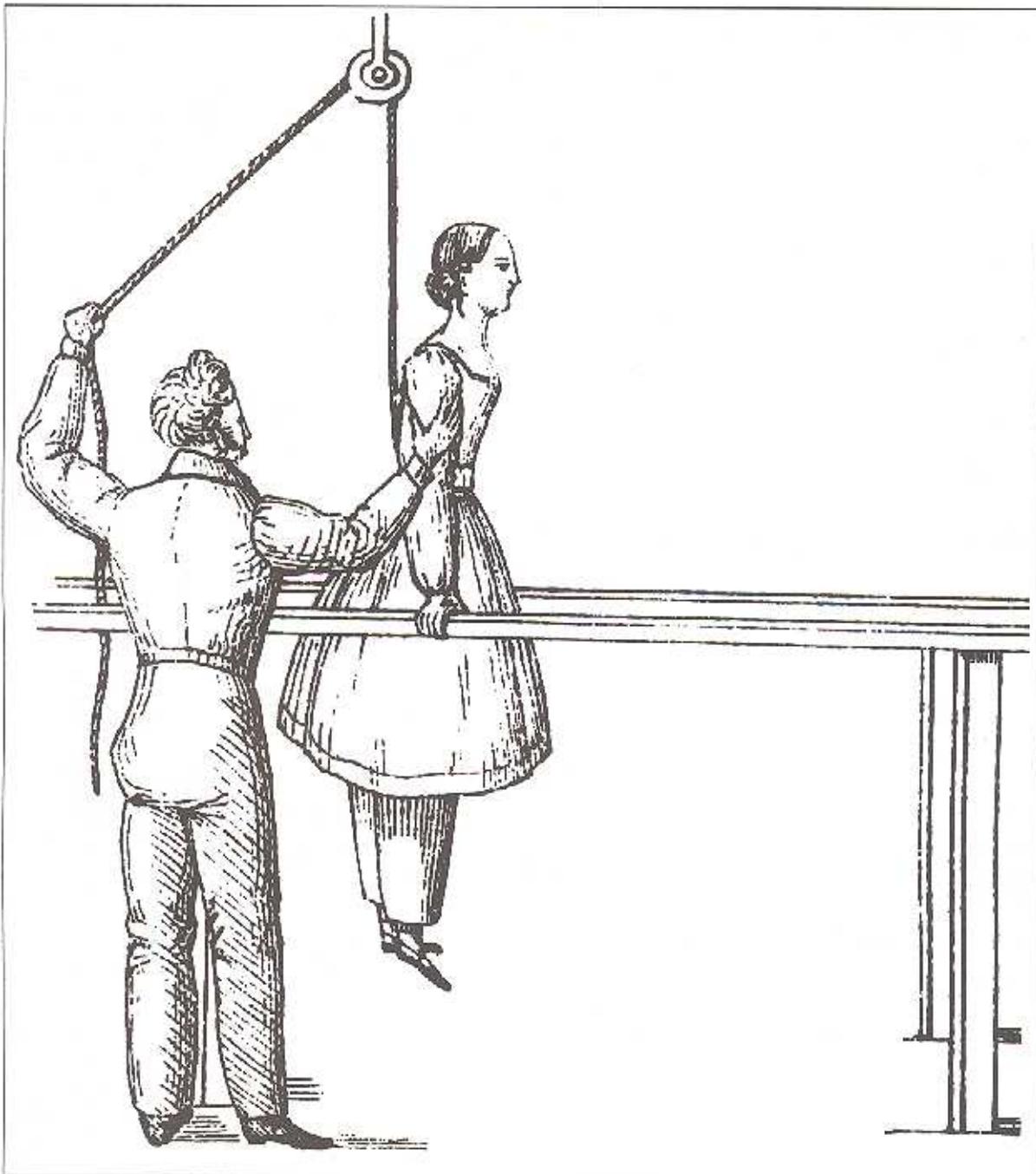


ISHPES - Bulletin 9



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



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Zur Diskussion gestellt · Point of View · Point de vue

MARTINA BEHRENDT

Sportmuseum zwischen Tradition und Zukunft

Vor 70 Jahren, am 20. Juli 1925, wurde in Berlin der *Ver ein Museum für Leibesübungen* (MfL) gegründet. Noch im gleichen Jahr eröffnete die erste ständige Schausammlung des Museums im Berliner Stadtschloß seine Pforten. Seine Konzeption, seine Sammlungen sowie seine etwa 10-jährige Tätigkeit weisen das *Museum für Leibesübungen* als das erste umfassende, allgemeine Sportmuseum der Welt aus. Die Nationalsozialisten lösten das Museum 1934 auf, seine wertvollen Sammlungen gingen infolge der Zerstörungen des II. Weltkrieges größtenteils verloren.

Das *Sportmuseum Berlin* hat die Traditionen des *Museum für Leibesübungen* wieder aufgegriffen und setzt sich unter anderem mit den konzeptionellen Ansätzen und praktischen Erfahrungen seines Vorfäders auseinander.

Seit der Gründung des *Museum für Leibesübungen* vor 70 Jahren hat sich der Stellenwert von Bewegungskultur und Sport in der Gesellschaft entscheidend verändert, die Kultur- und Medienlandschaft sowie die Sportwissenschaft und die Museologie haben eine unvergleichliche Entfaltung erfahren. Die Ergebnisse der museologischen Arbeit, der fachspezifische Erkenntnisgewinn des *Museum für Leibesübungen*, das als kulturhistorisches Spezialmuseum Neuland betreten hatte, haben dennoch einen bleibenden Wert. Auf einige wesentliche Aspekte dieser "Bestandsaufnahme" soll im Folgenden verwiesen werden.

Sport als »Kulturfaktor«

Entstehung, Entfaltung und Leistungsvermögen des *Museum für Leibesübungen* gründeten sich vor allem auf ein hohes Maß an privater Initiative, das große Engagement der Sportartikelindustrie, die wachsende Anteilnahme der Sportverbände und Vereine sowie ein Minimum an staatlicher und städtischer Unterstützung.

Die Initiatoren und Förderer verband v.a. die Einsicht, daß

- Turnen, Sport und Spiel immanenten Bestandteil der kulturellen Entwicklung einer Nation sind;
- ihre Widerspiegelung in den verschiedensten Bereichen von Kultur und Kunst zu wenig ausgeprägt ist und entschieden gefördert werden muß;
- das Museum eigenständige, spezifische, durch andere Kultur- und Bildungsinstitutionen nicht ersetzbare Möglichkeiten bietet, erzieherisch, bildend und auch werbend zu wirken und es damit einen wichtigen Beitrag zur Entfaltung der Leibesübungen zu leisten vermag;
- eine umfassende Dokumentation der internationalen und der deutschen Sportgeschichte einschließlich der Geschichte der Sportwissenschaft, nicht in einem allgemeinhistorischen oder einem kulturhistorischen regionalen Museum möglich, sondern nur in einem kulturhistorischen Spezialmuseum leistbar ist.

Die vom *Museum für Leibesübungen* auf der Grundlage dieser Erkenntnisse ausgeübten Museumstätigkeiten:

- Sammlung und Bewahrung sporthistorischer Kulturgüter,
- Unterstützung der sporthistorischen Forschung,
- Bildung und Aufklärung der breiten Öffentlichkeit,
- Bereicherung des nationalen wie regionalen Kulturan gebotes

haben bis in die Gegenwart nichts an gesellschaftlicher Relevanz verloren.

Während der Sport sowohl im Hochleistungs- als auch im Breiten- und Freizeithbereich in den letzten Jahrzehnten weltweit eine enorme Entwicklung vollzogen hat, konnten sich Sporthistorik, Traditionspflege und die Tätigkeit von Sportmuseen im geteilten wie im nunmehr vereinten Deutschland allerdings bisher nicht in adäquater Weise entfalten. Die vertanen Chancen eines fruchtbaren Zusammenspiels zwischen Sport und Kultur, Sportgeschichte und aktuellem Sportgeschehen werden im öffentlichen Bewußtsein unserer modernen Gesellschaft noch immer unzureichend reflektiert, Sport im Museum als idealer Ort der Begegnung und Auseinandersetzung mit dem Kulturfaktor Sport zu gering geschätzt. Die materielle, personelle und finanzielle Notsituation der gegenwärtig existierenden Sportmuseen ist bedrohter Ausdruck dafür. Nur unter außerordentlichen Anstrengungen gelang es, einen Teil der sportmusealen Einrichtungen und Gedenkstätten aus den neuen Bundesländern vor der drohenden "Abwicklung" zu bewahren. Soll die Sportmuseumslandschaft in Deutschland eine reale Entwicklungsmöglichkeit erhalten, ist in der Zukunft ein entschieden stärkeres Engagement der öffentlichen Hand zugunsten der traditionellen Institutionen dringend geboten.

Gründe, die für die Förderung von Sportmuseen sprechen sind u.a.:

- neben den existierenden Sportmuseen u.a. Einrichtungen sowie privaten Sammlungen gibt es keine Institutionen, die sporthistorische Kulturgüter in ihrer gesamten Breite und Vielfalt bewahren, wissenschaftlich aufarbeiten und der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich machen;
- Sport und Bewegungskultur spielen in anderen Museen (z.B. historischen Museen, Kunstmuseen, technischen Museen) allenfalls als vernachlässigter Randbereich innerhalb des jeweiligen Museumskonzeptes eine eher bescheidene Rolle;
- Dynamik, Vielfalt und Reichtum der kulturhistorischen Entwicklung einerseits und die beständig wachsende Informationsflut auf allen Teilgebieten menschlichen Wissens und Handelns führen in den letzten Jahrzehnten zur Herausbildung einer Fülle von unterschiedlichsten Spezialmuseen; das MfL stellt gewissermaßen einen der ersten Vorreiter dieses Trends dar, der sich auch künftig im Museumswesen weiter fortsetzen wird;

- die Existenz einer Reihe kleinerer, meist privater, sporthistorischer Spezialmuseen und Sammlungen, bzw. regionaler Einrichtungen (Deutsches Boxsportmuseum Sargard, Wassersportmuseum Berlin-Grünau, Wintersportmuseum Oberhof etc.) bereichern das sportmuseale Angebot in vieler Hinsicht, ersetzen jedoch nicht die Notwendigkeit des Aufbaus von allgemeinen Sportmuseen;
- in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland existieren gegenwärtig mehrere allgemeine Sportmuseen (Berlin, Frankfurt a.M., Köln, Leipzig) keine dieser Einrichtungen verfügt jedoch über ein angemessenes eigenes Museumsgebäude;
- nirgendwo in Deutschland findet der interessierte Museumsbesucher eine ständige Schausammlung, die die Geschichte von Turnen, Sport und Spiel über den Rahmen eines sporthistorischen Spezialmuseums, einer Denk- bzw. Traditionsschätte hinaus präsentiert.

Sport im Museum ist auch heute ohne weitreichende private Initiative und Unterstützung nicht denkbar. Insbesondere die Sportmuseen in den neuen Bundesländern verdanken dem umsichtigen Wirken von Fördervereinen, der un-eigennützigen Hilfe vieler Freunde und Veteranen des Sports, dem hohen Anteil von Schenkungen an den jährlichen Neuerwerbungen die Fortexistenz über die politische Wende 1989 hinaus.

Museum des Weltsports

Das *Museum für Leibesübungen* entwickelte ein umfassendes Konzept zur Darstellung der Geschichte von Turnen, Sport und Spiel einschließlich der Geschichte der Sportwissenschaft von ihren Ursprüngen bis zur Gegenwart. Es repräsentiert bis heute den weltweit einzigen Versuch des Aufbaus eines allumfassenden *Weltsportmuseums*.

Allein ein Blick auf die Entwicklung des internationalen Sportverkehrs in den vergangenen 50 Jahren oder auf die existierende Mannigfaltigkeit der nationalen Bewegungskulturen belegt, unabhängig von der Erörterung materieller Voraussetzungen und notwendiger Kostenfragen, daß der zwar außerordentlich reizvolle Gedanke, dem Publikum in einem *Zentral-Sportmuseum* einen Gang durch die Weltsportgeschichte zu ermöglichen, am Ende unseres Jahrhunderts nicht mehr durchführbar ist. Nicht geistiger Reichtum, sondern eher eine inhaltliche Verflachung der Dokumentation historischer Entwicklungsabläufe und die ungerechtfertigte Heraushebung, die Zelebrierung von Exempeln wären das Ergebnis, sowohl der Sammlungs-, der Bewahrungs- als auch der Präsentationsaufgaben einer solchen Einrichtung.

Das gesamte internationale und nationale Spektrum der Bewegungskultur und ihrer gesellschaftlichen Einbindung mit musealen Mitteln adäquat zu reflektieren ist nur möglich in Kooperation mit den weltweit über 120 existierenden Sport- und olympischen Museen.

Dieses Prinzip gilt gleichfalls für die deutsche Sportmuseumslandschaft. Turnen, Sport und Spiel haben gerade hierzulande vielerorts ihren Ursprung und mehr als ein Zentrum hervorgebracht. Historisch gewachsene Museen in den neuen Bundesländern, Museen mit bedeutenden Sammlungsbeständen an geschichtsträchtigen Orten (wie

in Berlin, Freyburg a.d.U., Leipzig, oder in Frankfurt/M.) sind zuvorderst zu erhalten und auszubauen. Ebenso ist die Förderung von Neugründungen, auch privater Initiativen, eine Grundvoraussetzung für eine breitgefächerte sportmuseale Arbeit. Dabei zeigt die Praxis, daß Sportmuseen bzw. sporthistorische Spezialmuseen vorrangig dort entstehen und vom Publikum dankbar angenommen werden, wo Sportgeschichte vor Ort geschrieben wurde, und/oder wo sich die Einrichtungen dieser Tradition intensiv annehmen.

Das *Sportmuseum Berlin* versteht sich als integrierter Teil eines solchen Sportmuseumsnetzes mit der vorrangigen Aufgabe, die Sportgeschichte Berlin-Brandenburgs zu repräsentieren, ihre weitreichenden Berührungspunkte zur nationalen und internationalen Sportentwicklung deutlich zu machen (so z.B. auf den Gebieten der Turngeschichte, der olympischen Geschichte, der Geschichte der Leichtathletik und des Laufsports, der DDR-Sportgeschichte, der Sportmetropole Berlin in der Weimarer Republik etc.) und sich einzubringen in eine noch zu entwickelnde vielseitige Kooperationspartnerschaft zwischen den einzelnen Institutionen.

Ein wichtiges und bisher kaum genutztes Feld der Zusammenarbeit ist z.B. die Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, insbesondere die Ausstellungstätigkeit. Die Widerspiegelung der Komplexität sportlicher Entwicklung im Rahmen einer streng gegliederten und trotz der gewachsenen Variabilität moderner Medien und Ausstellungsmittel überwiegend starren Struktur einer ständigen Schausammlung erweist sich zunehmend als der spezifischen Materie der Bewegungskultur nicht angemessen. Eine weitaus größere Rolle als bisher wird deshalb in der künftigen Tätigkeit der Sportmuseen den Sonder- und Wechselausstellungen zu kommen. Ein vielfältiges Ausstellungsprogramm, Projekte in Kooperation mit anderen Museen, Gastausstellungen etc. müssen als unerlässliche Ergänzung und Bereicherung der ständigen Schausammlung betrachtet und permanenter Bestandteil der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit werden.

Museum der Bewegungskultur

Die Dokumente und Materialien des *Museum für Leibesübungen* machen das Bemühen der Initiatoren und Betreiber deutlich, Sport im Museum weit und allumfassend zu definieren und ein Museumskonzept zu entwickeln, daß - dem Charakter wie den inneren Strukturen der Kultur der Bewegung Rechnung tragend - Vielfalt und Beweglichkeit in der Museumsarbeit zuläßt und Besucherfreundlichkeit an die erste Stelle setzt.

Von aktueller Bedeutung sind vor allem für Sportmuseen, die sich in erster Linie als kulturhistorische Museen verstehen, folgende Grundgedanken:

1. die Dokumentation der Geschichte der Bewegungskultur in ihrer gesamten Breite; keine Reduzierung des Museums auf die Darstellung des aktiven Sporttreibens allein oder etwa auf das Prinzip einer Hall of fame, sondern die selbstverständliche Einbeziehung soziokultureller Aspekte der Sportentwicklung, der Verantwortung von Staat und Gesellschaft, der Entwicklung von Sportgeräten, -bekleidung und -ausrüstungen, der Geschichte der Sportwissenschaft und ihrer Teilbereiche etc. - also

- des gesamten Beziehungsgefüges zwischen Bewegungskultur und Gesellschaft; Repräsentation des gesamten Spektrums von Turnen, Sport und Spiel, einschließlich der Wanderbewegung und des Tourismus;
2. ein weit gefasster Sammlungsbegriff, der keine Realie, kein Dokument, kein persönliches Erinnerungsstück, keine persönliche Erfahrung gering schätzt;
 3. ein hoher Anspruch sowohl an die Professionalität der Museumsarbeit als auch an die Qualität sporthistorischer Forschung, der einen eigenständigen Beitrag zur Sporthistoriographie ebenso einschließt wie die museale Umsetzung ihrer neuesten Forschungsergebnisse;
 4. die Praxis einer vielseitigen und variablen Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, das Zusammenspiel der permanenten Schausammlung mit Wechsel- und Wanderausstellungen, wissenschaftlichen und populärwissenschaftlichen

wie kulturell-begleitenden Programmen und Sportvorführungen; interaktive wie sportlich-aktive bzw. aktivierende Erlebnisbereiche im Museum;

5. das enge Zusammenwirken mit den Sportverbänden und Vereinen, v.a. als Interessenpartnerschaft der Bewahrung von Zeitzeugnissen der Verbands- und Vereinsgeschichte sowie der Verwirklichung themenbezogener Ausstellungs- und Publikationsvorhaben;
6. die gezielte sportmuseal-kulturelle Begleitung aktueller Sport-, sportwissenschaftlicher und sportpolitischer Ereignisse.

[Gekürzte und geänderte Fassung aus: SPORTMUSEUM BERLIN/FORUM FÜR SPURTGESCHICHTE (Hrsg.): *Das „Museum für Leibesübungen zu Berlin“ 1924-1925. Dokumente und Materialien*. Sporthistorische Blätter 4. Berlin, 1994, S. 5-10]

Aufruf · Call for contribution · Appel

An alle Leser und Leserinnen

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,
es gibt so viele interessante Neuigkeiten - Forschungsergebnisse, Tagungen, Publikationen, Ausstellungen. Es gibt auch ein Forum, um diese Informationen in der ganzen Welt zu verbreiten - das ISHPES-Bulletin.
Bitte schicken Sie uns rechtzeitig und, wenn möglich, auf Diskette, alle Nachrichten, die Sie den ISHPES-Mitgliedern mitteilen möchten. Nutzen Sie das Bulletin als Nachrichtenbörse und als Diskussionsforum.
Redaktionsschluß ist der 31. Oktober 1995.

To all readers of the Bulletin

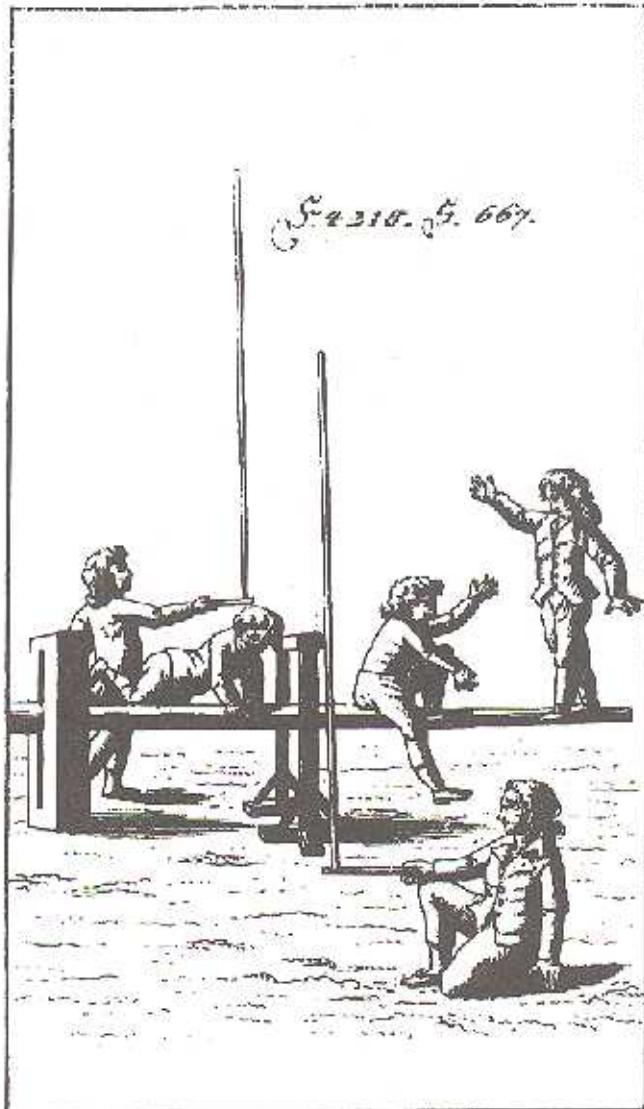
Dear colleagues
there is so much interesting news - scientific research and results, conferences, publications, exhibitions. There is also a forum to spread this news all over the world - the ISHPES Bulletin.
Please send us all news which you want to share with the ISHPES members in good time and, if possible on a disc. Use the Bulletin as a news centre and as a forum for discussion.
Deadline for contributions is October 31, 1995.

A tous les lecteurs

Chers collègues,
Il y a tant de nouvelles intéressantes - des résultats de recherches, des colloques, des publications, des expositions. Il existe aussi un forum pour diffuser ces informations dans le monde entier: le Bulletin de l'ISHPES.

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer à temps, si possible sur disquette, toutes informations que vous voulez fournir aux membres de l'ISHPES. Servez-vous du Bulletin comme agence d'informations et comme forum de discussion.

Délai pour les contributions: 31 octobre 1995.



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

Bericht der Präsidentin

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,
ich freue mich, daß ich Ihnen in diesem Bulletin über einige positive Entwicklungen berichten kann.

Ich hoffe, daß ich viele ISHPES-Mitglieder Anfang Juli in Kapstadt treffen werde. Floris van der Merwe ist es trotz zahlreicher, vor allem finanzieller Probleme gelungen, den ISHPES-Kongreß "Sport als Symbol - Symbole im Sport" zu organisieren. Die angemeldeten Beiträge lassen eine interessante und ertragreiche Tagung erwarten.

Auf dem Kongreß in Kapstadt findet eine Sitzung des ISHPES-Rates statt, auf dem u.a. über die nächsten ISHPES-Veranstaltungen entschieden werden wird. Bewerbungen für die Veranstaltung des nächsten ISHPES-Kongresses liegen aus Bulgarien, Frankreich und Italien vor. Auf dieser Ratssitzung wird auch über die Einrichtung eines Preises für eine hervorragende sporthistorische Forschungsarbeit diskutiert werden. Es gibt einige Vorschläge, wie die Verleihung eines solchen Preises institutionalisiert und realisiert werden kann.

ISHPES beteiligt sich auch am vorolympischen Kongreß in Dallas vom 10. bis 14. Juli 1996; wir werden eine Sektion zum Thema "Körper, Körper-Kultur und Gesundheit aus sporthistorischer Perspektive" organisieren. In diesem Bulletin finden Sie den "Call for Papers".

Mit Unterstützung von Michael Salter wurde ein E-Mail Netzwerk SPORTHIST eingerichtet, das nun schon einige Monate funktioniert. Damit ist es uns gelungen, den Kommunikationsfluß unter den Sporthistorikern und -historikerinnen entscheidend zu verbessern. Näheres zur Diskussionsgruppe im Internet finden Sie in diesem Bulletin.

Meine Bitte an die Life Members, durch einen jährlichen Beitrag ISHPES zu unterstützen, ist auf unterschiedliche

Resonanz gestoßen. Mehr als die Hälfte der angeschriebenen Mitglieder ist bereit, erneut die Beitragszahlung aufzunehmen und damit die finanzielle Situation unserer Organisation zu verbessern. Selbstverständlich erfolgt die Beitragszahlung auf freiwilliger Basis.

Die Kooperation mit dem Academia Verlag in St. Augustin ist erfolgreich angelaufen. Ich bitte alle ISHPES-Mitglieder, die die sporthistorische Zeitschrift Stadion abonniert haben, sich beim Verlag zu melden, damit sie in den Genuss der Preisreduktion für ISHPES-Mitglieder kommen können. Hinweisen möchte ich auch auf die Möglichkeit, Monographien oder Sammelände in den ISHPES Studies zu veröffentlichen.

Schließlich möchte ich auch darauf aufmerksam machen, daß die "Proceedings" des Berliner Kongresses endlich erscheinen werden. Für die ISHPES-Mitglieder, die nicht am Kongreß teilnehmen konnten, besteht die Möglichkeit, sie zu einem Sonderpreis zu erwerben. Bei allen, die an den Proceedings mitgearbeitet haben, besonders Toni Niewerth, André Gounot und Gerd Steins, möchte ich mich herzlich bedanken. Mein Dank gilt auch den Autorinnen und Autoren, die unsere zahlreichen Nachfragen und Veränderungswünsche mit viel Geduld ertragen haben.

Ich bitte alle ISHPES-Mitglieder, das Bulletin - noch stärker als bisher - als Forum der Kommunikation zu nutzen und uns zahlreiche Hinweise, Artikel und Informationen zur Veröffentlichung im Bulletin zuzusenden. Mit den besten Wünschen für einen schönen - auch sporthistorisch ertragreichen - Sommer und Herbst

Gertrud Pfister

President's Report

Dear colleagues,

I am very pleased to be able to report on a number of positive developments in this bulletin.

I hope that I will meet a great many ISHPES members in Capetown at the beginning of July. In spite of numerous problems, most of them of a financial nature, Floris van der Merwe has succeeded in organising the ISHPES Congress "Symbols in Sport - Sport as Symbol". The papers that have been submitted promise a very interesting and fruitful conference.

During the Congress in Capetown a meeting of the ISHPES Council will take place to decide, among other things, on future ISHPES events. Applications to host the next ISHPES Congress have been received from Bulgaria, France and Italy. The Council will also discuss the creation of a prize for outstanding research on a topic of sport history. A number of proposals have been made on how and in which form the prize can best be awarded.

ISHPES will also participate in the Pre-Olympic Congress in Dallas on 10-14 July 1996: it is intended to organise a section on the subject of "The Body, Physical Culture and Health from a Sport Historical Perspective". You will find a 'Call for Papers' in this bulletin.

An e-mail network under the name SPORTHIST has been set up with the kind support of Michael Salter. It has now been in operation for several months and has made a great contribution towards improving the flow of communication among sport historians. You will find details of the internet discussion group in this bulletin.

My appeal to Life Members, asking them to support ISHPES by paying an annual membership fee, had a mixed reception. More than half of the members I wrote to are prepared to pay a contribution again, thus helping to improve the financial situation of our organisation. Payment of the fee is, of course, completely voluntary.

A successful start has been made in our cooperation

with the Academia-Verlag in St. Augustin. I would ask all ISHPES members who have subscribed to the sport history journal 'Stadion' to contact the publishers in St. Augustin in order to be able to take advantage of the reduced subscription rate for ISHPES members. I would also draw your attention again to the possibility that exists of publishing monographs or collections of essays in the ISHPES Studies series.

Finally, I would like to announce the publication of the Proceedings of the Berlin Congress. ISHPES members, who have not been on the congress, are able to purchase the volumes at a special, reduced price. I would also like to express my warm thanks to everyone who played their part in preparing the Proceedings for publication, but

especially to Toni Niewerth, André Gounot and Gerd Steins. Many thanks, too, to the authors and contributors for their patience in enduring all our inquiries and requests for alterations.

I would ask all ISHPES members to make use of the bulletin - to an even greater extent than up to present - as a forum for communication and to send us all kinds of reports, articles and information for publication in future bulletins.

My best wishes for a good and - as far as sport historical research is concerned - fruitful summer and autumn.

Gertrud Pfister

Rapport de la présidente

Chers collègues,

Je suis heureuse de pouvoir parler, dans ce Bulletin, de quelques évolutions positives.

J'espère rencontrer un grand nombre de membres de l'ISHPES en début de juillet au Cap. Malgré de nombreux problèmes, notamment financiers, Floris van der Merve a réussi à organiser le Congrès de l'ISHPES "Le sport comme symbole - les symboles dans le sport". Les communications annoncées laissent supposer que cette réunion scientifique sera intéressante et fructueuse.

A l'occasion du Congrès, le Conseil de l'ISHPES se réunira. Il prendra notamment des décisions sur les futures manifestations de l'ISHPES. Pour le Congrès de l'ISHPES en 1997, des candidatures ont été soumises de la Bulgarie, de la France et de l'Italie. Il sera également question de l'instauration d'un prix pour un excellent travail de recherche en histoire du sport. Quelques propositions ont été faites concernant les modalités d'attribution et l'institutionnalisation du prix.

L'ISHPES participera au Congrès pré-olympique à Dallas du 10 au 14 juillet 1996 en organisant une séance sur le thème "Corps, culture du corps et santé - aspects historiques". Vous trouverez des informations plus précises dans ce Bulletin.

Avec l'aide de Michael Salter, un réseau E-Mail ("SPORTHIST") a été établi. Il fonctionne depuis quelques mois. Ainsi, la communication entre les historiens du sport bénéficie de nouvelles facilités. Plus de détails sur ce réseau sont donnés à la fin de ce Bulletin.

J'ai prié les membres perpétuels de soutenir l'ISHPES par une cotisation annuelle. Plus de la moitié des membres perpétuels sont disposés à payer la cotisation, qui reste évidemment bénévole, et à contribuer ainsi à l'amélioration de la situation financière de l'organisation.

La coopération avec les éditions Academia a commencé sous de bonnes augures. Je voudrais prier tous les membres de l'ISHPES abonnés à la revue de l'histoire du Sport *Stadion* de s'adresser à la maison d'édition afin de pouvoir bénéficier de la réduction accordée aux membres de l'ISHPES. Je voudrais également rappeler qu'il y a possibilité de publier des monographies ou des ouvrages collectifs dans la collection *ISHPES Studies*.

Finalement, je voudrais annoncer que les actes du Congrès de Berlin sont enfin sur le point d'être publiés. Les membres de l'ISHPES n'ayant pas participé au Congrès pourront se les procurer à un prix spécial. Je tiens à remercier tous ceux qui ont travaillé à la publication des actes, notamment Toni Niewerth, André Gounot et Gerd Steins. Merci aussi aux auteurs qui ont bien voulu répondre à nos nombreuses questions et propositions.

Je voudrais prier tous les membres de l'ISHPES d'utiliser encore plus intensément le Bulletin comme moyen de communication et de nous fournir de nombreuses informations et articles pour être publiés dans le Bulletin.

Je vous souhaite tous un été et un automne réjouissant et bénéfique à l'histoire du sport.

Gertrud Pfister

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Bericht der Generalsekretärin**Mitgliederstand/Beitragserhebung**

Im Mai 1995 waren beim ISHPES-Sekretariat insgesamt 192 Mitglieder registriert. Die Struktur der Mitgliedschaft der ISHPES setzt sich wie folgt zusammen: 137 Männer, 33 Frauen, 22 kollektive Mitglieder (34 Life Member und 2 Ehrenmitglieder). 28 Mitglieder konnten seit Januar 1995 neu gewonnen werden bzw. nahmen ihre Mitgliedschaft nach längerer Pause wieder auf. Um allen Mitgliedern einen umfassenden Überblick zu ermöglichen, planen wir für die nächste Nummer des ISHPES-Bulletins die Veröffentlichung einer vollständigen Mitgliederliste.

Ein nicht unerheblicher Teil unserer Mitglieder hat leider seinen Mitgliedsbeitrag für das Jahr 1994 noch nicht

entrichtet. Wir bitten darum, die rückständigen Beitragszahlungen möglichst bald nachzuholen. Wie bereits bei der Versendung des ISHPES-Bulletins Nr. 8 praktiziert, finden alle Mitglieder, die Ihren Beitrag für das Jahr 1995 bereits eingezahlt haben, beiliegend ihre entsprechende Quittung. Den Mitgliedern, die Zahlungsrückstände haben, wird eine "Zahlungserinnerung" beigelegt. Da es verschiedene Anfragen dazu gab, möchte ich darauf hinweisen, daß die im Bulletin Nr. 8 angegebenen Zahlungsbedingungen nach wie vor gültig sind und die dort angegebene Bankverbindung des ISHPES-Sekretariates korrekt ist.

Übernahme des ICOSH-Archivs

Am 24. März 1995 hat das ISHPES-Sekretariat den Gesamtbestand des bis dahin in der Sportwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig (Historische Sammlung) aufbewahrten Archivs des International Committee for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ICOSH) übernommen. Das Archiv umfaßt ca. 30 Aktenordner bzw. Teilbestände mit folgenden Inhalten:

- der gesamte Schriftverkehr des Präsidenten/des Sekretariats der ICOSH mit den Mitgliedern und den korrespondierenden Mitgliedern;
- Vorarbeiten, Druckvorlagen für die von der ICOSH herausgegebenen Schriftenreihe "Internationale Sammlung sporthistorischer Dokumente", Bde. I-V;
- Vorbereitung und Durchführung des 1. Internationalen Seminars zur Geschichte der Sportwissenschaft 1979 in

Berlin;

- Schriftverkehr und Dokumente zur Gründung des ICSSPE und zu den Beziehungen ICSSPE-ICOSH;
- Dokumente Materialien verschiedener HISPA-Kongresse;
- verschiedene Referate und Vorträge von ICOSH-Mitgliedern;
- einen Teilbestand Ernst Jokl.

Zum übernommenen Bestand gehören darüberhinaus ein kleines Konvolut der von der ICOSH herausgegebenen Schriftenreihe, Bde. I, III, IV, V.

Das Sportmuseum Berlin hat sich bereit erklärt, das Archiv für die wissenschaftliche Nutzung aufzubereiten. Im nächsten ISHPES-Bulletin werden Sie dazu weiterführende Informationen erhalten.

Martina Behrendt

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Membership figures/Contributions

As per 31 May 1995, 192 members were registered with the ISHPES Secretariat. ISHPES membership is structured as follows: 137 male members, 33 female members, 22 collective members; 34 life members and 2 honorary members. Since January 1995 28 persons have either taken up new membership or renewed their membership after an interval of time. In order to give all members a comprehensive picture of ISHPES membership, we intend to publish a complete list of members in the next issue of the ISHPES bulletin.

Unfortunately, quite a considerable number of members

have not yet paid the annual membership fee for 1994. We would ask these members to do so as early as possible. All members who have already paid their fee for 1995 will find enclosed a receipt for the corresponding amount - a practice which began with the mailing of ISHPES Bulletin No. 8. Those members whose fees are overdue will find enclosed a 'reminder'. As there have been a number of inquiries about payment, I would like to point out that the conditions printed in ISHPES Bulletin No. 8 are still valid and that the details of the ISHPES Secretariat's bank account are correct.

Takeover of the ICOSH archive

On 24 March 1995 the ISHPES Secretariat took over the complete archive of the International Committee of History of Sport and Physical Education (ICOSH), which up to then had been kept at the Department of Sport Science of the University of Leipzig. The archive comprise approx. 30 files plus other material with the following contents:

- the complete correspondence of the President/Secretariat with members;
- drafts, style sheets, etc. for the series "International Compilation of Sports Historical Documents Vols. I-V, published by ICOSH;
- planning and organisation of the 1st International Seminar on the History of Sport Science held in Berlin in 1979;

- correspondence and documents relating to the founding of the ICSSPE and to the relations between ICSSPE and ICOSH;

- documents and material relating to various HISPA congresses; and

- material relating to Ernst Jokl.

In addition, there is a small volume containing Vols. I, III, IV and V of the above-mentioned series published by ICOSH.

The Berlin Museum of Sport has agreed to put the archive into a suitable form for scientific use. Further information about the archive will be given in the next ISHPES Bulletin.

Martina Behrendt

Rapport de la secrétaire-trésorière

Etat des membres/cotisations

En mai 1995, 192 membres ont été enregistrés au Secrétariat de l'ISHPES, dont 137 hommes, 33 femmes, 22 membres collectifs; 34 membres perpétuels et 2 membres d'honneur. Depuis janvier 1995, 28 membres se sont soit nouvellement inscrits soit ont repris leur carte de membre après une longue intervalle. Nous envisageons de fournir à tous la liste complète des membres en la publiant dans le prochain Bulletin.

Malheureusement, de nombreux membres n'ont pas encore payé la cotisation pour l'année 1994. Nous les

priions de payer les cotisations le plus rapidement possible. Comme cela a déjà été pratiqué lors de l'envoi du Bulletin n° 8, tous les membres ayant payé leur cotisation pour 1995 trouveront ci-joint un reçu. Nous nous permettons de faire parvenir aux membres qui sont en retard avec la cotisation un "rappel de paiement". Puisque la question a été posée plusieurs fois, je voudrais souligner que les modalités de paiement et les références bancaires du Secrétariat de l'ISHPES indiquées dans le Bulletin n° 8 sont corrects et qu'il n'y a aucun changement.

Acquisition des Archives de l'ICOSH

Le 24 mars 1995, le Secrétariat de l'ISHPES a obtenu les Archives complètes de l'ICOSH (International Committee of History of Sport and Physical), conservées avant dans la collection de matériaux historiques de la Faculté des Sciences du Sport, Université de Leipzig. Ces Archives sont composées de près de 30 cartons avec des dossiers complets ou des documents partiels. Sont contenus:

- la correspondance du président et du secrétariat avec les membres et les membres associés;
- des esquisses et manuscrits en vue du "Recueil

international de documents sportifs historiques", vol. I-V, publié par l'ICOSH;

- la préparation et l'organisation du 1er Séminaire international sur l'histoire des Sciences du Sport en 1979 à Berlin
- la correspondance et autres documents concernant la création de l'ICSSPE et les rapports entre ICSSPE et ICOSH;
- des documents et matériaux de différents congrès de l'HISPA.

- différentes communications et rapports de membres de l'ICOSH;
- un fonds partiel Ernst Jokl;
- un certain nombre d'exemplaires des volumes I, III, IV et V du "Recueil international de documents sportifs historiques".

Le Musée des Sports de Berlin s'occupera de ces archives en vue de leur utilisation à des fins scientifiques. Dans le prochain Bulletin de l'ISHPES, vous trouverez d'autres informations à ce sujet.

Martina Behrendt

Konferenzberichte · Conference Reports · Rapports de colloques

GERTRUD PFISTER

The Conference "Women's Sport and the Challenge of Change" and the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport, Brighton (England), 5-8 May 1994

On 5-8 May 1994 an international conference on the subject of "Women's Sport and the Challenge of Change" took place in Brighton, England. Organised by the British Sports Council and supported by the IOC, its main aim was to improve the situation of women at all levels and in all areas of sport.

280 participants from 82 countries followed the invitation to attend the conference. Many of them were politicians or officials of national and international sports organisations. They came from different cultures, were of different religions and had different skin colours; they also had different ideas, wishes and dreams and they wanted to talk about their experiences, share their knowledge, listen to and learn from each other. They were extremely eager to give and receive information and to discuss situations and perspectives for change.

Working groups and problem-oriented seminars provided numerous opportunities for exchanging information and for discussion. The topics dealt with by the working groups were physical education and sport science, sport administration, training and top level sport. Topics discussed in the seminars included equality of opportunity, integration versus segregation, sexual harassment and marketing. Additionally, workshops were provided in which participants could gain knowledge in and train leadership skills. These included a training course for female officials to improve both self-confidence and self-assertion.

At the beginning of the conference the question arose as to whether the different needs and problems of women in sport could be reduced to a common denominator. Are the problems and their solutions, the expectations and the opportunities of women from such different countries as England and Namibia, for example, at all comparable?

In the working groups and seminars it quickly became evident that women in some countries had to fight for things - physical education for girls, for instance, or the qualified training of physical education teachers - which were taken for granted in other countries.

But even in countries like Norway, where quotas and women's advancement policies secure the influence of women in sports organisations, women are far from

having equal access to all sports. This was pointed out by Ase Kleveland, the Norwegian minister for cultural affairs, in her keynote address.

In spite of these differences, which are attributable to the prevailing social and economic conditions in the different countries, numerous and fundamental similarities could be identified.

In all countries, for example, there are fewer women active in sport than men. Women are excluded from many sports and confronted with various kinds of discrimination, examples being the underrepresentation of female athletes in the mass media, the lack of financial support of female athletes or sexual harassment in the field of sport. In all countries women are underrepresented in decision-making committees, in sports journalism and in sport science. It is men, therefore, who not only have control over the definitions, organisation, developments and perspectives of sport but also decide on which sports women should participate in as well as how, where and under which conditions girls and women should practise sport and physical activities.

The participants, however, did not confine themselves to an analysis and critique of the prevailing situation; as implied in the title of the conference "Challenge of Change" a major question was how to gain influence and initiate change. The first step, it was agreed, was to win both men and women for the cause of women in sport. This meant not only finding but also implementing ways and means of motivating women to become increasingly active in the different areas of sport. This is only possible, however, if the structures of the sport system are made compatible with the contexts of women's lives. The conditions necessary for taking up either physical activity or work in committees must be adapted to the conditions of women's everyday lives, especially with regard to time and place.

It is not only important to adapt women to existing conditions and existing conditions - with slight modifications - to women's lives. It is also important to influence and change both the system and the values of sport as a whole.

The participants agreed that, on the one hand, sport is

improved through the experiences of women and that, on the other, women's lives are improved and enriched through sport.

With these aims and principles as a backdrop, the different working groups identified problems and drew up perspectives. Experts from different spheres - women involved in sport science, politics or different practical fields - discussed and cooperated in order to develop concrete goals, strategies and measures.

In the working group organised by Kari Fasting, for example, experts presented short papers with information on three central topics: physical education and coeducation (Iva Gloudon); women and sport science (Gertrud Pfister); and women and sports medicine (Barbara Drinkwater). After the presentations the participants formed three groups, each of them working on one of these topics. The results were then presented to all the participants of the working group and discussed again before being collected in a catalogue of recommendations and measures.

The results, demands and recommendations of all the working groups were compiled and copies issued to all the

conference participants. This paper was the basis for the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport, which was agreed upon at the impressive closing ceremony.

During the conference the first steps were taken towards realising the aims of the Declaration. Several networks and new associations were founded, plans for better communication and cooperation were made, and a working group was set up to develop, coordinate and diffuse an international 'women and sport strategy'.

The success of initiatives, networks, strategies and cooperation depends on the exchange of experience. Therefore, further conferences will be organised in which developments can be evaluated and further activities discussed. The next conference will take place in 1998 and will be held in Namibia. Pendukeni Iivula-Ithana, the Namibian minister for youth and sport, promised in the closing ceremony to support not only this conference but also the principles and aims of the Brighton Declaration as a whole.

The conference ended with an appeal to all participants to work in their respective countries for the goals of the Brighton Declaration.

The Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport

Background

Sport is a cultural activity which, practised fairly and equitably, enriches society and friendship between nations. Sport is an activity which offers the individual the opportunity of self-knowledge, self-expression and fulfilment; personal achievement, skill acquisition and demonstration of ability; social interaction, enjoyment, good health and well-being. Sport promotes involvement, integration and responsibility in society and contributes to the development of the community.

Sport and sporting activities are an integral aspect of the culture of every nation. However, while women and girls account for more than half of the world's population and although the percentage of their participation in sport varies between countries, in every case it is less than that

of men and boys.

Despite growing participation of women in sport in recent years and increased opportunities for women to participate in domestic and international arenas, increased representation of women in decision making and leadership roles within sport has now followed.

Women are significantly under-represented in management, coaching and officiating, particularly at the higher levels. Without women leaders, decision makers and role models within sport, equal opportunities for women and girls will not be achieved.

Women's experiences, values and attitudes can enrich, enhance and develop sport. Similarly, participation in sport can enrich, enhance and develop women's lives.

A. Scope and Aims of the Declaration

1. Scope

This Declaration is addressed to all those governments, public authorities, organisations, businesses, educational and research establishments, women's organisations and individuals who are responsible for, or who directly or indirectly influence, the conduct, development or promotion of sport or who are in any way involved in the employ-

ment, education, management, training, development or care of women in sport. This Declaration is meant to complement all sporting, local, national and international charters, laws, codes, rules and regulations relating to women or sport.

2. Aims

The overriding aim is to develop a sporting culture that enables and values the full involvement of women in every aspect of sport.

It is in the interests of equality, development and peace that a commitment be made by governmental, non-go-

vernmental organisations and all those institutions involved in sport to apply the Principles set out in this Declaration by developing appropriate policies, structures and mechanisms which:

- ensure that all women and girls have the opportunity to

participate in sport in a safe and supportive environment which preserves the rights, dignity and respect of the individual;

- increase the involvement of women in sport at all levels and in all functions and roles;
- ensure that the knowledge, experiences and values of women contribute to the development of sport;

- promote the recognition of women's involvement in sport as a contribution to public life, community development and in building a healthy nation;
- promote the recognition by women of the intrinsic value of sport and its contribution to personal development and healthy lifestyle.

B. The Principles

1. Equity and Equality in Society and Sport

Every effort should be made by state and government machineries to ensure that institutions and organisations responsible for sport comply with the equality provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Equal opportunity to participate and be involved in sport whether for the purpose of leisure and recreation, health promotion or high performance, is the right of every woman, regardless of race, colour, language, religion, creed, sexual orientation, age, marital status, disability, political belief or affiliation, national or social origin.

Resources, power and responsibility should be allocated fairly and without discrimination on the basis of sex, but such allocation should redress and inequitable balance in the benefits available to women and men.

2. Facilities

Women's participation in sport is influenced by the extent, variety and accessibility of facilities. The planning, design and management of these should appropriately and equitably meet the particular needs of women in the community, with special attention given to the need for child-care and safety.

3. School and Junior Sport

Sport research demonstrates that girls and boys approach from markedly different perspectives. Those responsible for sport, education, recreation and physical education of young people should ensure that an equitable range of opportunities and learning experience, which accommodate the values, attitudes and aspirations of girls, is incorporated in programmes to develop physical fitness and basic sport skills of young people.

4. Developing Participation

Women's participation in sport is influenced by the range of activities available. Those responsible for delivering sporting opportunities and programmes should provide and promote activities which meet women's needs and aspirations.

5. High Performance Sport

Governments and sports organisations should provide equal opportunities to women to reach their sports performance potential by ensuring that all activities and pro-

grammes relating to performance improvements take account of the specific needs of female athletes.

Those supporting elite and/or professional athletes should ensure that competition opportunities, rewards, incentive recognition, sponsorship, promotion and other forms of support are provided fairly and equitable to both women and men.

6. Leadership in Sport

Women are under-represented in the leadership and decision making of all sport and sport-related organisations. Those responsible for these areas should develop policies and programmes and design structures which increase the number of women coaches, advisers, decision makers, officials, administrators and sports personnel at all levels with special attention given to recruitment, development and retention.

7. Education, Training and Development

Those responsible for the education, training and development of coaches and other sports personnel should ensure that education processes and experiences address issues relating to gender equity and the needs of female athletes, to women's role in sport and take account of women's leadership experiences, values and attitudes.

8. Sports Information and Research

Those responsible for research and providing information on sport should develop policies and programmes to increase knowledge and understanding about women and sport and ensure that research norms and standards are based on research on women and men.

9. Resources

Those responsible for the allocation of resources should ensure that support is available for sportswomen, women's programmes and special measures to advance this Declaration of Principles.

10. Domestic and International Cooperation

Government and non-government organisations should incorporate the promotion of issues of gender equity and the sharing of examples of good practice in women and sport policies and programmes in their associations with other organisations, within both domestic and international arenas.

Brighton 8 May 1994

ANDRE GOUNOT/RICHARD HOLT/JAN TOLLENEER

The Seminar "Sport and International Politics 1900-1941", Kortrijk (Belgium), 16-18 September 1994

One of the main purposes of this seminar was to link up the work of the Research Group on the Comparative History of Physical Culture in Europe (KU Leuven) with other relevant work, notably the project first begun in France by Pierre Arnaud on "Sport and International Relations between the Wars". With the help of Pierre Arnaud and James Riordan, Jan Tolleneer organized the seminar in Kortrijk to bring together the interested parties.

The main scientific objective of the seminar was to examine the links between international politics and sport in various countries (France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union) in order subsequently to be able to make comparative assertions. Special attention was given to the question of the extent to which similarities and differences are to be found in the international sports policies of democratic countries on the one hand and authoritarian and totalitarian countries on the other.

But the seminar was also anxious that the international dimension of sport should not be confined to an analysis of the role of sport in the external politics of nation states. There were other forms in which the growing links between sport and ideology at an international level need to be understood, especially the efforts made by the labour movement and by the Catholic Church to get influence in the sport movement.

Pierre Arnaud began the seminar by outlining some general issues before beginning his own analysis of French policy towards sport immediately after the end of the First World War. In France, the fears of a declining population and a weak economy that had haunted France before the war coexisted with the triumphant mood of national assertion immediately after it at the Treaty of Versailles. For the first time, the government showed a clear awareness of the value of sporting propaganda. Success in sport should show how France had triumphed over disaster. Considering the Olympic Games of Antwerp 1920 and Paris 1924, Arnaud pointed out that contrary to received opinion, it was the liberal states, notably Britain, France and Belgium, rather than fascist Italy or Nazi Germany who first explicitly politicized international sporting contacts.

Richard Holt addressed the question of formal government interference in sport in Britain by looking at the controversy surrounding the holding of football matches against Italy and particularly Germany after 1933. When a game was fixed against Germany at the end of 1935, a strong opposition to the match came from the trade unions and the Left. The government intervened, but only to ensure non-intervention. This position followed on more importantly into the discussions over whether or not to participate in the Olympic Games in Berlin. It was not until the late 1930's that the idea of using sport more positively for diplomatic purposes really emerged over the question of giving the 1940 Olympics to Tokyo instead of London.

The rare and mild government interference in sport in

Britain was quite different to the ambitious sport policy of fascist Italy, as Angela Teja explained. After Mussolini seized power in 1922 the Gentile educational reforms of the following year gave much increased importance to the role of physical education in schools as part of wider militarizing of Italian society to create the young fascist citizen/soldier of the future. In 1926 a new state organization came into being to reinforce the race which initially opposed the British style sports movement run by CONI, the Italian Olympic Committee. In the years that followed CONI itself became dominated by the Fascist party. There followed a process of "sportification" by which fascist physical education was increasingly infiltrated by competitive individual and team sports culminating in the enormous importance given to "calcio".

The promotion of football for national prestige was also a significant point in Franco's sports policy in the 1950's Spain, as Teresa Aja showed in her wide ranging survey. The remarkable efforts and successes of Real Madrid, a team closely identified with the regime, have been a part of a state strategy which used football to break down the international isolation of Spain as a former ally of the fascist powers. Football in fact was an important barometer of Spanish politics with Barcelona coming to be identified with Catalan nationalism and Bilbao with the Basques. As Franco attempted to re-impose the conservative centralism of Castille on Spain, football emerged as a major form of cultural resistance to the regime as well as a source of international and ideological support for it.

André Gounot presented elements of the international sport policy of the Soviet Union. His paper, based on documents found in the Archives of the Comintern in Moscow, focused on the relations between Soviet sport and the Red Sports International (RSI).

Although the RSI was set up as an auxiliary body to the Comintern in 1921 with the task of winning the European workers' sport movement for communist ideology, it was in reality strongly influenced by the Soviet Union from the start, becoming progressively a kind of "Foreign Office" of Soviet sport. As the declared purpose of the Soviet Union was to foster the class struggle throughout the world - and this, too, was the object of other Comintern bodies - it was easy for the Soviet Union to pass off its particular national interests as part of a wider ideological struggle. The subordination of the RSI to the interests of Soviet diplomacy appeared most obviously in 1937 with the closure of the RSI by the Comintern when anti-bourgeois agitation was deemed no longer useful to Soviet foreign policy.

Like the communists, the Catholic Church made efforts to spread its ideological influence by promoting gymnastics and sports. This was the subject of the complementary papers of Jan Tolleneer and Roland Renson. Tolleneer explored the role of Belgium in the development of Catholic gymnastics and physical education on an international level; Roland Renson spoke

on the influences of the Catholic Church on the general development of Belgian sport and the particular pattern of diffusion associated with it.

The Catholic gymnastics movement in Belgium was begun in 1894 and grew initially out of the need to combat the role of the liberal state-supported Belgian Gymnastic Federation. The Fédération Internationale Catholique de l'Education Physique (FICEP) was set up in 1913. Belgian Catholic gymnasts had participated before then in various international initiatives, the largest of which was the huge festival in Rome 1908 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Pius X as a priest. It was appropriate that Belgian Catholics should have been prominent in making international contacts for it was their rival body led by Cuperus, the pioneer of Belgian gymnastics, who had taken the lead in forming the non-Catholic Fédération Européenne de Gymnastique. Apart from Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia were important in FICEP as well as the Netherlands, Italy and Australia.

Nationalism was and remained important within what was an international body; Belgian Catholic gymnasts walked a difficult line between encouraging internationalism on the one hand and accepting the need for

vigorous national defense on the other.

The seminar revealed the wide range of forms that ideological interference in sport could take, ranging from the more subtle manoeuvrings of the French to promote national prestige to British national sports associations interfering at the Antwerp Olympics in 1920 or the Foreign office intervening to ensure non-intervention in the thirties. Liberal democracies simply would not fund the vast sport programmes undertaken in Italy, Germany or Soviet Union, where international sport became a tool of state policy. Spain proved to be an interesting compromise where the restricted funding typical of democracies was allied to the programmes of the authoritarian and fascist Right. The wider conclusion flowing from this work must await the final published form in which the research will be presented. It is planned to publish the research in book form simultaneously in English, French and Spanish.

For the present it is clear that this area is dynamic and promising with a wide range of connections between the disciplines of history, politics and international relations which fit well with the comparative perspective taken by the Leuven research group.

PIERRE ARNAUD

Colloque "Histoire des jeux et des sports", Amiens (France), 24-28 octobre 1994

Depuis 1991, le Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques (CTHS) a intégré dans le programme de ses Congrès, l'organisation d'un nouveau colloque "Histoire des jeux et des Sports". C'est ainsi qu'à Chambéry (1991), Clermont-Ferrand (1992), Pau (1993) puis Amiens (1994) plusieurs centaines de personnes ont activement participé à cette manifestation qui regroupe chaque année plus d'un millier de personnes dans des différents secteurs de la recherche historique.

Le dernier Colloque s'est déroulé à Amiens dans le cadre du 119^e Congrès du CTHS, et a bénéficié de la présentation d'une quarantaine de communications regroupées autour de six thèmes répartis sur six demi-journées :

- l'éducation physique : objet de conflits et enjeu de pouvoirs ;
- sport et éducation physique au service de la Nation;
- sports, cultures et politiques,
- l'éducation physique entre théories et pratiques;
- le Sport et l'Art : rencontres;
- sports et histoire locale

L'originalité de ce colloque tient au fait que les commu-

nications sont présentées par des spécialistes de l'histoire appartenant à différents champs disciplinaires ainsi que par des personnes passionnées par l'histoire qui sont membres de l'une de ces nombreuses "sociétés savantes" qui existent dans les communes françaises, mais qui ne sont pas historiens de profession. Depuis deux ans, nous avons invité également des participants étrangers et à ce jour plusieurs communications ont été présentées par des Allemands et des Italiens.

Le CTHS permet ainsi de renouveler considérablement les thèmes de recherche et surtout de favoriser la rencontre annuelle des spécialistes de l'histoire des jeux et des sports. A la qualité des communications s'ajoute la richesse des débats et le plaisir de voir paraître, chaque année, les actes du colloque sous forme d'un ouvrage édité par le CTHS.

Cette année, le Cinquième colloque "Histoire des jeux et des sports" se tient à Aix-en-Provence. Chacun peut se procurer le programme auprès du
CTHS, 108 Bd Saint-Germain, 75005, Paris.

Les actes du colloque de Clermont-Ferrand et de Pau seront disponibles à partir du mois de juin 1995.

THIERRY TERRET

Colloque "Histoire du sport féminin", Lyon (France), 8-10 novembre 1994

L'histoire du sport et de l'éducation physique féminins connaît aujourd'hui de nombreux et passionnants travaux. Ainsi les ouvrages de Margaret Costa et Sharon Guthrie, Susan Birrell et Chery Cole ou Jennifer Hargreaves constituent-ils, pour ne prendre que quelques exemples récents, des apports importants dans cette perspective.

Pourtant, les chercheurs français avaient jusqu'à présent peu investi ce thème. Souhaitant amorcer une dynamique en ce sens, Pierre Arnaud et Thierry Terret ont organisé à Lyon les 18 et 19 novembre 1994 un colloque orienté autour de 4 problématiques centrales:

1 : Les origines du sport féminin

Quelles sont les formes (traditionnelles, sportives, gymna-
tiques) et les enjeux du sport féminin à ses débuts? Quel-
les pratiques sont privilégiées? Dans quel cadre et quelles
conditions matérielles et institutionnelles sont-elles orga-
nisées? Avec quel public particulier? Plus généralement, il
s'agira de rendre compte et de comprendre la manière dont
se mettent en place les premières pratiques féminines.

2 : Sport et émancipation de la femme

L'association entre naissance du sport féminin et mou-
vement d'émancipation a été déjà largement développé.
Encore conviendra-t-il de préciser sous quelles formes et
avec quelles conséquences. Plus précisément, ce postulat
ne doit-il pas être affiné en fonction des sports pratiqués ?
La volonté émancipatrice est-elle toujours aussi explicite?
Et entretient-elle des rapports avec les mouvements liés au
féminisme?

3 : Le sport féminin présente-t-il à ses débuts des ca- ractéristiques particulières au regard du sport masculin?

N'est-il pas soumis à la domination politique et sociale des
hommes dont il porte les traces de la méfiance envers la
"sportive"? Quels sont finalement les éléments constitutifs
d'une véritable identité ou spécificité du sport féminin?

4 : L'éducation physique féminine

L'éducation physique est initialement organisée dans
l'institution scolaire française pour les seuls garçons. A
quelles conditions les filles ont-elles pu y accéder à leur
tour? Sous quelles formes et dans quelles conditions?
Quels ont été les discours tenus justifiant une telle inté-
gration? Cela se traduit-il par des propositions et innovati-
ons dans les pratiques et les conceptions de l'EP féminine?

Sur tous ces aspects, une quarantaine de communica-
tions ont été prononcées, en illustrant la diversité et la ri-
chesse des approches et des regards. J. Mangan a d'abord
envisagé la manière dont le processus de féminisation des
pratiques sportives au XIX^e siècle est également associé à
un phénomène de diffusion géopolitique allant des sociétés
occidentales en direction de l'Asie et qui a facilité par ex-
emple l'accès des Chinoises à la modernité. Pour autant, en
France, la femme connaît au même moment des contraintes
spécifiques, comme l'a montré Hélène Salomon à tra-
vers l'ambiguïté de l'usage du corset, entre exigences
esthétiques et hygiéniques. Le mouvement de féminisation
du sport s'amorce finalement avec difficulté. On perçoit,
avec les exemples du tennis de table (Jean-Marc Sylvain,
Marc Falcoz) ou des sports aéronautiques (Luc Robène)
combien la femme cherche alors sa voie entre l'affirmation
de son autonomie et la dépendance envers un système
masculin dominant et bien structuré. D'où l'ambiguïté du
rapport au corps sexué que l'on va trouver dans la danse
(Nancy Midol, Roland Huesca, Betty Lefevre), le cyclisme
(Jean-Paul Laplagne) ou le catch féminin (Christophe La-
moureux). D'où, aussi, la véritable lutte que les femmes

ont du mener pour se frayer un chemin dans un monde
longtemps dénonciateur, comme l'a clairement développé
Gertrud Pfister à partir d'exemples internationaux. De ce
point de vue, on n'est guère surpris par la grande perma-
nence d'une spécificité du sport féminin: il apparaît et se
développe dans des formes et des institutions souvent ori-
giniales, qu'il s'agisse du canoë (André Beaudou), de
l'automobile (Freccero Renata), de la natation synchronisée
(Nicole Barraud), de la gymnastique (Angela Teja) ou du
football (Laurence Prudhomme, Christine Menesson). La
question demeure alors posée des transformations de ce
processus et, plus précisément, de son éventuelle dispari-
tion aujourd'hui. Les avis sont ici apparus plus partagés.
Certains, tel Pierre Arnaud, s'attardent davantage sur cer-
taines tendances à l'homogénéisation du sport masculin et
du sport féminin. D'autres relèvent au contraire toujours
de fortes disparités comme Catherine Louveau ou encore
Yves Travaillet, Alain Le Guiner ou Nicole Dechavanne. La
voie reste en tout cas ouverte pour des analyses peut-être
plus sociologiques, ainsi que nous invite à le faire Marie-
Joseph Biache en prenant l'exemple du handball.

Mais cette histoire doit nécessairement aussi tenir
compte des paramètres politiques et spirituels qui agissent
sur les femmes, sur leurs droits, leurs devoirs et bien sûr
leurs pratiques. Borhane Errais et Meriem Kerzabi, analy-
sant le cas du Maghreb, nous invitent ainsi à une réflexion
sur la liberté même qu'ont les femmes d'user de leurs
corps.

La question politique et sociale est aussi au cœur de
l'histoire de l'éducation physique des filles. Tout comme
pour le sport, jaillit ici avec force l'idée d'une difficile lutte
pour l'intégration des pratiques corporelles dans
l'institution scolaire. Les représentations demeurent en ef-
fet longtemps dominantes, qui disqualifient la gymna-
stique des filles (Jacques Gleyse, Jean-Michel Delaplace).
Quelques méthodes spécifiques voient pourtant le jour
(Jean-Philippe Saint-Martin), mais l'école demeure long-
temps hostile, alliant des objectifs spécifiques (la future
mère, la future épouse) à des pratiques qui ne le sont pas
nécessairement (Thierry Terret). Dans une période plus ré-
cente, pourtant, la mixité aurait du modifier les positions,
mais Jean-Paul Clément ou Christine Richier n'auront
guère de mal à démontrer la faiblesse d'une telle affirmation.

En définitive, ces deux journées passionnantes ont
donné lieu à des prises de position parfois contradictoires,
toujours argumentées, signes de la complexité des thèmes
abordés. Elles ont pu provoquer une dynamique pour pas-
ser d'une histoire des femmes dans le sport à une histoire
du sport féminin en renouvelant les interrogations. Ga-
geons que les actes qui seront prochainement publiés aux
éditions L'Harmattan (Paris) sous le titre "Histoire du sport
féminin" permettront de relancer à nouveau le débat.

ANDRE GOUNOT

The Seminar "The Social and Contemporary of Sport in Germany after 1945"
Potsdam (Germany), 24-26 March 1995

This year's seminar of the Sport History Section (Sektion Sportgeschichte, DVS) was organised by the Contemporary History of Sport Department of the Institute of Sport Science, University of Potsdam under the chairmanship of Hans Joachim Teichler and Giselher Spitzer. The all-embracing title of the seminar - *The Social and Contemporary of Sport in Germany after 1945* - was deliberately chosen in order to be able to take into account as many research approaches and issues as possible. Indeed, the 12 papers which were presented in all covered a wide variety of topics - which meant, however, that the seminar could not be expected to provide results on any specific, jointly debated issue which might pave the way for future research. The subjects dealt with included historical aspects of everyday life, politics and ideology as well as questions of sport historiography.

Only two papers were concerned with historical aspects of sport in West Germany: Norbert Gissel analysed the efforts made by the Americans in their zone of occupation to incorporate sport into the "re-education" programme immediately after the war. Karl Lennartz and Jürgen Buschmann examined the role played by Carl Diem in the founding of the German Olympic Society (Deutsche Olympische Gesellschaft, DOG).

The great majority of the papers presented dealt with the structures as well as with the development of sport in the former German Democratic Republic. Both the papers and the ensuing discussions revealed that the dialogue between sport historians from the former East and West Germanies was still to a great extent burdened by emotion and ideology. Fruitful scientific exchange is all the more difficult due to the huge differences not only in ideological positions and personal biographies but also in backgrounds of scientific theory, in perspectives as well as in research interests.

As the contemporary historian Christoph Kleßmann made clear in an introductory lecture, research on the GDR as a whole is beset by numerous other problems beside the arduous East-West dialogue. These range from methodological questions to political issues and such difficulties are reflected in the unsatisfactory state of research, which is marked by a high degree of uncertainty.

Kleßmann's discerning analysis, with its numerous

insights into problem areas and its constructive proposals, was taken up all too rarely during the seminar, especially in the course of the sometimes controversial debates.

The effect of Klaus Huhn's lecture was more agitatorial than scientific. Huhn confined himself to quoting from the propaganda-filled memoirs of Kurt Edel (president of the National Olympic Committee of the GDR until 1955). The form of presentation chosen by Hans Simon and Günter Wonneberger, too, should be examined critically from a methodological point of view. In their lectures (Simon's dealing with the preservation of traditions linked with workers' sport in the Soviet occupied zone and later in the GDR and Wonneberger's concerned with the effects which the 1969 directive on competitive sport had on basket ball in Leipzig) they appeared both as contemporary witnesses and as sport historians.

Hans Joachim Teichler and Giselher Spitzer reported on the preliminary results of their studies, based on the scrutiny of files kept by the former East German state security ministry. In doing so, they discussed the - limited - value and validity of these sources. With the help of case studies Teichler illustrated the various methods of intelligence gathering used by GDR state security to spy on West German sport. Spitzer dealt with the internal mechanisms operating in the domain of sport within the state security system and pointed to questions of costs and efficiency.

Andreas Höfer's paper on the "Society for the Advancement of the Olympic Idea" also investigated the links between sport, state and politics in the former GDR.

In his paper André Gounot discussed the extent to which certain features of GDR sports policies were a continuation of international communist sports policies from the period before the second world war.

Bernard Woltmann and Gerhard Grasemann presented papers on the GDR's international sports relations.

In sum, the seminar revealed that, through various new research projects and with the help of newly acquired sources, new insight is gradually being won into the history of sport in the former GDR. However, it will be several years before a differentiated view of East German sport is possible.

Nachrichten · News · Nouvelles

Societies

ROLAND NAUL

The International Committee of Sport Pedagogy

The ICSP 1994 annual meeting took place in Berlin, June 23rd in connection with the AIESEP World Congress.

Nearly all ICSP's activities since August 1994 focussed on the research project "Sportive Lifestyle, Motor Performance, and Olympic Ideals of Youth in Europe".

Fortunately, after some negotiations in the past the official research contract for the project was signed by IOC, ICSSPE, and ICSP representatives in February 1995 which led to financial support of the study.

In August 1994 the final English versions of the instruments for the research project were completed

according to the decisions reached during the Berlin meeting in June.

The translation of the questionnaires and national pre-tests of the instruments started in Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, and Germany in the period August - October, later in Estonia. In February/March 1995 this process began in Portugal, Spain and Hungary as well.

After pre-testing, including an evaluation of the translated versions of the instruments data collection of the study started in some countries in October 1994.

MIKIO MAEDA

The Northeast Asian Society for History of Physical Education and Sport

The first Northeast Asian Seminar for History of Physical Education and Sport took place from November 23-25, 1994 in Kochi, Japan. About 50 historians gathered from 4 countries and 15 papers were presented.

After seminar, the Northeast Asian Society for History of Physical Education and Sport (NEASHPES) has been

established. At present, countries represented in NEASHPES are China, Korea, Chinese Taipei and Japan. President is Prof. Narita, Vice presidents are prof. Rok (Seoul University), Maeda (Kochi University) and other 2 persons to be chosen from China and Taipei.

The British Society of Sports History

The British Society of Sports History has been in existence for 13 years. It is open to anyone interested in the history of sport and has a very broad membership ranging from amateur enthusiasts to university professors. Past Chairman have been Tony Mangan and Tony Mason, two of the most eminent historians of sport in Britain. Recent Executive Committee members include Grant Jarvie, Dennis Brailsford, Jeff Hill, Richard Holt, John Lowerson, Gareth Williams and Jack Williams.

The BSSH publishes a journal, *The Sports Historian*, a Newsletter, occasional Newsheets and has recently ventured into publishing monographs. It is affiliated to the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport and is recognised by The Sports Council as the

voice for the history of sport in the U.K.

To celebrate the centenary of the Rugby League, the Society's 14th annual conference will be held at the University of Huddersfield in July 1995, with 'The Amateur/Professional Debate' as its main theme.

Paper proposals (not more than 300 words in length) and requests for further details/booking forms should be sent to:

STEVE J S ICKRINGILL
Department of History
University of Ulster
Coleraine
Co Londonderry
BT52 1SA

The Philosophic Society for the Study of Sport

The Philosophic Society for the Study of Sport was established in Boston, U.S.A., on December 28, 1972, at a session staged in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Eastern District of the American Philosophic Association. The Society was the first, and it is yet the only, international, scholarly agency explicitly devoted to the philosophic study of sport. The seminal vision of the Society and its formative institutional development are owed principally to Warren P. Fraleigh and to a small, but resolute, group of his colleagues at the State University of New

York at Brockport, U.S.A. Paul Weiss served the Society as its founding President; Warren P. Fraleigh, as its first President-elect; and Francis W. Keenan, as its first Secretary-Treasurer. It has since elected presidents from Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. The Society conducted its first Annual Meeting at the State University of New York at Brockport, U.S.A., in November 1973, and has since conducted annual gatherings in Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. Currently, approximately one-half of the

Society's members reside in North America; approximately one-fourth, in east Asia and Australia; and approximately one-fourth, in Europe. It claims members in Australia, Belgium, Canada, People's Republic of China, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, Spain, the U.S.A., and Wales. And, it has earnest aspirations of gaining a respectful place among philosophic scholars elsewhere in the world: in Africa, the Middle East, and in otherwise untouched nations of central, southern, and eastern Europe, Scandinavia, and Oceania.

The primary purpose of the Society is to nurture the philosophic study of sport throughout the world. The Society is moved by the conviction that an authentic understanding of, and appreciation for sport, a fully human experience of sport, await philosophic accounts of it; that human fulfilment in sport is at least a partial function of such accounts; and that the philosophy of sport makes a profound contribution to the humanization of sport. In 1974, the Society established the *Journal of the Philosophy of Sport* which it has since published annually. The

Journal considers the full range of philosophic issues pertinent to sport; it is tightly refereed and internationally indexed; and it remains the principal organ for accomplished scholarship concerning the philosophy of sport in the world. In 1987, the Society established a newsletter, *PSSS News*, that is now published thrice each year. Members of the Society receive copies of its *Journal* and its newsletter, as well as opportunities to engage in thoughtful discourse with respected colleagues throughout the world by means of its extensive membership list, its publications (which routinely include bibliographic treasures, course outline, book reviews, announcements of professional conferences, as well as research essays), and its annual meetings. We are hopeful that you will consider joining us in the compelling adventure that the Society has become.

Contact for informations:

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USA

GERTRUD PFISTER

WomenSport International

Since the beginning of the 1990s there has been an increasing endeavour to combine the initiatives and activities aimed at improving the situation of women in sport and to enhance their effectiveness through international cooperation.

After a great amount of preparatory work and intensive effort WomenSport International (WSI) was founded in 1993. WSI understands itself as an umbrella organisation: a centre of coordination and a network for all initiatives aimed at improving the situation of women in sport.

WSI assumes that many of the problems which girls and women are confronted with are not specifically related to certain countries or certain cultures. All over the world women are underrepresented, receive less support and have less power than men in the area of sport and physical activities.

The main activities of WSI are:

WSI works at different levels and in different areas with the goal of changing the sport system and adapting sport to the needs and interests of girls and women.

WSI has founded several committees and task forces which focus on central problems such as eating disorders of female athletes, sexual harassment or sex tests in sport.

Long and intensive work was invested in the "Female Athlete Triad"

(eating disorders, amenorrhoea, osteoporosis). Among other activities a leaflet has been published which provides information on signals of eating disorders and gives concrete advise for parents, teachers and coaches.

A further example of the work of WSI are the endeavours of WSI members in a committee of experts formed by the Women's Tennis Council. This committee has examined the rules governing age limits for female professional tennis players. The experts have presented an extensive report, demanding among other things that young players between 14 and 18 years of age be admitted only to a limited number of tournaments.

As a means of information and communication WSI publishes a Newsletter called "Starting Line".

For information on the Task Force "Female Athlete Triad", please contact Barbara Drinkwater, P.O. Box 743, Vashon, WA 98070 USA.

Contact for informations:

ELIZABETH DARLISON

WomenSport International
Inc. P.O. Box 227 Lawson
NSW 2783, Australia

GERTRUD PFISTER

International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGW)

Behind the long and difficult title *International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women* (IAPESGW) is to be found the oldest international organisation still in existence which is committed to sport and physical activities of girls and women.

As early as 1949 the first international conference on

"Female Physical Education and Sport" took place in Copenhagen. During the next conference on women and sport, held in Paris in 1953, the IAPESGW was founded and Dorothy Ainsworth, who had initiated these conferences, was elected its first president. The next presidents were Marie-Thérèse Eyquem, who succeeded her

in 1956, and Liselott Diem, who followed in 1961.

The IAPESGW concentrates above all on the organisation of a world conference every four years which aims at the exchange of information and also endeavours to further the links between theory and practice. Paris, London, Washington, Tokyo, Capetown and Den Pasar are some of the cities which have staged IAPESGW congresses.

During recent years the orientations and methods of the IAPESGW regarding women's questions and politics have been discussed intensively and adapted to new situations and developments. It is the central aim of the IAPESGW to further the interests of girls and women at all levels and in all areas of physical education and sport. In order to reach this goal it is necessary to improve our knowledge of the situation of women and sport in different countries and to apply this knowledge in practical activities. The IAPESGW cooperates with other organisations, including *Women-Sport International*, and wishes to intensify cooperation with women's groups and organisations in other social areas.

The IAPESGW's organisation is based on national sections in various countries of the world, which are represented in the Council, the decision-making committee, through a representative.

The IAPESGW publishes a yearly Bulletin which gives the sections the opportunity to provide information on their problems and activities. Because physical education is threatened in many countries by cuts in resources and time the 1995 bulletin focuses on the situation, problems and perspectives of physical education in different countries.

The next IAPESGW congress "Sport in the Life of Women - Support for the Key Phases" will take place in Helsinki/Finland from 27 July to 1 August 1997.

Contact for informations:

PATRICIA BOWEN-WEST

"The Rookery", Stoke, Calver
Sheffield S30 1XY
England

Institutes

Faculty Exchange Center

Faculty Exchange Center, founded in 1973 to meet the ever-increasing competition for fully-funded travel grants, enables college/university faculty interested in teaching exchanges, to contact each other. Every Fall and Spring the Center publishes a Directory and a Supplement respectively, containing the names of the instructors and their institutions, their rank and areas of specialization, the

regions or countries where they prefer to teach, and whether they are willing to exchange their house. The current 1993-94 directory and supplement have a total listing over 300 scholars, representing over 20 disciplines.

For details and application contact:

Faculty Exchange Center - 952 Virginia Avenue
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603 (USA)

Museums

Sportmuseum Berlin - AIMS-Marathon-Museum of Running

Der 9. AIMS-Weltkongress vom 6.-7. Dezember 1994 in Macau hat das Sportmuseum Berlin zum *AIMS-Marathon-Museum of Running* erklärt und seine Unterstützung für den Aufbau einer umfassenden internationalen sporthistorischen Sammlung zur Geschichte des Marathons, der Straßenläufe und Stadt-Marathone zugesagt. Im Schreiben des Generalsekretärs der AIMS, Andy Galloway, vom 22.12.1994 heißt es dazu: *Aufgrund Ihrer jahrelangen Erfahrung und gesammelten Materialien auf diesem Gebiet scheint Berlin der ideale Ort für die Dokumentation und für die Bewertung der Entwicklung des Laufsportes der Welt zu sein. Die AIMS wird sowohl über ihre Mitglieder als auch mit Hilfe ihres monatlichen "Newsletter" und des Magazins "Distance Running" dazu aufrufen, verfügbares Material zu sammeln und nach Berlin zu senden.*

Die Leichtathletik und der Laufsport haben in Berlin eine Jahrzehnte lange Tradition. Auf Initiative von Otto Gronert organisierte der SC Komet am 29. Juli 1900 im Berliner Vorort Hohen Neuendorf über eine Distanz von 8,5 km den ersten Cross-Country-Lauf (später Querfeldein- bzw. Waldlauf) in Deutschland. Der Sieger Johannes Böge (SC Komet) benötigte damals 35:11,2 Minuten zur Bewältigung dieser Strecke. Ab 1905 veranstaltete der Verband

der Berliner Athletik-Vereine regelmäßig Frühjahrs- und Herbstwaldläufe. Sie wurden sowohl als Mannschafts- als auch als Einzelwettbewerbe ausgetragen und erfreuten sich einer immer größeren Beliebtheit. Am 3. Oktober 1913 fand in Berlin die 1. Deutsche Walddlaufmeisterschaft statt. Start und Ziel der Veranstaltung war das Deutsche Stadion. Sie endete mit einem vollen Berliner Erfolg. Sieger in der Mannschaftswertung wurde die Berliner Sportvereinigung, deren Mitglied Fritz Blankenburg auch die Einzelwertung gewann.

Neben den Cross- und Waldläufen erwarben sich nach der Jahrhundertwende die Staffetten- (später Staffelläufe) und Straßenläufe eine hohe Popularität bei Läufern und Zuschauern. Der 1908 von Carl Diem ins Leben gerufene und wohl bekannteste Berliner Großstaffellauf *Potsdam-Berlin* erreichte 1937 eine Teilnehmerzahl von 142 Mannschaften mit 6600 Läufern und wurde von zehntausenden Zuschauern an der Strecke verfolgt. Am 14. Juni 1908 gingen 8 Mannschaften auf der Glienicker Brücke an den Start. Der Schlussläufer des SC Charlottenburg 1902 erreichte als erster das Ziel an der Siegessäule am Reichstag. Besonders in den 20er Jahren entstanden zahllose ähnliche Laufwettbewerbe nach dem Vorbild dieser Staffette, so z.B.

Quer durch Berlin, Rund um den Wedding, Rund um Friedrichshain, usw.

Der Zweite Weltkrieg und die spätere Teilung der Stadt führten dazu, daß die großen Laufsporttraditionen Berlins zunächst für einige Zeit scheinbar in Vergessenheit gerieten. Mitte der 60er Jahre unternahm der SC Charlottenburg den erfolgreichen Versuch, an diese Traditionen wieder anzuknüpfen. So holt man 1967 den 1. Volkslanglauf aus der Taufe und organisierte 1974 den 1. Volksmarathon, seit 1976 den Berlin-Marathon, der bald weltweite Popularität erlangte und seit langem zu den attraktivsten Großsportveranstaltungen zählt. Auch im Ostteil Berlins führte die *Lauf-Dich-Gesund-Bewegung* in den 70er Jahren zu einem starken Aufschwung des Laufsports. Der *Berliner Friedenslauf* sowie die Neujahrs- und Silvesterläufe, ausgetragen über verschiedene Distanzen, waren international wie national renommierte Laufveranstaltungen. Berliner Spitzensportler und -sportlerinnen sowie tausende laufbegeisterte Aktive, Trainer, Organisatoren und viele Helfer gestalteten so die internationale Laufsportentwicklung mit, verliehen ihr wichtige Impulse.

Berlin war und ist heute mehr denn je Sport- und Marathon-Stadt, das *Sportmuseum Berlin* naturgemäß auch ein Lauf-Museum. Unsere Sammlungen beherbergen bereits viele "Schätze" zur nationalen wie internationalen Laufsportgeschichte, u.a. die bereits tausende Objekte umfassende Sammlung von Horst Milde und des SC Charlottenburg. Die künftige enge Zusammenarbeit mit der AIMS eröffnet neue Möglichkeiten zur Erweiterung unseres Museumsauftrages, verleiht dem Sportmuseum Berlin internationalen Rang und zwingt zur Erarbeitung eines über den regionalen nationalen Rahmen hinausreichenden, weltoffenen Sportmuseumskonzeptes. Wir freuen uns über die Anerkennung unserer bisherigen Arbeit und auf die neue verantwortungsvolle Aufgabe.

Ankündigungen · Announcements · Annonces

ISHPES Conferences

3rd International ISHPES Seminar

July, 1996 Guangdong (China)

Contact:

Chinese Society for History of Sports and Physical Education
9 Tiyuguan Road, Beijing 100763 (China)
Tel.: 86-1-7012233-2351, Fax: 86-1-7015858

International Pre-Olympic Scientific Congress: Section of the ISHPES

July 10-14, 1996 Dallas (USA)

Theme: "Physical Activity, Sport, and Health"

The Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research is organizing the 1996 International Pre-Olympic Scientific Congress under the auspices of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education. The meeting will be under the patronage of UNESCO and the International Olympic Committee and President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The Congress opening ceremony will be held on the first evening. Highlights of the opening ceremony will include a welcoming talk by Dr. Kenneth H. Cooper, founder of the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research, and an address to the delegates by the President of the International Olympic Committee, H.E. Juan Antonio Samaranch. Other notable sports science leaders also will participate in the opening ceremony. There will be musical and dance performances illustrating Southwestern culture and an opening reception for delegates.

The scientific program will start on 11 July. Each morning will begin with a plenary lecture by a world leader from exercise science, sports medicine, or physical education. Following the plenary lecture, there will be concurrent lectures, perhaps three to five each day, on a sub-theme of the congress. The remainder of each day will be

filled with invited symposia and workshops, programs organized by cooperating organizations, and free communications sessions. The program committee for the Congress is chaired by Dr. H.W. Kohl and Dr. Peter Raven. An outstanding group of internationally respected scientists will advise the program committee. The program will cover a broad range of topics of interest to exercise scientists, sports medicine clinicians, and physical educators. The official languages of the Congress will be English and Spanish, and simultaneous translation will be available.

Call for Papers

ISHPES has been asked to organize a section of the Pre-Olympic Scientific Congress on the topic "Body, Body Culture, and Health from a Historical Perspective".

Scholars working in this area are invited to submit an abstract to the ISHPES Secretariat before August 30, 1995.

The abstracts will be evaluated by the ISHPES Executive Committee. 8 papers, each of 15 minutes duration, will be selected.

Conference Informations

May 24-27, 1996 Auburn Alabama (USA)

24th annual conference of the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH)

A new president-elect and program committee will be selected in the spring 1995, but until then any one interested in organizing a session or presenting a paper should contact the conference office. The deadline for submitting abstracts will be 15 October 1995. All participants must register for the conference and be members of NASSH.

Contact:

NANCY L. STRUNA

Department of Kinesiology, University of Maryland
College Park, Md 20742-2611, USA
e-mail: ns16@umail.umd.edu.

August 26-September 1, 1996 Tokyo (Japan)

11th Conference of the International Society of Comparative Physical Education and Sport (ISCPES)

ICSSPE sponsored conference/Conférence parrainée par le CIEPSS;

Theme: Physical Education and Sports in Cultures, East-West Diversity and Congruence

Conference Language: English

As the Pre-Olympic Scientific Congress in Dallas, Texas, USA will be held from 10-14 July, 1996, the scheduled dates of the 1996 ISCPES Conference have been changed to avoid conflict. It will now run from 26 Aug (Monday) to 1 Sept (Sunday) inclusive. The venue, also, has been changed to the Inter-University Seminar House at Hachioji, Tokyo.

The Conference theme should provide opportunities for a range of presentations in the areas of social sciences, humanities and pedagogy, which are the focal points of the Society's activities.

Main Topics:

1) Sport for all: Issues related to Gender, Ethnicity, Youth Sport, Physical Activities for the Elderly, Adapted Physical Education, and Sport Politics.

2) Sport-Business and Management: Issues related to Professional Sport, Sport Events, Sport Tourism, Sport Marketing, Sport Industry, Sport Media, The Fitness Business.

3) Cross-Cultural Studies in Sport: Issues related to East-West Diversity and Congruence, Modernization of Sport, Anthropology of Sport, Sport and Social Development, Sport and Religion.

4) Sport and the Environment: Issues related to Environment Exploitation, Resort Development, Facility Development and Environmental Protection, Environmental Education through Sport.

5) Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy: Physical Education in Elementary, Secondary, and Higher Education, Teacher's Training, Curriculum Development. *Workshops:*

1) Current ISCPES Research Projects

2) Theoretical and Methodological Considerations in Comparative Research

Free Topic Area:

Presentations on cross-cultural studies on any areas of physical education and sport are invited.

Contact:

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Kochi-shi 780, Japan

Tel.: +81-888-44 01 11, Fax: +81-888-44 84 53

July 27-August 1, 1997 Helsinki (Finland)

XIIIth Congress of the International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGW)

Venue: Marina Congress Centre situated on the shores of the Baltic Sea

Theme: Sport in the Life of Women - Support for the key phases

Conveners: Arnevi Lassila and Pirjo-Liisa Vilenius

Organising Body: Finnish Women's Physical Education Association (SNIL); Finnish Society for Research in Sport and Physical Education

Topics:

How culture affects women's life span

P.E. in kindergarten - an inspiration for sport?

Realities regarding girls and sport

Promoting exercise among the elderly

Adapted physical activity and sport for the disabled

Promoting physical education in the school curriculum

Opportunities for leadership in sport

A social justification for sport

Cooperation between sport and health experts

Physical activity and nutrition

Latest developments in women's fitness

East meets West - woman to woman

Sport - Nature - Culture

Presentations:

Lectures, Poster, Lecture-demonstrations, Video's

Social Programme, Culture, arts, design

Outdoor activities, Gymnastics presentations, Morning exercise, Evening cruises in the archipelago, Pre- & Post-Congress Tours, Lapland & the North

Cruises:

Stockholm and St. Petersburg

Savonlinna Opera Festival

Contact:

Congress Office

Finnish Society for Research in Sport & Physical

Education, Terhi Heinilä, Stadion

FIN-00250, Helsinki, Finland

Tel.: +358 - 0 - 444 482

Fax: +358 - 0 - 407 341

Conference Calendar

July 9-16, 1995 Gainesville, Florida (USA)
38th World Congress of the International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance (ICHPERSD)
Contact:
 Dr. PAUL VARNES
 Organizing Committee
 1995 ICHPERSD World Congress
 College of Health and Human Performance
 University of Florida
 P.O. Box 119203
 Gainesville, Florida, United States
 Tel.: (904) 392-4048
 Fax: (904) 392-3186

July 29-August 1, 1995 Orlando, Florida (USA)
1st Annual National Conference of the United States Physical Education Association
Contact:
 MICHELE WATSON
 Conference Director
 USPE National conference
 P.O. Box 5076
 Champaign, Illinois
 61825-5076 United States
 Tel.: 1-800-373-8773
 Fax: (217) 351-2674

August 1-3, 1995 Göteborg (Sweden)
International Congress of Sports Medicine and Social Science in Athletics
Contact:
 Congrex Göteborg
 P.O. Box 5078
 S-402 22 Göteborg, Sweden
 Tel.: 46 (0) 31 60 84 50
 Fax: 46 (0) 31 20 36 20

August 13-16, 1995 Bratislava (Slovakia)
International Conference on Physical Education and Sport of Children and Youth
Contact:
 International Conference Secretariat
 Slovak Society of Physical Education and Sports
 (FTVS UK), Nábr. Svobodu 9
 814 69 Bratislava, Slovakia
 Tel.: (42 7) 316 228, or 314 472
 Fax: (42 7) 313 327, or 324 472

August 24-26, 1995 Fukuoka (Japan)
FISU/CESU Conference Commission for Sports Study
Theme: Sport and Man: Creating a New Vision
Contact:
 Organizing Committee for the Universiade 1995
 Fukoka, CESU Conference Planning Section
 6-1 Tanjin 2-Chome, Chuoko
 Fukuoka City 810, Japan
 Tel.: 81 92 733-5212
 Fax: 81 92 733 5290

September 16-22, 1995 Atlanta, Georgia (USA)
Third IOC World Congress on Sport Sciences
Theme: The Olympic Motto - Swifter, Higher, Stronger
Contact:
 MARI TOLLAKSEN
 The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games
 250 William Street, Suite 6000
 Atlanta, GA 30302 United States
 Fax: (404) 224-1997

21.-23. September 1995, Berlin (Deutschland)
1. Sportmuseums-Tagung des Sportmuseum Berlin und des Forum für Sportgeschichte in Zusammenarbeit mit der Sportjugend Berlin
Thema: Sport(geschichte) in Museen und Archiven. Luxus oder Chance für die Kultur- und Sportpolitik im vereinten Deutschland?

Kontakt:
 MARTINA BEHRENDT
 Sportmuseum Berlin
 Karl-Friedrich-Friesen-Stadion
 Margarete-Sommer-Straße
 D-10407 Berlin
 Tel.: +30-4 26 35 35
 Fax: +30-4 26 35 35

25.-27. September 1995, Wien (Österreich)
12. Europäische Sportkonferenz
Contact:
 Dr. W. PIJLWEIN
 Österreichische Bundes-Sportorganisation
 Prinz-Eugen-Straße 12
 A-1040 Wien, Austria

October 4-8, 1995 San Antonio Texas (USA)
1995 NRPA Symposium on Leisure Research
Contact:
 PATRICIA A. STOKOWSKI
 Texas A & M University, Department of RPTS
 308 Francis Hall
 College Station, TX 77843-2261
 United States
 Tel.: (409) 845-5302

October 10-13, 1995 Merida (Venezuela)
III International Conference on Recreation & Sport for All
Contact:
 IPEF
 Apartado Postal 10079
 Maracaibo, Venezuela
 Tel.: 58-61-23-04-69
 Fax: 58-61-23-07-68

23-29 octobre 1995, Aix-en-Provence (France)
Cinquième colloque Histoire des jeux et des sports
 Le nouveau programme s'attache à l'étude de "l'espace des sports" et reprend dans une autre section le thème "Le Sport, l'art, la littérature ..." Ceux qui veulent participer et/ou présenter une communication doivent rapidement s'adresser à l'adresse suivante:
 CTHS, 108 Bd Saint-Germain
 75005, Paris, France

November 2-5, 1995 Miami Florida (USA)
Congress on Research in Dance
Theme: Dance, Myth, and Ritual: the Americas and the Caribbean
Contact:
 KISTA TUCKER
 CORD Conference 1995
 Department of Dance
 State University of New York
 College at Brockport
 Brockport, NY 14420, United States
 Tel.: (716) 395-2590
 Telex (716) 395-5397

January 3-7, 1996 Corpus Christi, Texas (USA)
Annual Conference of the National Association for Physical Education in Higher Education
Theme: Movement and our Future
Contact:
 Dr. SUSAN K. KOVAR
 Department of HPE
 Wichita State University
 Campus Box 16
 Wichita, KS 67260-0016
 Tel.: (316) 689-334
 Fax: (316) 689-3302
 E-Mail: kovar@wsuhub.uc.twsu.edu

January 8-14, 1996 Arlberg (Austria)
International Congress on Skiing and Science
Contact:
 Prof. Dr. ERICH MÜLLER
 Institut für Sportwissenschaften
 Universität Salzburg
 Akademiestr. 26
 A-5020 Salzburg, Austria
 Tel.: 0043-662-8044-4852
 Fax: 0043-662-8044-614

January 23-25, 1996 Karnataka (India)
International Scientific Sports Congress & Sports Goods Exhibition
 ICSSPE sponsored conference/
 Conférence parrainée par le CIEPSS
Theme: Sports culture for building champions in the Developing World
Contact:
 Dr. C. M. MUTHAIJAI
 ISSCE 96, Sree Kanteerava Stadium
 Bangalore 560 001
 India

April 13-14, 1996 London (United Kingdom)
15th Annual Conference of the British Society of Sport History
Theme: The Modern Olympic Games
Contact:
 RICHARD COX
 UMIST
 P.O. Box 88
 Manchester M60 1QD, United Kingdom
 Tel.: 061-200-4013
 Fax: 061-228-7040

March 20-24, 1997 St. Louis Missouri (USA)
AAHPERD National Conference
Contact:
 LYSIA PRICE
 AAHPERD Director of Conventions
 1900 Association Drive
 Reston, VA 22091, United States
 Tel.: (703) 476-3466
 Fax: (703) 476-9527

May 16-19, 1997 Kiev (Ukraine)
2nd International Scientific Congress
 ICSSPE sponsored conference/
 Conférence parrainée par le CIEPSS
Theme: The Modern Olympic Sports
Contact:
 Prof. Dr. VLADIMIR PLATONOV
 Fizkultury Str. 1
 252650 Kiev-5, Ukraine
 Tel.: (044) 227 62 91 or 227 50 61
 Fax: (044) 220 52 84

Publikationen · Publications · Publications

Call for Contributions

The Gathering of Unique Games Played Around the World for Publication

This book will profile games and sports played in different countries around the world with an emphasis upon uniqueness. The Greenwood Publishing Group has asked Doris Corbett and John Cheffers to coordinate the collection, and preparation for publication, of descriptions of rare games played around the world. The publication is targeted for libraries and interest groups throughout the United States and beyond. This letter solicits contributors who are familiar with any rare games legitimately played in any part of the globe. The games will span considerable distribution of variety and type. For instance; Australian football is mostly played in Australia, yet it commands great sophistication of regulation and tactic, extreme demands of the body for fitness and injury, and attracts over two hundred thousand spectators each week. It is the big game in Australia and is therefore quite sophisticated. Apart from a small number of adjoining countries however, Australian football has remained unique to The Land Downunder. At the other end of the spectrum the chasing game described here under to exemplify the format for contributor submission is a small, limited, fun-filled, recreational pastime confined to a Bainings Village, twenty five miles south of Rabaul on the Papua New Guinea island of New Britain. John Cheffers witnessed this

game after a difficult expedition in these Highlands in January of 1966. It may not even exist today. So the scope of this enterprise is vast and the commitment intriguing. There is little doubt that the end result will be a fascinating contribution to the eternally loved human pastime of playing games.

It is necessary for the editors to solicit contributors from all parts of the globe. Any game will be considered for inclusion provided it can be formatted in a consistent manner. Contributors are asked to submit their rare games using a format and to add features or information not contained in this format. Naturally full recognition will be given to the contributors name and profession.

Contact:
 Professor DORIS CORBETT
 Department of Physical Education - United States
 Military Academy
 West Point, New York 10996, United States
 Tel.: 914-938-2134, Fax: 914-938-2138
 Professor JOHN CHEFFERS
 School of Education - Boston University
 605 Commonwealth Ave.
 Boston, MA 02215, United States
 Tel.: 617-353-3302, Fax: 617-353-2909

Databases

The Sport Information Resource Centre (SIRC)

The SIRC is an international leader in sport, fitness and recreation information. Since 1973, the SIRC has identified, collected and organised information about sport, physical education, fitness, recreation, sport medicine and other related fields. Every month, SIRC examines over 1200 magazines and journals from around the world, as well as monographs, conference proceedings and dissertations covering practical and research material. From this

information, SIRC produces the online SPORT Database containing more than 350,000 citations. SPORT Discus is its equivalent on CD-ROM.

For more information contact:

Sport Information Resource Centre, 1600 James Naismith Drive, Gloucester - Ontario, Canada K1B 5N4
Tel.: (613) 748 5658, Fax: (613) 748 5701
E-mail ref@sirc.ca

Journals

MARLENE ADRIAN

Women in Sport and Physical Activity Journal

Looking for a research journal to publish your latest work? Consider submitting your manuscript to the Women in Sport and Physical Activity Journal (WSPAJ) a semi-annual journal in English. This research journal is now in its fourth year, publishing articles in all disciplines relative to sport and physical activity to females. The purpose of WSPAJ is to provide a forum for women-centered issues and approaches to sport and physical activity. The journal consists of original data-based research, review essays, creative writing, book reviews, commentaries, letters and responses and other scholarly writings relative to sport and physical activity. Contributions across all disciplines are welcomed, as well as with a variety of approaches and viewpoints. Contributions are also sought throughout the world and from traditional and non-traditional settings. Emphases of the journal are the development of theory about women and their physicality, the application of existing theory to settings specific to girls and women, gender issues relevant to women in sport and physical activity, feminist reconceptualizations of existing knowledge and action-oriented research. Previous issues included articles, such as, "Issues and future directions for lifelong physical activity: the physiological perspective for women"; "The social construction of gender difference and hierarchy in sport journalism - few new twists on very old themes"; "Working class women and sport: an untold story"; "Gender differences in motor performance in early childhood and later adulthood"; "Coaching qualities, gender and role modeling"; "Girl-friendly sport and female values"; "Demands, realities and ambivalence- women in the proletarian sports movement in Germany (1893-1933)". Please request guidelines for authors from one of the following:

e-mail dvrsty@aol.com

postal service Dr. Jody Davenport
Eaves Coliseum, Auburn University
Auburn AL 36849-5323 USA

Fax: to Dr. Davenport 1 334 844 4025

The Spring issue, vol. 4, no 1, 1995 will be available in April, subscribe now for only \$16 for the 2 issues in this volume; you may order previous issues at the rate of \$8.00 an issue. It is easy to subscribe to this unique journal.

Use postal service, Fax, or e-mail as follows:

Fay Klein 4540

W Deer Run Dr. 103

Brown Deer WI 53223 USA

Fax: 1 414 356 9263, e-mail dvrsty@aol.com

Outside USA \$3.00 for postage and transfer money to US dollar. The WSPAJ is published by Women of Diversity Productions Corp., a non-profit corporation with a mission to disseminate information and promote acceptance of women of diversity and to raise issues pertinent to women in sport, as well as, to persons with disabilities and other populations requiring the promotion of public awareness. Women of Diversity also publishes the Brazilian International Journal of Adapted Physical Education Research, a new annual research journal printed in English with abstracts of the major articles in English and Portuguese. The original purpose of BIJAPER was to be a linkage between the international community and Brazilian community of researchers investigating topics related to people with special needs. The premier issue in November, 1994 consisted of 9 articles, as well as abstracts from the Second International Conference "Motor Control in Down Syndrome" held in Chicago, November, 1994.

Schweizer Sportmuseum. Panoptikum

Mit der Zeitschrift "Panoptikum", die erstmals im November 1993 erschienen ist, informiert das Schweizer Sportmuseum (Basel) über seine Aktivitäten, vor allem über laufende und geplante Ausstellungen. Neben der Präsentation von Sammlungsstücken des Museums finden sich in

der Zeitschrift auch Berichte über verschiedene Aspekte des Sports und der Sportgeschichte in der Schweiz.

Zu beziehen über:

Schweizer Sportmuseum Basel
Postfach, 4003 Basel

Yearbooks

Idrott Historia och Samhälle. Svenska idrottshistoriska föreningens arsskrift. Stockholm 1994

For further information contact:

JAN LINDROTH
Melongatan 13
16563 Hässelby/Sweden
Tel.: 08 7391304 or 08 163382

Proceedings

ARNAUD, PIERRE/WAHL, ALFRED (textes présentés par):

Sports et relations internationales. Actes du Colloque de Metz-Verdun, 23-24-25 Septembre 1993. Metz, Centre de Recherche Histoire et Civilisation de l'Europe Occidentale 1994.

Asociatia Balcanica de Istoria Educatiei Fizice Si Sportului: *Simpozionul Stiintific Balcanic de Istoria Educatiei Fizice Si Sportului, Bucuresti, 20-24 Septembrie 1994.* [Printed in two languages: romanian and english]

PFISTER, GERTRUD/NIEWERTH, TONI/STEINS, GERD (Hrsg.): *Spiele der Welt im Spannungsfeld von Tradition und Moderne.* ISHPES-Studies, Proceedings of the 2nd ISHPES Congress Volume I.

GOUNOT, ANDRÉ/NIEWERTH, TONI/PFISTER, GERTRUD (Hrsg.): *Welt der Spiele. Politische, soziale und pädagogische Aspekte.* ISHPES-Studies, Proceedings of the 2nd ISHPES Congress Volume II.

ISHPES-Mitglieder, die nicht am Kongreß teilgenommen haben, können beide Bände zum Sonderpreis von 75,- DM über das Berliner Generalsekretariat der ISHPES erwerben.

Books

CHRISTENSEN, OLE: *Idrætsbibliografi. 10 års dansk humanistisk og samfundsfragtlig idrætslitteratur.* Odense, Universitetsforlag 1995.

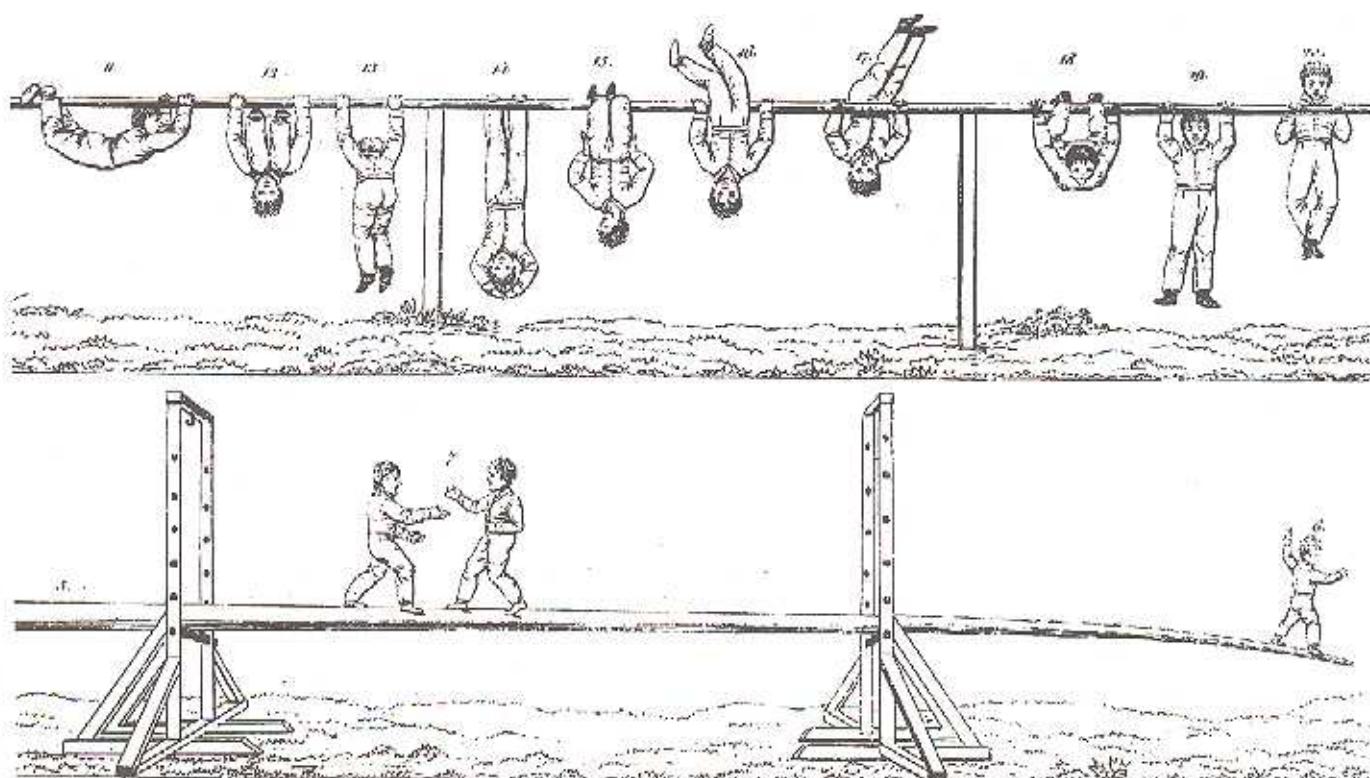
EICHENBERGER, LUTZ: *Die Eidgenössische Sportschule Magglingen 1944-1994. 50 Jahre im Dienste der Sportförderung.* Magglingen, Eidgenössische Sportschule Magglingen 1994.

GISEL, NORBERT: *Vom Burschenturnen zur Wissenschaft der Körperkultur. Struktur und Funktionen der Leibesübungen an der Universität Gießen 1816-1945.* Gießen: Verlag der Ferber'schen Universitätbuchhandlung 1995.

GLEYSE, JACQUES: *Archéologie de l'éducation physique au XXe siècle en France.* Paris, Presses Universitaires de France 1995.

SPORTMUSEUM BERLIN/FORUM FÜR SPORTGESCHICHTE (Hrsg.): *25 Jahre Sportmuseum Berlin.* Sporthistorische Blätter 5. Berlin, 1995, 128 S., 35 Abb., 12 DM (Zu erwerben über: Sportmuseum Berlin, Karl-Friedrich-Friesen-Stadion, Margarete-Sommer-Straße, D-10407 Berlin).

STEINS, GERD: *»Olympische Spiele vor dem Hallischen Thore. Bibliophile Raritäten aus der Geschichte des Turnens.* Sporthistorische Blätter 6. Berlin, 1995, 64 S., 124 Abb., 19,80 DM (Zu erwerben über: Sportmuseum Berlin, Karl-Friedrich-Friesen-Stadion, Margarete-Sommer-Straße, D-10407 Berlin).



E-Mail-Netzwerk · E-Mail Network · Réseau E-Mail

MICHAEL SALTER

Sport History E-Mail Network

As many of you now know, ISHPES established an electronic network for Sport History scholars in mid-February 1995. This network is known as SPORTHIST and links approximately 200 Sport Historians from 18 different countries. The members of SPORTHIST are able to send messages, announcements, requests, and so on, to everyone on the list - and they are also able to correspond privately with individual list members. To date there has been a stimulating discussion on the similarities/dissimilarities between history and sociology; information on conferences and the content of journals/proceedings have been distributed; and, there have been numerous requests for help in finding historical information on the Olympics, Women's Body Building, Association Football, Tennis, Handicap Sports, and so on.

Well over 100 messages were distributed in the first month! As you can see, any Sport Historian who has not subscribed to SPORTHIST is missing out on a lot of information. It is easy to join - and it is free.

For those who have not yet joined SPORTHIST, I would encourage you to talk to the Computer Centre (or a computer expert) in your University to find out how you can be linked to the Internet. If you have an office computer and a telephone you will need a modem that will allow you to receive E-mail messages through your telephone lines. If you have access to a fibre-optic cable, you will need a different type of modem. You should seek help from experts in your University.

It is also possible to link your home computer to the Internet. Again, you will need a modem that will operate through your telephone system (and someone to help hook you up). If you are not computer literate simply approach somebody in your Computer Centre and advise them that you wish to join a LISTSERV that operates through the Internet. They should know exactly what this means and be able to install a modem and the appropriate software for you. Electronic Mail is actually very easy to send. However, if you have never used an Electronic Mail system, you should again seek advice. In all likelihood, somebody will offer Electronic Mail mini-courses on your campus.

When you are ready to subscribe, contact SPORTHIST at the following E-mail address:

LISTSERV@PDOMAIN.UWINDSOR.CA

Leave the subject area blank and type:

SUB SPORTHIST your name

(For example - I would type:

SUB SPORTHIST MICHAEL SALTER)

If you have any difficulties in subscribing to SPORTHIST, contact me at

MSALTER@UWINDSOR.CA

(this is my electronic address)

or write to me:

c/o Faculty of Human Kinetics

University of Windsor

Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4, Canada

Adresses of other discussion groups:

SPORTPSY

SPORTPC@UNBVM1.BITNET oder SPORTPC@UNB.CA

Sportpsychologie

SPORTSOC

LISTSERV@TEMPLEVM.BITNET oder

listserv@vm.temple.edu

Sportsociology

WISHPERD

WISHPERD@SJSUVM1.BITNET oder

WISHPERD@SJSUVM1.SJSU.EDU

Women and sport

IASI-L@TAUNIVM

Sportinformation

SOCCER-L@UKCC

Soccer

You find a list of the discussion groups in:

MALEC, MICHAEL: *Sports Discussion Groups on the Internet*.

In: *Journal of Sports and Social Issues*, 19(1995), 1,
108-114.

MALEC, MICHAEL A.: *Notes on the Wonderful "World Wide Web" of Sports: An Internet Resource*. In: *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 19(1995) 3. [Copyright 1995 by Sage Publications]

Academia • Sportgeschichte

Alltags- und regionalhistorische Studien zum Turnen und Sport. Referate zur Frühjahrstagung der dvs-Sektion Sportgeschichte vom 22. bis 25. März 1988 in Freiburg. Hrsg. von G. Pfister, Schriften der Deutschen Vereinigung für Sportwissenschaft, Bd. 38 1990, 130 S., 20,- DM, 14,8 x 20,8 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-084-7

Becker, Hartmut:

Antisemitismus in der Deutschen Turnerschaft.

Schriften der deutschen Sporthochschule Köln, Bd. 3 1980, 155 S., 36,- DM, 15 x 24 cm, Br., ISBN 3-80345-302-1

Braun, Harald:

Das politische und turnerische Wirken von Friedrich Ludwig Weidig. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der revolutionären Bestrebungen im deutschen Vormärz, Schriften der deutschen Sporthochschule Köln, Bd. 11 2. erg. und durch eine Dokumentation erw. Aufl., 1983, 388 S., 60,- DM, 15 x 24 cm, Br., ISBN 3-80345-309-9

Das Deutsche Sportmuseum.

Überlegungen und Skizzen. Hrsg. von Manfred Lämmer 1991, 299 S., 2 Abb. i. Text., 58,- DM, 15 x 22 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-579-2

Die Entwicklung der Leibesübungen in Deutschland.

Von den Philanthropisten bis zu den Burschenschaftstumern. Jahrestagung der dvs-Sektion Sportgeschichte vom 14. bis 16. Mai 1992 in Rheinhardtsbrunn. Hrsg. von G. Spitzer, Schriften der Deutschen Vereinigung für Sportwissenschaft, Bd. 51 1993, 156 S., 38,- DM, 14,8 x 20,8 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-309-4

Gillmeister, Heiner:

Olympisches Tennis.

Die Geschichte der olympischen Tennistumiere (1896-1992) 1993, X + 218 S., 170 z.T. mehrfarb. Abb., 58,- DM, 25 x 33,5 cm, mehrfarb. Pp., ISBN 3-80345-502-2

Kempen, Yvonne:

Krieger, Böten und Athleten.

Untersuchungen zum Langlauf in der griechischen Antike, Studien zur Sportgeschichte, Bd. 1, hrsg. von Manfred Lämmer, 1992, 218 S. u. 39 Abb. auf Kdr., 58,- DM, 15 x 22 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-875-9

Höfer, Andreas:

Der olympische Friede. Anspruch und Wirklichkeit einer Idee. Studien zur Sportgeschichte, Bd. 2, hrsg. von Manfred Lämmer 1994, 356 S., DM 40,-, 15 x 22 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-876-7

Wimmerl, Jörg:

Die antiken Olympien in deutschen Schulbüchern

Studien zur Sportgeschichte, Bd. 3, hrsg. von Manfred Lämmer 1994, 240 S., 48,- DM, 15 x 22 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-878-3

Schröder, Willi:

Johann Friedrich GutsMuths.

Leben und Wirken des Schnepfenthaler Pädagogen ca. 1995, ca. 176 S., m. zahlr. Abbildungen, ca. 48,- DM, 15 x 22 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-447-8

Kuhn, Heike:

Vom Korsett zum Stahlroß.

Zur Entstehung des Frauenradsports in Deutschland 1995, ca. 186 S., ca. 32 Abb., 15 x 22 cm, ca. 39,- DM, Br., ISBN 3-88345-877-5

Möller, Jörg:

Sumo – Kampf und Kult.

Historische und religiöse Aspekte des Japanischen Ringens 1990, 136 S., 36,- DM, 15,5 x 23 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-573-3

On the Fringes of Sport. Proceedings of the 1st International ISHPES Seminar, Turku/Finland: 8–13. June 1992.

Ed. by Leena Laine 1994, 238 pp., 15 x 21 cm, DM 38,-, Br., ISBN 3-88345-575-X

Schwimmsport und Sportgeschichte. Zwischen Politik und Wissenschaft. Festschrift für Hans-Georg John zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Helmut Breuer und Roland Naul 1994, 316 S., 48,- DM, 15 x 22 cm, Br., ISBN 3-88345-588-1

Sport als Beruf. X. Jahrestagung der Sektion Sportgeschichte der dvs in Königswinter vom 8.–10. Mai 1991. Hrsg. von M. Lämmer und G. Spitzer, Schriften der dvs, Bd. 48 14,8 x 20,8 cm, Br., 1992, 140 S., 34,- DM, ISBN 3-88345-097-9

Sport im „Europa der Bürger“. Hrsg. v. W. Tokarski, K. Petry, N. Schulz, Brennpunkte der Sportwissenschaft, Heft 1/1994 15,5 x 23,5 cm, Br., ISSN 0932-8823, Einzelpreis DM 24,-

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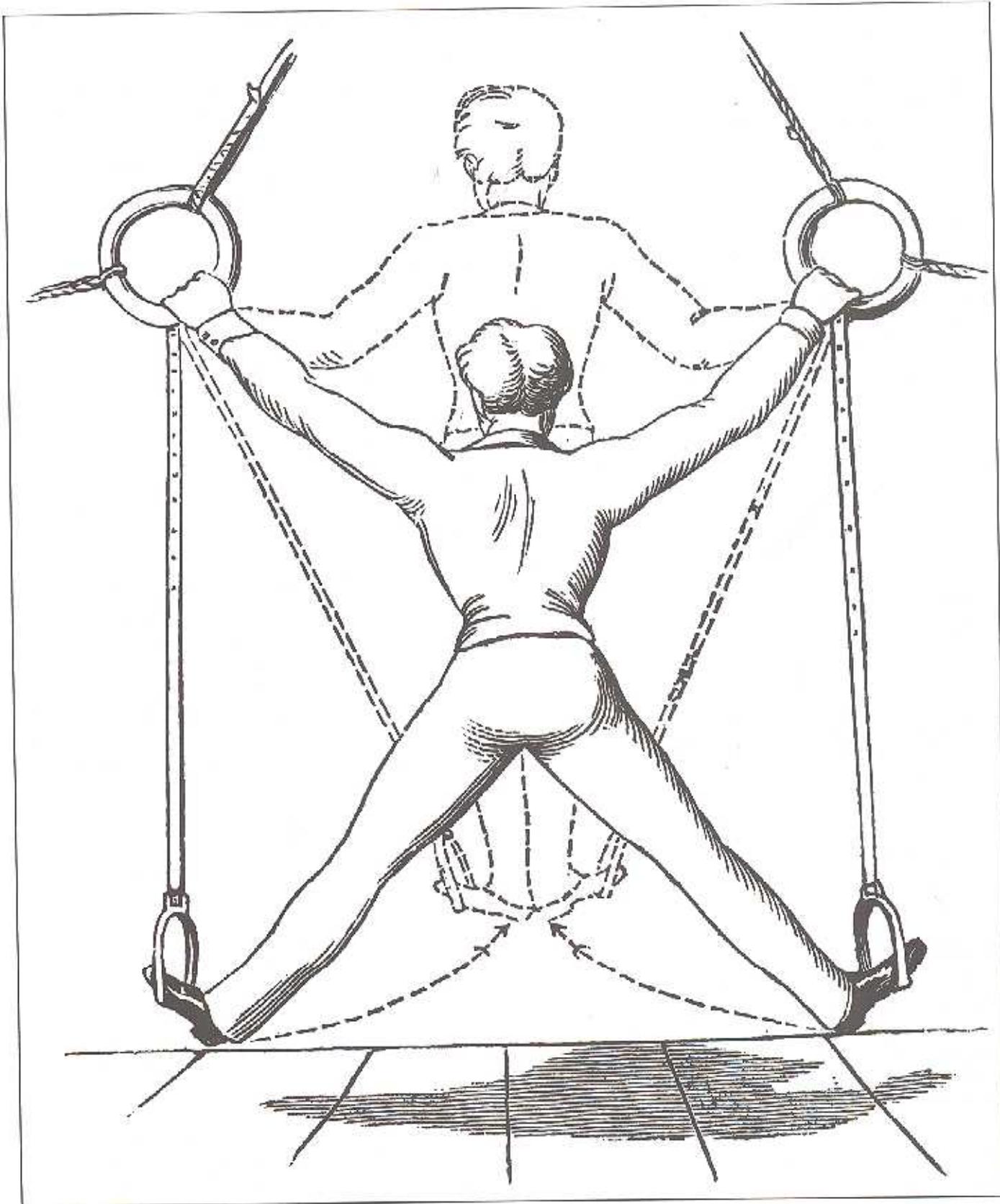
Abbildungsnachweis

Umschlag vorn: Fig. 25, Taf. IV aus: SCHISTER, J.B.: *Anleitung zu kunst- und regelmäßigen Leibesübungen junger Mädchen* nebst einen diese Übungen ordnenden Lektionsplane und einen Anhang, enthaltend Belege für die Notwendigkeit einer Gymnastik für Mädchen. Görlitz 1843, 130 S. 4 Tafeln.

S. 5: Haltung des Gleichgewichts, Balancieren mit einigen verbundenen Übungen. Kupferstich, gestochen von J.S.L. HAIJE, Berlin 1796. Aus: KRÜNZT, JOHANN GEORG: *Oekonomisch-technologische Encyklopädie, oder allgemeines System der Staats-, Stadt-, Haus- und Land-Wirthschaft, und der Kunst-Geschichte, in alphabetischer Ordnung.* Teil 72: Leibes-Frucht - Leibes-Umfang. Berlin: Joachim Pauli, 1797.

S. 25: Kupferstafel A (Ausschnitt). Gezeichnet von ADOLPH BORNEMANN, Berlin 1814. Aus: BORNEMANN, JOHANN JAKOB WILHELM: *Lehrbuch der von Friedrich Ludwig Jahn unter dem Namen der Turnkunst wiedererwerbten Gymnastik.* Berlin: Dieterici, 1814, XVI, 123 S., 2 Tafeln.

5 Schwebebaum, 6 Gehen und Abspringen vom Schwebebaum, 7 Zichkampf; 11 Schwimmhang, 12 halber Umschwung, 14 Spitzenhang, 15 Kniehang, 16 Schiebehang, 17 Überschwung, 18 Nest, 19-20 Ziehübungen.



Spreizhang mit Beinzusammenziehen. Fig. 75 [Holzstich] aus:

D[ANIEL] G[UITLOP] M[ORITZ] SCHREIBER: *Das Pangymnastikon oder Das ganze Turnsystem an einem einzigen Geräthe ohne Raumforderung als einfachstes Mittel zur Entwicklung höchster und allseitiger Muskelkraft, Körperdurchbildung und Lebenstüchtigkeit. Für Schulanstalten, Haus-Turner und Turnvereine. II. Theil »der ärztlichen Zimmerymnastik«.*
Leipzig: Fleischer, 1862, 122 S.