

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



# 16 JUNE

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# Horst Ueberhorst Memorial Address

## The Impossible Sportswoman

FLORYS CASTAN-VICENTE<sup>1</sup>

Although it is now considered ‘virtually unthinkable’ to overlook the contribution women have made to the history of sport (Thorpe & Olive, 2012) certain obstacles remain and the use of long-established methods from traditional women’s history can now be combined with insights from intersectional approaches to help us move towards a more inclusive – and more accurate – way of writing history.

While it is still commonly claimed that the first sportswomen in the 19th century were exclusively members of the bourgeoisie and that women’s sport only truly began with its institutionalisation in the 1920s, recent research however challenges this statement, revealing that women from various social backgrounds engaged in professional sport as early as the late 19th century (Hall, 2019). They often competed in events organised by the press, which were frequently dismissed as entertainment rather than legitimate sport.

Indeed, these sportswomen were banned from numerous sport institutions. Looking for women athletes within the federation system during this period therefore led to a dead end as they could not belong to those. This does not mean they did not exist – provided one is willing to move beyond a strict definition of ‘sport’ as a federation-based activity.

These sportswomen faced a double exclusion: institutional (barred from official federations) and historical (erased from sport narratives). They were often marginalised as mere entertainers, their athletic achievements overlooked.

A more inclusive definition of sport would allow us to recognize the contributions of these early athletes. Insights from race and queer studies further challenge traditional methods and concepts, encouraging a critical reevaluation of historical sources. By doing so, a richer, more accurate history of sport can emerge.

This conference will also be an opportunity to pay tribute to the pioneer of feminist sport studies, M. Ann Hall (1942-2025).

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<sup>1</sup> Complexité, Innovation, Activités Motrices et Sportives – Université Paris-Saclay : EA4532, Université d’Orléans : EA4532 – France

Keywords : Gender:Intersectionality:Epistemology

# Sport beyond Politics and War: The Friendship of Two Athletes Sentenced to Death in World War II

ANDRÁS KILLYÉNI<sup>1</sup>

When Stanisław Marusarz and László Kovács met in Borsafüred in 1942, both were athletes sentenced to death. Marusarz, a legendary Polish ski jumper, had twice escaped execution as a resistance Tatra courier. Kovács, a young skier and soldier, was caught on the new Romanian-Hungarian border after the Second Vienna Award and chose to side with Hungary, becoming a deserter. Both were hidden by the Hungarian Ski Federation at the under-construction Hungarian Winter Olympic ski center, contributing their expertise to an Olympic dream.

Despite risking their lives for their nations, their values transcended borders. At the 1944 inauguration of Borsa's ski jumping hill — then the largest in Europe — top German and Norwegian athletes were present. Though they knew Marusarz was hunted by the Gestapo, they did not abandon him. The pursuit of excellence, friendship, respect, and fair play prevailed even in extreme circumstances, fostering dialogue between worlds that might otherwise remain irreconcilable.

Although the war prevented the Winter Olympics in Borşa, both remained bound by sport: Marusarz as a world-class ski jumper and Kovács as a sports manager. Their friendship endured for a lifetime.

The story of the Hungarian Winter Olympic ski center, and Marusarz's time in hiding, remained largely unknown. Its reconstruction required extensive archival research, examining hundreds of contemporary publications and family records. Using innovative technologies, a film series was created to document these narratives, linking sports history with Borsa's tourism development, and has been presented at multiple international tourism and sports events.

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<sup>1</sup> Hungarian Olympic Academy

Keywords : Stanisław Marusarz ; László Kovács ; Hungarian Winter Olympic ski center ; Borşa ; sport friendship

# Sports Journalism and Politics in Mandatory Palestine: The Story of Lipa Levitan

UDI CARMİ<sup>1</sup>

## Justification for the research

Lipa Levitan (1903-1951) was a sports and opinion journalist, a political activist and a colorful and complex figure. Through him, a new picture unfolds of the interplay between body culture, journalism, politics and national identity during the tumultuous period before the establishment of the State of Israel. The study I present here traces this fascinating and often contradictory personality. It also spotlights the birth of sports journalism as a political, ideological and social arena in Israel. Levitan viewed sports as a means of national education and shaping the “New Jew.” The sports columns he edited reveal how body culture served as a mirror for the processes of political polarization, and how it influenced these processes. His writing characteristically blurred the boundaries between sports coverage and expressing political stances on contentious issues. He was involved in controversies that he simultaneously initiated and covered, and he succeeded in bringing sports from the sidelines to the center of public discourse. Levitan set out to learn from the Italian Balilla movement and the Czech Sokol movement about the relationship between body culture and nationalism. His final trip ended with his sudden death in Berlin; academic research is still trying to understand the mysterious circumstances of his death.

## Sources

This study is based on sources from ten archives, historical sports articles and secondary literature.

## Results

As a sports journalist, Levitan offers us an opportunity to examine national, security, political and social events from an unconventional angle – one usually relegated to the margins of the academic field of view. This study sheds light on how opinion journalism was used to bring sports from the sidelines to the center of public discourse.

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<sup>1</sup> Tel-Hai College

Keywords : politicization of sports ; mobilized sports journalism ; revisionists ; jury of peers

# Facing the System on all Fronts: The Story of the First French NBA Player's Resistance to Discrimination

YANN DESCAMPS<sup>1</sup>

Calling on cultural studies, critical race theory and media studies, this paper explores the life, career and media representation of basketball player Tariq Abdul-Wahad – the first French player to play in the National Basketball Association. Indeed, in spite of his athletic success, Abdul-Wahad faced multiple forms of discriminations throughout his career in the 1990s and early 2000s, developing multiple forms of resistance to them along the way.

Based on a series of interviews, and a qualitative analysis of Abdul-Wahad's media representation and his own use of social media, this presentation questions the extent to which his story reflects the tension between a discriminatory system and the limited forms of agency and empowerment available to athletes of the period. First, it will discuss the anti-American speeches he faced in France in regards to a genealogy of Anti-American discourses, and how he positioned himself in-between those two nations and models. Second, it will tackle the systemic racism he uncovered in the French Basketball Federation and the ways he fought against it. Third, it will evoke Islamophobia, and how he decided to embody the figure of the Muslim Athlete to fight it. Fourth, it will analyze his media representation and self-representation, and the constant fight he has led with the media to uncover their discriminatory practices, from facing them on their own turf to shun them and use self-representation as a political tool. Last, it will discuss the intricate body politics of his case.

In other words, this presentation considers Tariq Abdul-Wahad as a case study in resistance on the part of athletes trying to fight discriminations in the world of sport in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, and thus exposing the politics of a so-called apolitical sport spectacle and system.

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<sup>1</sup> Laboratoire Culture, sport, santé, société - UFC (EA 4660), Université Marie et Louis Pasteur, Besançon (France)  
Keywords : National Basketball Association ; Discrimination ; Anti ; Americanism ; Race ; Religion ; Media ; Self ; Representation ; Resistance

# Émancipation à deux roues. Le cyclisme féminin en Algérie

NIEK PAS<sup>1</sup>

Cette présentation aborde le cyclisme féminin en Algérie coloniale et ex-coloniale de la fin de siècle aux années 1970. Bien que la littérature sur le sport féminin soit en croissance cette thématique reste un pan méconnu dans l'historiographie sportive française et algérienne. Le cyclisme offre un angle d'analyse pertinent pour étudier la société coloniale et ex-coloniale. Ce sport atypique, à la fois mécanique et extrascolaire, est étroitement lié à la presse, aux milieux artisanaux et commerciaux (le monde des petites et moyennes entreprises) ce qui en fait un objet privilégié permettant d'analyser les processus de sociabilité. L'historiographie met l'accent sur le sport dans un contexte colonial comme instrument de domination mais cette discipline peut aussi être analysée comme un outil d'émancipation. Introduite à la fin du Second Empire la bicyclette gagne en popularité vers 1900 avec l'émergence du vélo moderne tel que nous le connaissons aujourd'hui. Le deux-roues traduit à la fois une pratique militaire, sociale et commerciale, excursionniste et sportive. Cette conférence se concentre sur les activités physiques. Cette conférence s'appuie sur des études de cas. Sont abordés des questions d'origines, de situations familiales, de sociabilité et de perception. Cette thématique découle d'une recherche de longue haleine, en Algérie et en France, enquête sur le terrain nourrie par un travail d'archives (de presse et privées), de sources iconographiques (photos) ainsi que d'un projet d'histoire orale.

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<sup>1</sup> Université d'Amsterdam

Keywords : 'sport féminin' ; cyclisme ; 'espace colonial' ; sociabilité

## 93, terre d'ovalie. Etude de la pratique du rugby dans les quartiers populaires.

SEGHIR LAZRI<sup>1</sup>

Cette communication a pour objet la pratique du rugby dans les quartiers populaires, à travers l'analyse d'une observation ethnographique menée auprès de deux clubs d'élite situés en Seine-Saint-Denis, l'un féminin, l'autre masculin. Le rugby, ayant été diffusé historiquement en France par les réseaux d'enseignements laïques, s'est construit l'image d'un sport intégrateur socialement et culturellement, ce qui pourrait évincer toute suspicion de discriminations.

Or la diffusion médiatique plus importante de ce sport, de même que les ressources économiques qu'il peut garantir, ont élargi l'espace de recrutement des futurs rugbymen et rugbywomen, aussi bien géographiquement que socialement. Ainsi, de nouvelles et nombreuses interrogations se posent quant à l'intégration de ces nouvelles populations, originaires le plus souvent de milieux sociaux dits « populaires » et surtout issues de l'immigration. Dès lors, comment ces « nouveaux » athlètes intègrent-ils les codes du rugby et ses « valeurs » ? Comment ces derniers redéfinissent-ils ce sport et ses exigences corporelles ? Quelles sont les discriminations auxquelles ils et elles font face ? Que donnent-ils à voir des problématiques raciales dans le sport, mais aussi dans la société ?

L'étude présentée tentera de démontrer comme le sport, notamment de haut niveau, de par sa structuration et ses instances dominantes, assignent les personnes racisées dans le cadre de leur pratique (surreprésentation à certains postes, suivi et perception médicale différenciés), tout permettant aussi pour certains et certaines, sous certaines conditions, de s'affranchir socialement de leur milieu social d'origine.

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<sup>1</sup> Printemps - Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ)

Keywords : Sociologie ; sport ; intégration sociale ; discrimination ; racialisation ; rugby

# Représentations sociales du football féminin au Maroc : regards croisés entre hommes et femmes

YOUNESS KAROUACH<sup>1</sup>, ABDERRAHIM RHARIB, AZMI AMINA<sup>1</sup>

Le football féminin au Maroc connaît une progression notable, soutenue à la fois par l'engagement institutionnel et par un intérêt public croissant. Toutefois, cette dynamique continue de se confronter à des stéréotypes de genre et à certaines résistances socioculturelles. Cette étude vise à analyser les représentations sociales du football féminin en comparant les perceptions d'hommes et de femmes marocains.

S'appuyant sur la théorie du noyau central d'Abric (1976), deux outils méthodologiques – évocations hiérarchisées et caractérisation – ont été administrés à 260 participants (130 hommes et 130 femmes) de la région Rabat-Salé. Les résultats montrent que les femmes développent une perception plus positive et égalitaire du football féminin, tandis que les hommes présentent une vision plus ambivalente, partagée entre valorisation des performances nationales et persistance de stéréotypes traditionnels.

L'analyse des courbes de fréquence révèle, chez les hommes, l'existence de deux sous-groupes : un groupe conservateur attaché aux normes de genre classiques, et un groupe progressiste plus ouvert aux évolutions du football féminin.

Ces résultats mettent en évidence les tensions sociales qui accompagnent l'essor du football féminin au Maroc et soulignent le rôle stratégique des politiques publiques et des initiatives médiatiques pour favoriser une perception plus inclusive et soutenir le développement de cette discipline.

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<sup>1</sup> Ecole Nationale de Commerce et de Gestion, Université Hassan 2, Casablanca

Keywords : Représentations sociales ; football féminin ; Maroc ; genre ; perception sociale

# Mountain Tourism in Romania During the Communist Period

MARTIN DOMOKOS<sup>1</sup>

Mountain tourism in communist Romania represents a significant example of how communist regimes reshaped natural spaces for ideological, social, and economic purposes. The mountains, once associated with individual freedom and civic initiative, were transformed into controlled environments where recreation was permitted only insofar as it served state objectives. In an authoritarian regime, mountain tourism became a tool for collective discipline, strengthening loyalty to the party, and promoting official values such as health, work capacity, and patriotism.

The analysis combines a critical reading of the scholarly literature with a systematic examination of the press of the time, using newspaper collections available on the Arcanum platform for 1965–1989. This approach reveals the institutional and ideological context of mountain tourism, offering direct access to official discourses, public representations of recreation, and the mechanisms of control promoted by the state.

The results show a coherent policy of investment and institutional reorganization, materialized in an extensive network of trade-union hotels, mountain huts, sports bases, and marked trails. The facilities, subsidized accommodation, union-issued tickets, inexpensive meals, and organized transport, reflected the redistributive logic of the communist economy and helped secure public loyalty. Tourism was also regulated through strict surveillance: identity-based accommodation, mandatory reporting to the Militia, route restrictions, and monitoring of foreign tourists. In Transylvania, although tourism potential was exceptional, infrastructure remained uneven, and many administrative-territorial units (ATU) with high resources exhibited major deficiencies.

The findings indicate that communist mountain tourism functioned as a form of administered freedom, in which access was permitted but autonomy limited. This tension between reward and control remains insufficiently explored in the literature. The study also highlights the emergence of alternative post-communist forms of mountain tourism, such as agritourism and rural guesthouses, reflecting a reconfigured relationship between the individual, nature, and the state.

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<sup>1</sup> Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara [România] = West University of Timișoara [Romania] = Université Ouest de Timișoara [Roumanie] niversité d'Amsterdam

Keywords : communist mountain tourism ; state control ; infrastructure development ; administered freedom

# Biological Discrimination in Artistic Gymnastics?

SWANTJE SCHARENBERG<sup>1</sup>

Since the beginning of the modern Olympic Games, artistic gymnastics - for men - has been part of the portfolio of Olympic sports. Can we spot systemic biological discrimination in the development of artistic gymnastics over the last 130 years? Based on Luhmann's systems theory, striving for autopoiesis, the focus of this paper is on the development of Artistic Gymnastics - for men (MAG) and women (WAG).

The Olympic Games as an event and also as a four-years period is decisive in artistic gymnastics. Because the code of points is re-written by the Federation International de Gymnastique (FIG) after each Olympic Summer Games and valid for the next four years. Today, the men's six-apparatus competition and the women's four-apparatus competition take place in 'Olympic order' for each individual competition, where the most attractive apparatus will finalize the rotation, which is high bar (MAG) and floor (WAG).

At the 1936 Olympic Games women could chose between doing their routine on the parallel or the uneven bars. Standardised gymnastics apparatus (since 1958) led to biological and gender discrimination by having an impact on body height and figure. The name 'double bar' (instead of uneven bars) indicates how the exercises on uneven bars have changed or become androgynised.

Since 1954, the FIG has classified gymnastics elements (men) according to difficulty (A=easy to C=difficult). For the final score performance is also taken into account. Initially, the elements were named after those who performed them. The structural groups developed for men's apparatus gymnastics (1958f.) led to a change in terminology. A Code of Points (first one for men/ a couple of years later one for women with sections of leaps, jumps and hops and one for turns/ none for the third gender), which is always valid for one Olympic cycle, was developed and judges were trained accordingly.

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<sup>1</sup> Karlsruher Institut für Technologie/IfSS

Keywords : biological discrimination ; Gender inequalities ; sports development ; systems theory

# The Olympic Journey of Tug of War: Inclusion, Exclusion, and Recognition (1900-Present)

CHRISTIAN S. HAJJ<sup>1</sup>

The road to Olympic Recognition remains a challenge to many disciplines. While some sports successfully navigate this road, others, specifically traditional and regional sports, face significant barriers. Tug of War, a sport that appeared in the Olympic Games Programme from 1900 to 1920, offers a revealing case of how a sport can become Olympic, lose its place, and later seek renewed recognition, highlighting the challenges and the vulnerability a sport can face by seeking recognition from the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

This study examines the historical trajectory of Tug of War within the Olympic framework, exploring how it was introduced to the Olympic Programme, the factors behind its exclusion after 1920, and the efforts employed to seek recognition and future inclusion. By analyzing the archives of the Olympic Studies Centre of the IOC, such as the Minutes of Meeting (Procès-Verbaux) of the Sessions, the Olympic Programme Commission, the official reports of the Olympic Games and the correspondence between the IOC and the Tug of War International Federation, this study allows a reconstruction of how “Olympic legitimacy” has been defined and redefined over time.

Findings suggest that Tug of War’s removal after 1920 should be situated within broader programme rationalization aimed at reducing the number of sports/events. Its continued absence today is shaped by a different set of constraints: limited global reach and weaker alignment with contemporary IOC priorities emphasizing universality, media visibility, and youth appeal.

Christian SALEH HAJJ is a PhD candidate and a lecturer in Sports History at the University Claude Bernard Lyon 1 (France). His research focuses on the recognition and vulnerability of Olympic sports.

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Keywords : Tug of War ; Olympic Recognition ; Olympic Sports ; Olympic Programme

## La Grande Collecte des archives du sport : une opération inédite d'entrée de fonds

BRIGITTE GUIGUENO<sup>1</sup>

La Grande Collecte des archives du sport, opération nationale qui s'est déroulée de 2022 à 2024, a engendré un mouvement inédit d'entrée de fonds sur les pratiques sportives dans les services d'archives. Du XIXe au XXIe siècle, des sports élitistes aux sports populaires et locaux, du papier au numérique, les archives qui sont venues enrichir les fonds publics couvrent un spectre très large ouvrant de nouveaux horizons de recherche. Les sujets relatifs à l'inclusion (handicap, sport féminin...) y sont présents, directement ou indirectement.

L'intervention reviendra sur les résultats de la Grande Collecte dans toutes ses dimensions – archivistique, culturelle, scientifique – mais aussi ses limites, en présentant quelques exemples de fonds et de documents concernant la thématique du colloque, et en particulier au handisport.

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<sup>1</sup> Service interministériel des Archives de France, Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication  
Keywords : archives ; handisport ; collecte

# The Construction of the Memory of Sport in Spain through Sports Museums and Archives. Gender Representation, Inclusivity, and Institutional Image as Focus of the Historiographical Discourse.

MARÍA EUGENIA GARCIA SOTTILE<sup>1</sup>, LAURA RUIZ-SANCHIS<sup>2</sup>

This work aims to carry out a critical and comprehensive review of sports museums and archives throughout Spain, organized both by region and by institutional type (museums of sports clubs, federations, public and private institutions). The research seeks to provide an integrated overview of the geographical distribution and thematic diversity found in these institutions devoted to sports heritage. Through a descriptive analysis of their documentary collections, the objective is to identify both the most prominently represented elements and those underrepresented in the historical narrative of sport in Spain, based on categories such as: type of sports and physical practices, Olympic and Paralympic sports, gender, and institutional image.

A central aspect of the study will be the visibility of women in sports archives and museums, assessing the presence of female figures in the collective memory of sport and their integration into preserved narratives. This analysis will allow for the exploration of the evolution of gender inclusion in the preservation of Spain's sports history, highlighting both progress made and areas requiring further attention. The study aims to identify best practices as well as instances of sport washing in the construction of sports memory. Additionally, it presents the project for creating a virtual, academically oriented museum as a means to reflect on equity and inclusive representation in Spanish sport.

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Keywords : Sport Museums ; sport washing ; gender representation ; Sport Archives

## La conservazione degli archivi dello sport in Italia. Lo stato dell'arte

**ROSALBA CATAACCHIO<sup>1</sup>, ANGELA TEJA<sup>1</sup>**

Alla fine degli anni '90 del Novecento con l'entrata in vigore del Decreto Legislativo del 20 ottobre 1998 n.368 e soprattutto con il successivo Decreto del 3 luglio 1999 n.242 riguardante il riordino del Comitato Olimpico Nazionale italiano (CONI) fu attribuita al Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (MIBAC), ora Ministero della Cultura (MIC), la vigilanza sull'Ente sportivo. Queste importanti tappe legislative hanno fatto da stimolo all'attività di tutela e di valorizzazione degli archivi degli enti e delle società sportive di più antica fondazione nonché al riconoscimento di interesse culturale degli archivi di atleti e dirigenti sportivi più rappresentativi della storia sportiva italiana. La finalità in materia di sport del Ministero con l'aggiunta delle competenze sullo spettacolo in tutte le sue espressioni hanno fatto registrare un rinnovato interesse per la storia dello sport, inteso come settore della Società contemporanea, da parte del mondo accademico e culturale in generale.

Lo scopo è stato quello di considerare la pratica sportiva come fenomeno culturale per cui la tutela e la valorizzazione degli archivi dello sport rientravano tra i doveri di chi si occupava principalmente di musei, i monumenti e di teatro. Intenzione degli organi ministeriali era recuperare il valore di questa particolare categoria di fonti archivistiche inedite, caratterizzate non solo da un ricco patrimonio cartaceo ma da un considerevole materiale multimediale ma sottovalutato per la loro scarsa possibilità di accesso e a rischio di dispersione.

A tutt'oggi manca però una progettazione a carattere nazionale, tuttavia sono state promosse e attivate nel primo decennio del secolo corrente in ambiti locali o regionali valide esperienze tecnico-scientifiche specie in concomitanza di eventi sportivi a valenza internazionale quali mostre documentarie dedicate alla funzione sociale dello sport in collaborazione tra le strutture periferiche del CONI e del MIBAC ora MIC.

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<sup>1</sup> Società Italiana di Storia dello Sport

Keywords : archivi dello sport ; CONI ; Ministero della Cultura italiano.

# Transatlantic Football Exchanges and European Self-Representation: Rioplatense Tours, Discourse, and Claims of Supremacy (1925–1952)

NICOLA RICCARDI<sup>1</sup>

This paper – developed under the MSCA Postdoctoral Fellowship FAITHBALL: Narratives, Myths, and Religious Rituals in Football under the Franco Regime and the Shifting Powers in Argentina (1939–1976) (funded by the EU) – investigates how Transatlantic football exchanges, particularly the European tours of Boca Juniors (1925), Peñarol (1927), San Lorenzo (1946–47, 1950–51), and River Plate (1951–52), became discursive devices through which Europe defined itself. The study employs an integrated methodology combining comparative historical inquiry with discourse analysis. It draws on Maingueneau’s notion of discursive ethos (2022) and Alabarces’ interpretation of the “Rioplatense style” as a journalistic invention with identity-shaping consequences (2014). The empirical basis rests on European press archives and club records, complemented by visual materials such as posters and photographs. Given the scarcity of audiovisual documentation from the 1920s–1940s, journalistic chronicles and radio broadcasts emerge not only as descriptive sources but as performative texts that actively constructed the style they claimed to portray. Preliminary findings reveal a recurring grammar: Rioplatense football was labelled “passionate,” “artistic,” and “undisciplined,” in contrast to an imagined European ethos of rationality, discipline, and modernity (Orton, 2023). These narratives did not simply describe a style; they invented one to articulate global hierarchies. The supposed European tactical order, set against the flamboyant Rioplatense game, became a mirror through which two distant worlds were narrated. Journalistic accounts reworked cultural stereotypes, reinforcing the supremacy of European rationalism over Latin American passion and echoing colonial legacies that positioned Europe as centre and South America as exotic periphery. Yet the performances of River, Boca, and Peñarol unsettled these categories, enabling recognition and the transnational circulation of playing models. For the European press, telling the story of Rioplatense football was both a mode of self-representation and a way to assert Europe’s claims to international supremacy.

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Keywords : European Press ; Latin America Football ; Discourse Analysis ; Postcolonial Studies ; Global History.

## International sport, local contexts: Western European participation in the 1963 Games of the New Emerging Forces

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In a challenge to International Olympic Committee and international sport federations, the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) brought together athletes primarily from newly decolonizing nations for a multi-sport event in Jakarta, Indonesia in November 1963. Approximately 3000 athletes from 48 countries came primarily from the newly decolonized countries of Asia and Africa, along with a number of university students from Latin America. For the most part GANEFO did not involve participants from the First World, yet the governments of these nations paid considerable attention to the event, viewing it through contemporary Western Cold-War attitudes towards Southeast Asia, the People's Republic of China, and the Soviet Union. This makes it all the more remarkable that participants from four Western European nations (Finland, France, Italy, and the Netherlands) competed at GANEFO. All of them were associated with national workers' sport associations. Using oral history interviews conducted with GANEFO participants from Finland and the Netherlands as well as primary source material from archives in Finland, France, and the Netherlands, this paper examines the participation of these potentially unlikely participants in GANEFO. These athletes were often caught in a rupture between workers' sport officials and national sport and Olympic federations. For them it was an adventure half-way around the world; and it was only upon returning that many learned they would face athletic suspensions as a result of competing in Jakarta. Some learned that their participation was part of an attempt by workers' sport officials to wrest some control over national sporting eligibility – making this international sporting event as much about local sporting tensions as the international fight against colonialism.

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Keywords : International sporting events ; decolonization ; workers' sport

# From the West African Games to the ECOWAS Games: a Phoenix of Sports Diplomacy between West African Unity and Regional Integration (1976–2012)

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The West African Games were created in March 1976 in Lagos, Nigeria, during a meeting of the Ministers of Sport and Youth of the fifteen member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Just before the 1977 Games, the second edition of the World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, known as FESTAC, was held in Nigeria. This festival brought together the diaspora and African countries to celebrate African culture, art and identity, promoting unity and pan-Africanism. The Games were part of these two dynamics, offering sporting visibility to regional economic cooperation and African unity. After the edition in Lagos, a second one was planned for 1979 (Cotonou, Benin), but it was postponed to 1983 and then cancelled. However, the competition was revived in 2010 (Abuja, Nigeria) and 2012 (Accra, Ghana) under the official name of ECOWAS Games (Economic Community of West African States). While remaining a multi-sport event, it now focuses on the education and development of young athletes (U-23).

The creation of these Games in the 1970s reflects a dynamic of West African unity faced with numerous challenges: coups d'état, electoral crises, terrorist threats and institutional fragility. There were multiple issues at stake: harmonising democratic rules to stabilise regimes, strengthening community institutions, clarifying the division of powers and moving towards political integration beyond economic cooperation, while securing the region.

The central issue remained the balance between national sovereignty and regional authority, as well as Nigeria's leading role between 1976 and 2012. Using archives from ECOWAS, the CIO, the states concerned and the press, we will seek to understand why the event was short-lived and whether its revival in the 2000s reflects a renewal of sports diplomacy or a resurgence of regional integration.

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Keywords : Sport ; Regional Games ; West Africa ; Panafricanism ; Diplomacy

# 'Reclaim the Game': Opposing Racism and Nationalism Through Fanzines. A Case Study of Leeds United Supporters

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From the mid 1970s, up until the end of the 1990s, Leeds United supporters were portrayed as the most violent and the most racist fans in England. Not only did this period witness hooliganism and the moral panic around it reach their peak, but it also saw fanzine culture take shape on the terraces of British football grounds. These publications, edited by the fans for the fans, enable us to see Leeds United supporters in a way altogether at odds with their representation in the mainstream media. Staunchly militant and antiracist, those fanzines promoted a fan culture contrasting with the violence and the racism of the National Front and British National Party members that had started to gather on the terraces of Elland Road. As such, my paper offers to investigate the way football fans articulated their opposition to racism and nationalism through the edition of fanzines. To do so, I will first analyse Caryl Phillips's works in which he recalls his youth spent supporting Leeds as the only black boy in the crowd. I will study his pieces of writing in the light of local fanzines (*Marching Altogether*) as well as national ones (*When Saturday Comes*) to understand how racism manifested itself inside football grounds, and how the fan-led antiracist campaign emerged in Leeds. I will also aim at showing the extent to which this phenomenon reveals a national trend amongst football fans. This paper thus offers to examine the political affiliations of Leeds United football hooligans, and how other fans, the Leeds Antifascist Action, and the trades union council took action to limit their presence at Elland Road.

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Keywords : Supportérisme ; hooliganisme ; Angleterre ; racisme ; fanzine ; ANR ARENES

# Espaces, représentations et pratiques du sport féminin aux portes d'Auteuil et de Saint-Cloud dans l'entre-deux-guerres

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Après la Première Guerre mondiale, la pratique sportive féminine connaît un essor progressif. Les femmes accèdent peu à peu à des disciplines jusque-là réservées aux hommes, avant qu'un net ralentissement ne s'observe au début des années 1930. À Paris, l'entre-deux-guerres correspond à la construction d'un véritable « quartier des sports » dans l'ouest de la capitale, entre les portes d'Auteuil, Molitor et de Saint-Cloud. Le développement du sport féminin s'y structure néanmoins en grande partie autour de la porte d'Orléans avec le stade Élisabeth, où l'association sportive féminine Femina Sport s'installe sous l'impulsion d'Alice Milliat et organise la majorité des compétitions féminines. Parallèlement, la zone sportive de l'ouest parisien, alors en plein aménagement, accueille de manière plus ponctuelle des pratiques féminines variées — hockey sur gazon, tennis, basket-ball, gymnastique, barrette, natation ou athlétisme — tandis que certaines autres disciplines, comme le football ou le cyclisme, y demeurent totalement absentes. Entre exclusions franches et présences limitées, la pratique sportive féminine reste largement dominée par le modèle masculin, sans pour autant être négligeable. Enfin, le sport ne constitue pas l'unique modalité de représentation féminine dans cet espace. L'ouest parisien, perçu comme un quartier plus aisé, offre également d'autres mises en scène genrées de la femme, notamment autour de la piscine Molitor, où concours d'élégance et défilés figurent régulièrement au programme.

Cet ensemble permet d'aborder de nouvelles problématiques et thématiques de recherche, relatives à l'accès aux stades, à la place des spectatrices, à l'organisation des compétitions féminines et au rôle des jeunes filles dans la diffusion de la culture sportive au sein de cet espace. Le croisement des archives du CASG, de la presse, des sections et écoles sportives, des photographies d'époque et du recensement des compétitions féminines sur cette période constitue un corpus pertinent pour l'analyse de ces enjeux.

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Keywords : pratiques sportives féminine ; entre ; deux ; guerres ; sport féminin ; porte d'Auteuil ; Porte de Saint ; Cloud ; Porte Molitor

## Présupposés esthétiques, philosophiques et scientifiques dans les imaginaires de genre chez Alfred Jarry (1901) et Henri de Montherlant (1924)

FIDEL CAMILO CRUZ LADINO<sup>1</sup>

Grâce aux travaux d'auteurs tels que Paul Brewster (1959), Pierre Charreton (1981) ou Allen Guttmann (1996), la littérature sportive a progressivement acquis sa place en tant qu'objet de recherche à part entière dans le domaine des études littéraires, principalement à partir des années 1980. Dans ce contexte, des monographies, des articles de revues ou des recueils de conférences portant sur des textes littéraires à thématique sportive sont publiés en continu; parallèlement, les approches académiques de ces littératures se sont diversifiées, tout comme les questions à traiter.

Parmi les thèmes qui se sont imposés au fil des décennies de recherche, on peut citer les représentations de l'héroïsme (Gelz 2016), du corps ou de l'athlétisme en tant que tel. Grâce aux travaux monographiques d'auteurs tels que Julie Gaucher (2004) ou Thomas Bauer (2011), la question des représentations du féminin dans la littérature sportive francophone a acquis un nouveau dynamisme dans la recherche sur ce domaine. Il est néanmoins nécessaire d'approfondir cette ligne de recherche et de s'interroger sur les formes de représentation des conflits sociaux et des imaginaires relatifs au genre dans ces littératures, ainsi que sur les formes discursives par lesquelles ces imaginaires sont construits et justifiés.

Cette communication vise à analyser la manière dont des imaginaires autour du sport et de l'athlétisme sont construits dans *Le Sûrma* d'Alfred Jarry (1901) et *Les Olympiques* d'Henri de Montherlant (1924), ainsi que la façon dont ces imaginaires servent à construire et/ou à justifier des rôles de genre. Nous examinerons également la manière dont les conflits sociaux résultant de ces typifications sont mis en scène ou occultés. Pour ce faire, nous nous intéresserons principalement aux présupposés esthétiques, philosophiques et/ou scientifiques qui sous-tendent l'œuvre et ses auteurs.

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Keywords : *Le Sûrma* ; Alfred Jarry ; *Les Olympiques* ; Henri de Montherlant ; imaginaires du sport ; rôles de genre

# Bill Thomas: The Professional Sports Coach as Servant in Twentieth Century Britain

DAVE DAY<sup>1</sup>

In late nineteenth century Britain traditional coaching structures came under pressure as increasing class differentiation led to a rejection of professional coaches by the middle-class organizers of National Governing Bodies (NGBs), who employed regulatory definitions to exclude them. Their social position within the class hierarchy, combined with their attachment to an amateur ethos that rejected specialization and professionalism, empowered British administrators to develop a culturally specific master-servant relationship with professional coaches that persisted until long after the second world war. This presentation illustrates the essential characteristics of British professional coaching in the first half of the twentieth century through the biography of Bill Thomas, coach to Oxford University in the inter-war period, whose career highlights the subservient role that he played within British athletics, despite the many successes of his athletes. Drawing on a range of sources, combining the traditional use of newspapers, texts, directories, and organizational records, with census data, probates, and other genealogical material, his coaching career is presented as an exemplar of the working life of an archetypal British professional coach in the first half of the twentieth century.

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Keywords : Coaching ; Athletics ; Bill Thomas ; Class ; Oxford University ; Servant.

## Country Seats and Sporting Feats

### MARGARET ROBERTS<sup>1</sup>

This presentation explores the rich sporting heritage of Britain's country houses, from the hunting parks of the early nobility to the cricket pitches, shooting grounds, and tennis courts of later centuries. *Country Seats and Sporting Feats* examines how sport and leisure shaped daily life and social identity within these great houses, revealing sharp distinctions of class and gender in access, participation, and authority. Drawing on activities such as fox hunting, the presentation contrasts the experiences of elite women, who might ride, shoot, or spectate within carefully defined boundaries, with those of middle-class visitors, tenants, and estate workers' wives and daughters, whose involvement was more restricted, informal, or entirely invisible in the historical record. It considers how aristocratic men dominated formal sporting spaces, while women of all classes navigated social expectations that framed sport as display, support, or transgression rather than competition. Particular attention is given to the ways class shaped women's opportunities differently, for some, sport offered limited expressions of autonomy and sociability while for others, labour, service, and access to land defined their relationship to leisure altogether. While drawing on examples from across the UK, special focus is given to Tabley House in Cheshire and its estate, situating it within this wider tradition. Through architecture, landscape design, material culture, and archival records, this talk uncovers how sporting pursuits were embedded in the everyday workings of the country house, reflecting wider changes in hierarchy, gender roles, and leisure across the centuries.

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Keywords : gender ; sport ; leisure ; class ; social expectations ; sporting spaces

# Crafting the Female Sporting Ideal: Netball and the Cultivation of a Women-Centred Sport

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The formation of the All England Netball Association (AENA) in 1926 marked a pivotal moment in women's sport, establishing the first dedicated governing body for netball and uniting women educators, physical training college graduates, and community groups in formal leadership roles. The origins of the sport were rooted in physical education; initially developed as a "respectable" alternative to basketball for the educated woman, netball quickly found its way into mass female education and public sensibility, being played in schools, colleges, workplaces and sporting clubs across Commonwealth nations. Its appeal was simple – a female-owned and female-focused sport – an image that was cultivated by the women who administered the sport to delicately balance between societal gendered expectations and expanding women's access and safe spaces for physical culture in an era when women's rights and opportunities were significantly constrained. Through rule standardisation, competition structures, and international outreach, the committee constructed an external image of netball as a reputable, disciplined, and morally appropriate sport for women and girls, whilst internally providing a subtle platform for female physical and social empowerment that managed to operate relatively unnoticed by the male gaze. Considering the AENA committee was such a pivotal collection of women whose influence extended beyond the administrative control of netball, they have unfortunately been hidden by history, with limited acknowledgements of their biographies, stories and achievements provided in academic, public and sporting spheres. Through archival reconstruction of the collective biographies of key AENA committee members (1926–1963), this paper examines how the vision, labour, and practices of netball's early leaders established the foundations for a century-long legacy of female empowerment through the sport.

AENA. All England Netball Association: The Silver Jubilee Book (Birmingham: Norse Press, 1951).

England Netball Archive, 1919-Present. Heritage Quay, University of Huddersfield. GB 1103 EN.

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<sup>1</sup> Institute of Sport, Manchester Metropolitan University

Keywords : Netball ; Women's Sport ; Governance ; All England Netball Association ; England Netball

## Inclusion and discrimination in the sporting activities of the Gioventù Italiana del Littorio (1937–1943)

ERMINIO FONZO<sup>1</sup>

The Gioventù Italiana del Littorio (GIL) was the most important youth organization of the Fascist regime between 1937 and 1943. Like other Fascist institutions, it devoted huge resources to sport, which represented one of the main activities practiced by its members.

Sport within the GIL, however, was not inclusive: several categories of people were excluded or forced to practice sports separately.

First of all, women were allowed to engage in sporting activities only to a limited extent and always separately from men. In line with the regime's policies, the GIL believed that women should be educated to become "spose e madri esemplari" (exemplary wives and mothers) and, despite the openings toward female mobilization that occurred in the second half of the 1930s, it continued to impose strict limits on the sporting activities of female members.

From 1938, moreover, the GIL excluded members of Jewish origin from sport, as from all other activities.

Finally, following the general Fascist policy toward people with disabilities, the organization did not allow members considered physically unfit to practice sports. Only during the Second World War, some limited forms of corrective gymnastics were introduced for them.

In essence, within the GIL – as in the broader Fascist policy – sport was not a tool for inclusion, but for exclusion.

My paper aims to analyze the policies of the GIL toward these "discriminated" categories and the limits within which they managed to engage in sporting activities.

Main sources of the paper will be documents from the Archivio Centrale dello Stato, the Archivio Storico del CONI, and contemporary press. The paper is part of a broader research, currently in progress, on the history and activities of the Gioventù Italiana del Littorio.

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Keywords : female sport ; fascist regime ; youth organizations ; people with disabilities

# The Reorganization of Spanish Republican Popular Sport in Exile and its International Strategy. An Unknown Episode of the Anti-Franco Struggle Through Sport (1946-1948)

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The aim of this paper is to present the preliminary results of a research project analyzing the reorganization and activities of the Catalan Committee for Popular Sport (CCEP) during its years of exile in France until the end of 1948. Founded in 1936, the CCEP was one of the leading organizations promoting the People's Olympiad in Barcelona, an event that could not be held due to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. In the final stages of the war, the CCEP's most prominent leaders went into exile in France, where they initially remained in refugee camps in the south of the country. This study examines how, in February 1946, the CCEP was reconstituted in French exile as a representative body of Spanish Republican sport abroad, with the objective of carrying out international propaganda activities against the Francoist dictatorship. These activities were carried out through contact with dozens of workers' sports institutions, federations, associations, and trade unions in different European countries, with the aim of boycotting Francoist Spain's participation in many European sporting events, reinforcing the international isolation of the dictatorship, and contributing to the possibility of regime change in Spain. This activity in exile continued until the end of 1948, when the international political landscape shifted with the implementation of the Truman Doctrine and the beginning of the Cold War.

This research, that will allow us to reconstruct one of the lesser-known episodes in the history of popular and workers' sports, is being developed with the personal archive of Francesc Parramon, an exiled member of the CCEP, as well as national and international archives – including the archives of the French FSGT, the funds of the Documentary Center of Historical Memory in Spain, the Fonds des Réfugiés espagnols in France or the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis in Amsterdam.

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Keywords : Sport ; Regional Games ; West Africa ; Panafricanism ; Diplomacy

## Sports and Revolution: Alfredo Melo de Carvalho and the Making of a Democratic Sports Program

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Fifty years after 25 April 1974, the Portuguese revolution continues to be the object of intense debate on the end of authoritarian regimes and the different models of transition to democracy. Despite substantial growth in historical research on a variety of social and political mobilisations carried out by various social groups and categories – workers, peasants, students and women, among others – concerning an enormous variety of social demands – struggles for housing or land reform, workers rights or the nationalization of the banking system – we still have a very incomplete picture on the role of sports in this process.

Based on the work *Desporto e Revolução* (Sport and Revolution, 1976), by Alfredo Melo de Carvalho, General Director of Sports between 1974 and 1976, this communication aims to analyse the place that sport occupied in the revolutionary process that followed the 25 of April revolution. A detailed examination of this work, as a first step in a broader research project, allows us to integrate into historiographical narratives a theme that has remained largely marginal in the histories of the Portuguese revolution and, at the same time, to expand comparative research on the history of socialist and Marxist sports policies, introducing a series of new actors, institutions and problems. More specifically, this paper seeks to: 1) identify how the post-revolutionary General Board for Sports assessed the sports policy of the *Estado Novo*; 2) observe how a democratic sports policy was conceived and constructed, genuinely integrated into the ongoing process of social and political transformation; 3) map the main sources of inspiration and international links of Portuguese sports policy; 4) problematise the articulation between political power, popular associative movements and emerging local government power.

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Keywords : Portugal ; Sports Policy ; socialism ; fascism ; democracy

# Cándida Cadenas Campos and Physical Education under Francoism

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Cándida Cadenas Campos stands as a key figure in the history of Physical Education and women's sport in Spain during the twentieth century. Her professional career developed within a historical context marked by profound gender inequalities, in which sports practice was largely reserved for men and, in many cases, associated with privileged social classes. In response to this scenario, Cándida Cadenas promoted physical education and women's sport as spaces of social, educational, and cultural intervention, contributing to the questioning and transformation of dominant bodily and educational models perceived as exclusionary.

Through her involvement in women's physical education, particularly during the Francoist period, her work helped to open pathways for women's access to sporting practice at a time when they had largely remained excluded from such activities. By means of her participation in the Sección Femenina, Cándida Cadenas fostered the inclusion of women in sport, even within a restrictive and highly normative ideological system.

This study analyses her role as a historical agent in the struggle against inequality and discrimination in the sporting sphere. From the perspective of social history of sport and gender studies, it highlights the impact of her legacy on the configuration and development of women's sport in Spain.

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Keywords : Physical Education ; Women's sport ; Gender inequality ; Francoism ; Social history of sport ; Inclusion and discrimination

# Sport and Physical Education for People with Disabilities in the Bohemian Lands at the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries

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The presented paper is part of disability studies. It focuses on the Bohemian lands in the last decades of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century, specifically on institutes where people who were considered „abnormal“, „deviated“, „sick“ according to the language of the time, i. e., blind, deaf-mute, mentally and physically impair people were housed. Based on contemporary sports, medical, and daily periodicals, and archival materials from each institute, the paper primarily seeks to show the surprising diversity of physical education and sports activities organised for or by people labeled as „disabled“ at that time. By analysing the discourse on how „disabled“ people should be physically educated, and by exploring the perception of the „disabled“ sport by the „healthy“ part of society, the paper, secondly, aims to elaborate on the mechanism of the then very common medical model of understanding disability as personal tragedy that can be overcome by the willingness of the „disabled“ people to become as „useful“ as the „healthy“ people. In this context, the third objective of this paper is to point out the highly paradoxical role of physical education and sport which on the one hand offered „disabled“ people an opportunity for increasing their abilities and self-confidence, on the other hand did not include „disabled“ people in gymnastics and sports organisations to any great extent. In this way, physical education and sport, as exclusive, segregating systems, reinforced the dichotomy between the „abnormal“ and „normal“ people. This binary distinction is also evident in the Sports History, where „disabled“ sport is usually treated as a separate phenomenon instead of being thought together with the „normal“ sport. Therefore, finally, the paper would like to highlight how „disabled“ and „normal“ sport were entangled during the period analysed in order to propose an „inclusive“, non-discriminatory historical narrative.

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Keywords : disability ; discrimination ; Bohemian Lands

# Marginalized Bodies, Individual Efforts: Disabled Athletes in Communist Romania

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This study examines the experiences of Paralympic athletes in communist Romania, emphasizing their individual initiatives within a context characterized by the marginalization of people with disabilities. Employing oral history interviews, press articles, and archival documents as primary sources, the research highlights the personal agency and determination of athletes who engaged in sports despite systemic neglect and social stigmatization.

During the communist era in Romania, state support and attention were selectively allocated, predominantly favoring athletes capable of enhancing the country's international visibility through conventional sports achievements. Consequently, individuals with disabilities frequently encountered substantial structural and societal obstacles in their efforts to participate in competitive sports.

The analysis indicates that, owing to the absence of institutionalized support for disabled athletes, their participation in sports was predominantly self-initiated, reflecting both personal motivation and resilience. These efforts constituted not only athletic endeavors but also subtle forms of resistance against marginalization, as athletes asserted their presence within public and competitive domains despite minimal recognition.

The case of Alexander Peev, Romania's sole Paralympic representative in 1972 in wheelchair table tennis, exemplifies the exceptional nature of such participation. Peev's experience underscores the challenges encountered by Paralympic athletes, including limited access to training facilities and social indifference, thereby highlighting broader patterns of neglect faced by people with disabilities during that period.

This study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the history of Paralympic sport in Romania, provides new insights to the limited literature on this subject, and enhances the broader scholarship concerning the intersection of sport, disability, and politics during the communist regimes.

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Keywords : Paralympic athletes ; Disabled athletes ; Sport in communist Romania

## Otto Bock. Or how to Improve the Quality of Life of People and Athletes with a Physical Handicap

ARND KRUEGER<sup>1</sup>

If people with a physical handicap (Pwaph) want to participate in sports, they need the right equipment. In addition to the usual sporting goods special prostheses, orthotics, wheelchairs etc. are necessary. This is not only a business, but at the same time a service to assure that disabled people have a chance to perform as well as possible under their physically limited conditions. Every invention has consequences for training and the quality of life of Pwaph. The development of new materials and cutting-edge designs as well as major advances in engineering and surgical techniques have provided unprecedented opportunities for ever more Pwaph to actively pursue the sports of their choice.

Just down the street from our department there is the research lab of Otto Bock, Inc, their HQ is at Duderstadt 20 km east. With an annual sales volume of 1.6 billion €, 52 representations in 45 countries, 9,100 employees, and 2,600 active or applied patents OttoBockTM is the world market leader for prostheses. The third-generation family business (founded 1919 with prostheses for amputee war veterans) went public for a 20 % minority holding in October 2025 to generate funds to apply AI to its artificial limbs. Using myoelectrics, they revolutionized prosthesis as of 1965. Their C-leg, a computerized prosthesis which mimics the actual leg movement, was a world's first in 1997. Partner of the Paralympics since 1988, it serves the whole spectrum from freshly operated novice to experienced world record holder. The current communication will show the development of the company in the context of sports for the physically disabled. The research is based on official company records, personal communications, newspaper records, as well as the archives of the Lower Saxony Institute of Sport History (NISH) with its extensive holdings of sports for disabled people.

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Keywords : Prosthesis ; Paralympics ; Orthotics ; Quality of live ; Otto Bock ; Inc. ; Blade Runner ; Interface human + technical device

# El rol de Comité Paralímpico Español (CPE) en la construcción del atleta paralímpico y la visibilidad de la discapacidad en el contexto español

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Desde su creación en 1995, el Comité Paralímpico Español (CPE) ha desempeñado un papel relevante en la institucionalización del deporte paralímpico en España y en la configuración de los discursos públicos sobre discapacidad, capacitismo e inclusión. El estudio busca reconstruir la conformación de la imagen discursiva y mediática del deportista paralímpico en el contexto español.

El estudio se centra en el análisis de los textos institucionales y las campañas publicitarias promovidas desde el CPE. Para su realización se comparan el “Libro blanco del deporte de personas con discapacidad en España” (2018) y la evolución de los programas de divulgación como son: el Programa de Difusión Social y Retorno a Patrocinadores (dentro del Plan ADOP), el Proyecto Mujer y Deporte Paralímpico y el Proyecto “Trainers Paralímpicos” en los que los deportistas trasladan su experiencia a ámbitos profesionales, empresariales y comunitarios.

El establecimiento y continuidad de estos proyectos refleja el progresivo abandono de los modelos medicalizados de la discapacidad y de los enfoques de integración social hacia un modelo inclusivo. Esta progresión histórica se revisa atendiendo a los criterios de capacitismo, visibilidad y acceso a recursos. Lo que permite identificar como la superposición de las estructuras necesarias para el alto rendimiento y las relativas transferencia a nivel comunitario de estos referentes generan tensiones en el modelo inclusivo.

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Keywords : Deporte Paralímpico ; capacitismo ; imagen corporal ; inclusión ; discriminación.

# The Inclusion and Exclusion of Children in Organized Sports in Norway, 1850–1900

GUDMUND SKJELDAL<sup>1</sup>

Children took part in organized sports in Norwegian cities as early as the 1850s, through newly established gymnastics associations. In the following decade, these gymnastics-, or rather German Turnen-societies, also organized competitions for children, particularly in ice-skating. Ski associations, too, arranged competitions for children aged approximately six to fourteen during this pioneering period. However, during the three last decades of the 19th century, children were increasingly excluded from civilian sports competitions, particularly in endurance-based activities. This shift was driven by doctors and military officers who advocated a new direction — or exclusion of children from sports altogether. Competitive sports thereafter became an activity primarily for young adults, and with a few exceptions, for men only.

The role of children in organized civilian sports is an underexplored topic in Nordic sports history. Newspapers, yearbooks, and association histories provide insights into a tradition that was later challenged by medical and militarized discourses. It was argued that children should not exert themselves in endurance competitions, as it was neither healthy nor beneficial. Only in the 1960s did children and adolescents truly become part of civilian sports in Norway. Since then, the Norwegian Confederation of Sports has implemented numerous rules and regulations for children's sports, presenting itself as a progressive leader in promoting healthy and appropriate sports for children worldwide. The roots of these ideas can be traced back to the 19th century.

Gudmund Skjeldal is an Associate Professor of Sports History at the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences. In his upcoming book, *Children Stars: The Remarkable History of Children and Sports in Norway* (Norwegian, Cappelen Damm, 2026) he explores how children were included in—and excluded from—the early development of organized sports in Norway.

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<sup>1</sup> Norwegian School of Sport Sciences  
Keywords : Childen ; organized sports ; Norway

# Discrimination and Inclusion of «Sports-Weak Children» in Physical Education - A Comparison between the GDR and West-Germany

JULIANE LANZ<sup>1</sup>

During the period of the German division, physical education had different social, political, and educational meanings in the both parts of Germany. Nevertheless, teachers in both the GDR and in West Germany were challenged to integrate children who had a declined physical performance.

This presentation will briefly outline principles of physical education in both countries and compare the requirements formulated for participants, using the curricula and oral history interviews as sources. It will then examine if and how teachers developed strategies and ideas to help children who struggled with sports to appropriately integrate them, avoid humiliation and discrimination, and harness the potential of sport through a proper inclusion. Since Eastern Germany had comprehensive schools for children ages 6 to 16, the paper will focus on grade 1 to 10. Teacher training will be touched briefly. The presentation will take a closer look at girl's sport to examine how discrimination against the supposedly "less athletic gender" was handled in physical education in both parts of Germany.

In this comparison, the GDR represents dictatorship and the Federal Republic represents democracy. However, they share a common history. In both German states physical education was required to distance itself from National Socialist pedagogy while invoked traditions in both German states, such as the at his time innovative work of the "father of gymnastics" Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778 – 1852).

The basic guidelines are derived from the physical education curricula of the two German states and are analyzed in this context. Additionally, teachers training textbooks and contemporary literature from both German states, as well as Oral History Interviews, will be used.

Initial results show that the actual practice was not always consistent with political and educational guidelines, but dedicated teachers often sought and found ways to teach their students appropriately.

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<sup>1</sup> Universität Rostock

Keywords : Physical Education ; GDR ; Germany ; comparison ; discrimination ; girl's sports ; inclusion

# Scaring the Parents. Disease and Disability as Arguments for the Physical Education of Children in Romania from the 1880s to the 1930s

BOGDAN POPA<sup>1</sup>

A history of disease and disability in Romania shall not be comfortable. But gymnastics and sport of the 19th and 20th centuries should be considered. There was little next to nothing in terms of exercises or competitions for disabled children or adults. Discriminatory attitudes prevailed and a better social protection system was slowly created only in the latter years. Since the late 19th century, however, several authors presented gymnastics and sports for children as a possible defence against different life-changing diseases, such as tuberculosis or skeletal issues, leading to possible physical disabilities, hence to inadaptation or discrimination in adulthood. Besides death at a young age, disease and disability in adulthood were constantly presented as major perils for the health of children. Medical research and statistics were invoked, as many described the reality of a childhood marred either by poverty (the social structure of Romania must be considered) or fear of the better-off parents for the safety of their children. Medical practitioners and physical education teacher alike devised own experiments and measurements, later published as (personal and limited) successes (or solutions) in a fight for the benefit of children and youth, hence of the future of the society.

In this paper, I aim to analyse the discourse and actions of the Romanian theorists of gymnastics, physical education, and sport, focusing on the late 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. I argue that disease and disability were central arguments in favour of body exercise and hygiene. Such arguments were addressed to the parents, being nothing short of a scare on the future of their children, given the social perception of disability. I rely on articles and books explaining the benefits of gymnastics and sport, school inquiries, and medical texts and statistics, some unpublished.

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Keywords : Disability and disease ; Gymnastics ; Sports theories ; Modern Romania ; Social perception of disability.

# Theoretical and Historical Aspects of Safeguarding and Child Protection in Hungarian Sport

GÁLDINÉ GÁL ANDREA<sup>1</sup>, KISS MARTIN<sup>1</sup>, SZEKERES DIÁNA<sup>1</sup>

The study examines the historical development of evolution of child protection mechanisms within the sporting context, with particular emphasis on the sociological and legal dimensions of sport. Our theoretical and historical analysis demonstrates that, for much of its development, the institutional system of sport prioritized autonomy and performance-oriented practices, resulting in the marginalization of children's specific protection needs. Until the mid-20th century, children's participation in sport was scarcely regulated, and strict coaching discipline, excessive training loads, and psychological pressure were widely regarded as legitimate components of athletic education.

The adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations, 1989) marked a significant milestone in the international recognition of children's rights; however, sports institutions were slow to incorporate these standards into their structures and practices. This study outlines the relevance of Hungarian child protection legislation—particularly Act XXXI of 1997—to the sporting sector, and examines the extent to which sports clubs, academies, and federations have integrated child protection requirements into their operations.

Our analysis draws on Foucault's theory of power and Bourdieu's field theory to explore the power relations, norm-forming mechanisms, and structural inequalities embedded within sport. The findings indicate that children's vulnerability arises not only from shortcomings in legal regulation but also from deeply rooted cultural attitudes and institutional practices within the world of sport.

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<sup>1</sup> Hungarian University of Sports Science

Keywords : safeguarding ; child protection ; historical development ; prevention

# Une histoire du corps noir africain dans la natation olympique (1896-2024)

EMMANUEL AUVRAY<sup>1</sup>, IVAN BELLAUNAY<sup>1</sup>

Cette étude porte sur les facteurs qui ont pesé sur la trajectoire historique des nageurs et des nageuses olympiens noirs autochtones du continent africain pour laquelle les études restent rares contrairement à leurs homologues étatsuniens ou canadiens. Des JO de 1896 à ceux de 2024, il s'agit de mettre en lumière les diverses causes qui ont sous-tendu leur absence, puis leur progressive participation et progression en termes de résultats. Pendant et après le processus de décolonisation des pays africains, cette étude entend déconstruire les travaux qui, en essentialisant les nageurs et nageuses noirs, ont contribué à fabriquer en la matière un impensé dans l'opinion publique, c'est-à-dire une absence de perception objective de cette réalité historique et sociale pourtant évidente. Notre corpus repose sur un ensemble de sources manuscrites et iconographiques. L'analyse des rapports officiels des JO permet de formaliser l'évolution des décisions prises par le CIO vis-à-vis de la participation des pays africains à l'événement olympique. Pour identifier la nationalité, la date et le lieu de naissance, ainsi que la couleur de peau des nageurs et nageuses olympiques du continent africain, nous avons mobilisé des sources iconographiques et filmiques telles que des photos publiées dans les rapports des JO ou le site officiel Olympedia,, ainsi que des courses de natation disponibles sur différents sites Internet (Institut national de l'audiovisuel, Youtube). Pour connaître leurs temps réalisés et leurs classements, nous avons utilisé les rapports officiels des JO, la presse sportive nationale (L'Auto et L'Équipe) et le site Olympedia. Étant donné que pour former des nageurs olympiques sur le sol africain, il faut entre autres des bassins sportifs et des personnels d'encadrement, nous avons investi des travaux universitaires en la matière à l'aune de l'évolution des conditions politiques, économiques et sociales propres à différents pays africains.

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Keywords : corps noirs ; Afrique ; natation ; Jeux olympiques

# Les menstruations dans les politiques sportives et en éducation physique : une comparaison franco-qubécoise de 1975 à nos jours

VIRGINIE DRUMEL<sup>1</sup>, ALINE PAINTENDRE<sup>1</sup>, JEAN SAINT-MARTIN<sup>1</sup>

Longtemps reléguées à la sphère privée, les menstruations constituent un analyseur pertinent des rapports de genre (Mardon, 2009) au sein des institutions éducatives et sportives. Leur invisibilisation dans les politiques publiques éclaire les modalités par lesquelles les corps des femmes ont été pensés, encadrés et normalisés à l'école et dans le sport. Elles demeurent largement absentes des curricula scolaires et des dispositifs de formation, et particulièrement en Éducation physique et sportive, discipline pourtant centrée sur le corps (Drumel & al., 2025, soumis).

Cette communication s'inscrit dans une approche socio-historique qui vise d'une part à repérer les processus qui s'opèrent en matière de promotion et d'accompagnement de l'activité physique des jeunes filles, et, d'autre part, à identifier si ces processus actionnent et s'enchevêtrent avec la question des menstruations. Nous faisons l'hypothèse que cette invisibilisation résulte de dynamiques structurelles imbriquées : un stigmate menstruel historiquement et culturellement construit (Salle, 2024), une division sexuée et hiérarchisée des pratiques sportives dominée par une valence masculine (Cogérino, 2007), ainsi qu'une conception culturaliste de l'EPS française qui tend à neutraliser les expériences corporelles différenciées des élèves (Attali & St-Martin, 2021).

Inscrite dans le projet ANR cfmEP2S « Corps féminin et menstruations en Éducation Physique », la recherche adopte une approche comparée des textes nationaux français et québécois en matière de politiques sportives et sociales. Cette étape s'organise essentiellement autour du prisme des menstruations de 1975 à nos jours.

Virginie Drumel est doctorante au sein du laboratoire PSMS. Sa thèse analyse, dans une perspective socio-historique, l'évolution des représentations des corps féminins menstrués à l'école et en société, en France et au Québec.

Attali, M., & Saint-Martin, J. (2021). *L'éducation physique de 1945 à nos jours—4e éd.. Les étapes d'une démocratisation.*

Mardon, A. (2009). Les premières règles des jeunes filles : Puberté et entrée dans l'adolescence. *Sociétés contemporaines*, 75(3), 109-129.

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Keywords : Menstruations ; EPS ; politiques sportives ; corps ; filles

# Les athlètes kényan·e·s sur le marché des courses sur route françaises : entre perspectives d'émancipation et discriminations

CYRIL THOMAS<sup>1</sup>

Au-delà de ses vertus émancipatrices, conduisant à la domination des athlètes est-africain·es (Gaudin, 2022), le marché des courses sur route françaises s'est construit contre l'athlétisme fédéral (Defrance, 1989), comme un espace alimentant les discriminations fondées sur une logique nationale (Schotté, 2008). Cette étude socio-historique s'intéresse spécifiquement aux athlètes kényan·es qui dominent ce marché. Elle s'appuie sur l'analyse d'archives et sur 15 entretiens menés auprès d'organisateur·s de courses, d'agents sportifs, de responsables de la Fédération Française d'Athlétisme (FFA) et d'athlètes kényan·es. Les archives consultées regroupent les revues spécialisées l'Athlétisme, organe de presse de la FFA, et VO2 Magazine, spécialisée dans la course à pied, ainsi que des archives institutionnelles : comptes-rendus des congrès de la Fédération internationale d'athlétisme et des instances dirigeantes de la FFA depuis 1960. Ces sources mettent en avant des discriminations raciales, mais aussi sexuées, plaçant les athlètes kényans, et plus encore kényanes, en situation défavorable. Trois périodes sont identifiées allant du développement du marché des courses sur route françaises comme un espace d'émancipation pour nombre d'athlètes kényan·es, aux formes de discriminations qu'ils et elles subissent dès lors que leur domination entrave le rayonnement de la course de fond française dès les années 1990, avant que les organisateurs ne cherchent à limiter leur participation dans la décennie suivante.

Defrance, J. (1989). Un schisme sportif. *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*, 79(1), 76-91.

Gaudin, B. (2022). *Coureurs de fond est-africains: Comment expliquer leurs compétences sportives?*, L'Harmattan.

Schotté, M. (2008). Les migrations athlétiques comme révélateur de l'ancrage national du sport. *Les coureurs africains dans l'athlétisme européen. Sociétés contemporaines*, 1, 101-123.

Cyril Thomas est maître de conférences en histoire du sport à l'Université Paris-Saclay, membre de l'équipe «corps, sport, genre et rapports de pouvoirs» au laboratoire CIAMS. Ses recherches portent notamment sur les relations entre la France et le Kenya, mais aussi les pays d'Afrique francophone, en athlétisme.

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Keywords : courses sur route – France – Kenya – discrimination ; professionnel

# Comment la racialisation façonne la perception de la domination dans le sport ? Analyse de la perception du Kenya en course de fond et de la Chine en tennis de table au prisme des sources fédérales françaises (1945-2021)

CYRIL THOMAS<sup>1</sup>, KILIAN MOUSSET<sup>2</sup>

Depuis les années 1960, les succès internationaux de la Chine en tennis de table et du Kenya en courses prolongées suscitent des représentations et des décisions qui interrogent le rôle de la racialisation différenciée des sportifs en fonction de leur origine nationale. Face à ces nouveaux concurrents qui bousculent la hiérarchie sportive initialement dominée par les nations européennes, les performances des sportifs que certains responsables fédéraux associent « aux races noire ou jaune » fascinent autant qu'elles provoquent de la méfiance. L'objet de cette communication est donc de comparer la manière dont les acteurs fédéraux du tennis de table et de l'athlétisme français (dirigeants, entraîneurs, rédacteurs) appréhendent ces dominations chinoises et kényanes par l'intermédiaire de leurs sources officielles.

Pour cela, les revues spécialisées et les procès-verbaux fédéraux de ces deux sports ont été consultés depuis 1945 en adoptant une recherche par mots-clés pour les premières, et une lecture systématique pour les seconds. Il s'agit notamment des numéros de la revue officielle de la Fédération Française de Tennis de Table (sous le nom de Tennis de Table notamment) et des revues spécialisées sur l'athlétisme telles que l'Équipe athlétisme magazine, L'Athlétisme puis Athlétisme, revue officielle de la FFA, et VO2magazine.

Finalement, l'étude des discours fédéraux français (1945-2021) montre que si les pongistes chinois échappent peu à peu aux représentations ou stéréotypes de la « race jaune » au profit d'interprétations techniques ou structurelles, la persistance des références à la « race noire » chez les coureurs kényans reste présente, en essentialisant ou biologisant leurs performances. Ainsi, les dirigeants de la FFA conservent une position hiérarchique verticale pour justifier les mauvaises performances françaises ou relativiser celles des athlètes kényans. À l'inverse, les responsables de la FFTT se mettent progressivement en situation d'apprendre des cadres chinois pour progresser dans le cadre d'une relation plus horizontale.

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Keywords : Racialisation – Chine – Kenya – sport – biologisation – Domination

## 17 JUNE

### Keynote

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### Representations of the Sporting Body

François-René Julliard - The Olympic Games and the Inclusion of Black American Athletes in the Early 20th Century

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### Athletes under Communism in Eastern Europe

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Nada Arseni - Romanian Elite Sport during Communism (1952-1989): Athletes, Ethnicity and Control

Pavína Vostatková, Marek Waic - Technische Sportarten im Dienste der Wehrerziehung der Jugend in der kommunistischen Tschechoslowakei (1951-1980)

## Keynote

# The Victory of Indigenous Sport: The Gaelic Athletic Association in Ireland

MIKE CRONIN<sup>1</sup>

This paper will explore how and why the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) rose to prominence in Ireland during the 1880s. While it is clear that the main drivers behind the GAA, namely Michael Cusack and Maurice Davin, were familiar with Victorian sport and used this knowledge to bring the organisation into being, success was not assured. In the world of sport newly 'invented' games struggle in the battle against established sports - particularly soccer and rugby - and there are only a few successful indigenous sports examples around the world. The paper will seek to understand what was unique about late nineteenth century Ireland, why the GAA was able to grow to a position of dominance and what impact the sporting and political environment had on other sports. The paper will also explore, in light of the conference theme, how the sense of identity inherent in the GAA has both excluded and included different groups.

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Keywords : Ireland, indigenous, identity, sport, nationalism, GAA

# The Olympic Games and the Inclusion of Black American Athletes in the Early 20th Century

FRANÇOIS-RENÉ JULLIARD<sup>1</sup>

It is commonly believed that the Olympic Games were, especially in their early days, primarily an endeavor that allowed a European elite to promote its vision of sport, even if it meant excluding certain groups of athletes. This paper aims to show that the example of Black American athletes complicates the image of this competition and the ways in which it produces exclusion or inclusion.

At the time the modern Olympic Games were born, Black American athletes faced segregation. This, of course, affected sports. In this context, they found in the Olympic Games one of the very few sporting arenas that were not closed to them. The barrier here was not primarily racial but social: these Black athletes were students at universities in the East or the Midwest, the primary recruitment grounds for the first American participants in the Games.

Consequently, the Olympic Games emerged as an opportunity to compete on equal footing with white athletes, to demonstrate their excellence, and even to contribute to the construction of a racially mixed national identity. This is a case where the international arena serves as a recourse for an oppressed minority for whom the situation at the national level appears to be at an impasse. However, we must question the limits of this inclusion: Black athletes could participate in the Games, but forms of segregation persisted within their delegation.

This presentation, at the intersection of sports history and transnational history, presents some of the findings from my PhD dissertation. This research relies primarily on press sources, particularly the Black press—newspapers such as the Chicago Defender, the Pittsburgh Courier—as well as on a dozen athlete autobiographies that help reconstruct the experience of these first Black Olympic participants.

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Keywords : Olympics ; race ; Black Americans ; racial minorities

# The Council of Europe as a Normative Actor? Assessing the Promotion of Inclusion and Equality through European Sport Policy

JUERGEN MITTAG<sup>1</sup>

Sport and physical education, while often celebrated as vehicles for personal and social virtue, have historically mirrored and reproduced societal inequalities, discriminations, and exclusions. This paper examines the role of the Council of Europe (CoE) in addressing these challenges and in shaping sport as a tool for social inclusion within the European context.

As one of the oldest institutional actors in European sport politics, the CoE has developed a substantial policy framework – including the European Sports Charter (1975/1992), conventions, recommendations, and the work of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS). Yet, its specific contributions to fostering inclusion and equality remain underexplored. This contribution asks: How has the CoE, through its norms, instruments, and programmes, worked to mitigate inequalities based on gender, ethnicity, disability, nationality, or socio-economic status, and to promote sport as a space for inclusion?

The paper is structured in three parts. First, it outlines the CoE's historical and contemporary role in shaping European sport as a cultural and political practice, with a focus on its mission to uphold human rights, democracy, and social cohesion. Second, it analyses key CoE instruments – such as Conventions, recommendations and programmes - assessing their design, implementation, and effectiveness in combating discrimination. Third, it evaluates the CoE's positioning and collaborative dynamics within the broader European multi-level governance of sport, considering its relationship with the European Union, member states, and sports organisations.

Drawing on document analysis and policy evaluation, this contribution aims to provide a systematic assessment of the CoE's efforts to align sport with principles of equality and inclusion. It concludes by reflecting on the CoE's achievements and potential as a normative actor in transforming sport into a tool for social inclusion.

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Keywords : Council of Europe ; sport policy ; inclusion ; equality ; European Sports Charter ; evolution of sport governance

## Structuration et reconnaissance d'une fédération sportive pour les personnes handicapées mentales : les origines d'un projet sportif au sein de la FFSA (1971-1996)

YACINE TAJRI<sup>1</sup>, ANNE MARCELLINI<sup>2</sup>

La création de la Fédération Française du Sport pour les Handicapés Mentaux (FFSHM) en 1971, devenue Fédération Française du Sport Adapté (FFSA) en 1983, constitue une étape déterminante dans la reconnaissance sportive et sociale des personnes en situation de handicap mental en France. Elle s'inscrit dans un contexte accompagné par une reconfiguration des politiques sociales, éducatives et médico-sociales, au moment où la question du handicap fait l'objet de nouvelles interrogations, mobilisations institutionnelles ou lutte contre les discriminations (Ruffié, Ferez, 2013 ; Barral, Chauvière, Stiker, 1999). Si les influences américaines marquent les débuts de la Fédération (Tajri, 2024), les premiers acteurs fédéraux entendent s'affranchir du contrôle américain tout en faisant la promotion d'un sport éducatif pour ce public (Brunet, Bui-Xuan, 1999). Issues de différents milieux, parents d'élèves handicapés, enseignants d'éducation physique, médecins ou responsables associatifs, ces personnes participent à structurer des pratiques fédérales encore balbutiantes tout en organisant des actions de formations et de sensibilisation à cette cause.

Cette proposition, qui revient sur les 25 premières années d'existence de la fédération tout en montrant la manière dont un projet fédéral s'élabore malgré des résistances politiques et institutionnelles, croise des outils classiques de l'historien avec une histoire orale interrogeant différents responsables fédéraux (présidents, DTN ou secrétaires généraux) identifiés et répondant à nos sollicitations. Les entretiens semi-directifs menés auprès de ces témoins et acteurs de la genèse permettent de confronter des informations collectées aux archives nationales de Pierrefitte-sur-Seine avec celles, inédites, conservées au siège de la FFSA. Cette approche permet d'éclairer les premières années de la fédération, les motivations de ses fondateurs et les enjeux de reconnaissance institutionnelle du sport adapté dans le paysage sportif français.

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Keywords : handicap mental ; déficience intellectuelle ; sport ; FFSA ; égalité ; handicap ; fédération

# Entre-Temps Escalade : une association sportive inclusive ? Des représentations aux expériences de l'altérité depuis le début des années 2000.

**CAMILLE CHEVALIER<sup>1</sup>, WILLY HUGEDET, CHRISTIAN VIVIER**

La présente recherche étudie la place accordée aux valeurs liées à l'inclusion au sein de l'association Entre-Temps Escalade à Besançon. À sa création, elle a pour objet de « favoriser l'accès aux personnes handicapées », « dans une structure pour valide » (Journal Officiel de la République Française, 130ème année, n°26, 27 juin 1998). Si elle est aujourd'hui avant tout un club sportif se positionnant dans le top 10 du classement fédéral en termes d'école de grimpe, il n'en demeure pas moins que l'héritage affiché lié à la volonté de créer un espace d'inclusion perdure. Pourtant, en handi-escalade, la pratique tend à se normaliser par adoption du modèle prôné par l'International Federation of Sport Climbing et débouche, davantage, vers une forme d'exclusion. Selon Lhopital, ces pratiques handi-sportives suivent un processus de spécialisation (2022).

L'objectif de ce travail est de montrer comment les valeurs liées à l'inclusion, affichées par les dirigeants de cette association, façonnent les représentations des adhérents de la structure et l'altérité vécue des grimpeurs en situation de handicap.

L'analyse de 365 réponses à un questionnaire par les adhérents met en avant que la volonté d'inclure les personnes en situation de handicap est perçue par une minorité d'entre eux, ce qui tend à confirmer que cette pratique suit, une logique de spécialisation et de discrimination. Des entretiens semi-directifs avec des grimpeurs en situation de handicap ont permis d'approfondir leurs expériences singulières quant à ce constat et de mettre en évidence un entremêlement entre la quête individuelle d'épanouissement et de reconnaissance, et l'ambition de se démarquer au niveau local et national de la part de la structure associative.

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Keywords : Escalade ; association ; expériences ; représentations ; inclusion

## Libres d'obéir : l'entreprise éducative de la Mission des Chantiers de la Jeunesse en Allemagne (1943-1945)

**DORIANE GOMET<sup>1</sup>**

Alors que le Service du Travail Obligatoire vient toucher les jeunes hommes nés en 1922, les Chantiers de la Jeunesse impulsent la création d'une mission d'encadrement en Allemagne : la Mission des Chantiers en Allemagne. Celle-ci a pour ambition d'offrir une protection physique et morale aux jeunes requis placés dans les camps de travailleurs, tout en poursuivant, outre-Rhin, leur éducation.

Forte des travaux portant sur les Chantiers de la Jeunesse, le STO et la Hitlerjugend, cette contribution entend mettre en évidence les bases idéologiques et les principes éducatifs sur lesquels repose cette entreprise d'encadrement, tout en s'attachant à analyser les principales concrétisations outre-Rhin. Elle s'appuie pour ce faire à la fois sur les archives détenues au Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre (SHAT), notamment la série 1K301 et celles détenues aux Archives Nationales (notamment les fonds AJ39, 84AJ, 20210067).

En Allemagne, les initiatives s'appuient sur des principes définis préalablement en France par le général de La Porte du Theil : discipliner les jeunes, les rendre capables d'obéir et de servir dans le but avoué de participer au redressement de la France souhaité par le maréchal Pétain. Les chefs en mission utilisent dans les camps de travailleurs des outils de discipline classiques associés à des activités favorisant la force du groupe, le sentiment d'appartenance (le drapeau, l'uniforme, la devise, les objectifs communs) et le plaisir immédiat (les jeux, les activités corporelles, le sport, etc.). Si l'idéologie sous-jacente diffère, les moyens utilisés pour prendre le contrôle de la jeunesse ressemblent à ce que proposent les responsables allemands du Jugendamt de la DAF et de la Hitlerjugend. Cette proximité n'est pas sans conséquence sur les tentatives de noyautage engagées tant par les nazis que par les ultra-collaborateurs français qui émigrent en Allemagne après le débarquement.

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Keywords : Chantiers de la Jeunesse ; éducation ; sport ; nazisme

# Le sport « hors du cadre » : représentations cinématographiques du contrôle, de la norme et de la dissidence dans le cinéma polonais (1955-1989)

JEFF SMOLIGA<sup>1</sup>

Dans la Pologne socialiste, le sport constitue à la fois un outil de mobilisation idéologique, un espace de production de normes morales et corporelles, et un lieu privilégié de mise en scène des tensions entre individus et institutions. Cette communication propose d'analyser les représentations du sport dans un corpus de films polonais réalisés entre 1955 et 1989, afin de montrer comment le cinéma participe à la construction – mais aussi à la mise en question – du modèle sportif promu par un régime autoritaire.

L'étude s'appuie sur un ensemble de films emblématiques : *Trzy starty* (1955), *Jutro Meksyk* (1965), *Ściana czarownic* (1966), *Święta wojna* (1965), *Zawsze w niedziele* (1965), *Rekord świata* (1977), *Poza układem* (1977), *Klincz* (1979) et *Piłkarski poker* (1989). Ces œuvres, relevant tantôt du film à sketches, du drame psychologique ou de la satire, mettent en scène des sportifs confrontés à la pression des résultats, à l'arbitraire des instances dirigeantes, mais aussi aux limites des politiques d'inclusion comme dans *Rekord świata* où le personnage est amputé d'une jambe mais reprend tout de même la compétition à haut niveau.

À travers une analyse croisée des récits, des figures de l'athlète et des dispositifs visuels (corps disciplinés, espaces d'entraînement, symboles de la compétition), cette communication montrera comment le sport est représenté comme un espace de discrimination, d'exclusion ou de mise à l'écart des individus « déviants », mais aussi comme un lieu possible de résistance morale et d'affirmation d'une éthique personnelle. Le cinéma polonais apparaît ainsi comme un révélateur critique des logiques de pouvoir à l'œuvre dans le sport sous régime autoritaire, tout en interrogeant les limites de l'idéal égalitaire officiellement promu.

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Keywords : pologne communisme cinema institution sport

## «Pleurer à ‘l’injustice sociale’ n’a aucun fondement de vérité». Comment la France négocie-t-elle l’amateurisme pour se préparer aux Jeux olympiques ? (1948-1988)

MATHYS VIERSAC<sup>1</sup>

Parmi les principes fondateurs du mouvement olympique international conçus par Pierre de Coubertin, le concept d’amateurisme occupe une place particulière. Il est inspiré de codes sociaux de la bourgeoisie britannique qui impliquent une séparation du sport de toute logique lucrative. La participation des athlètes aux Jeux olympiques exclue ainsi différentes catégories de pratiquants dont les professionnels. Or, les travaux ont mis en évidence la diversité des acceptations du concept dès le début du XX<sup>ème</sup> siècle (Llewellyn & Gleaves, 2014 ; Dufraisse, 2016). Le CIO cède face aux contestations de ses règlements en autorisant officiellement les sportifs professionnels à participer aux Jeux à partir des années 1980 (Llewellyn & Lake, 2017). Dans cet intervalle de temps, des pratiques nationales s’écartent donc de l’idéal olympique et questionnent les réalités auxquelles renvoie la notion d’amateurisme. Cette communication vise à s’intéresser au cas français entre 1948 et 1988. L’investigation d’archives du CIO, des Ministères, de la presse et du mouvement sportif français met en évidence des contestations plus ou moins visibles de l’amateurisme. Bien que le professionnalisme ne soit pas unanimement souhaité, certains athlètes français se rapprochent du modèle de « pseudo-amateur » de la Charte Olympique. Les affectations militaires, l’allocation de bourses ou les aménagements d’emploi sont quelques exemples de solutions trouvées pour garantir aux athlètes de bonnes conditions d’entraînement et une situation professionnelle. Or, ses solutions demeurent instables, produisent d’autres inégalités, et conduisent à structurer un encadrement précaire de l’athlète olympique. En conclusion, il apparaît que même si le CIO échoue à imposer une définition stricte de l’amateurisme, les négociations qui s’opèrent à l’échelle nationale ne parviennent pas à s’en émanciper pour autant.

Mathys Viersac est doctorant en STAPS à l’Université Rennes 2, membre du Laboratoire VIPS<sup>2</sup>. Ses travaux portent une attention particulière à la fabrique des événements par l’intermédiaire de la notion d’héritage.

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Keywords : Jeux olympiques ; France ; amateurisme ; politique ; inégalités

# Irish Language Film Tarrac: Minority Language, Rural Sport, and Collective Efficacy in Female Team Athletes

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This paper analyses the Irish language film, *Tarrac*, that features the endeavours of an all-female rowing team set in a Gaeltacht (Irish speaking) area in a rural Ireland. It seeks to investigate the dynamic relationship between linguistic identity and collective athletic performance, using the Irish language as a unique analytical lens. Focusing on a specific minority sport, Namhóg rowing (a namhóg is a wooden boat covered in animal skin or canvas coated in tar traditionally used off the south-west coast of Ireland), the study considers how the semantic connections of the Irish term *Tarrac* (pull) serve as a metaphor for female sporting agency and group cohesion. *Tarrac* presents a narrative in which localised linguistic, geographic and cultural identities offer a framework for exploring global themes of sporting unity, interdependence and the expression of female empowerment in a competitive environment. The paper examines how the female athletes operating in a minoritised cultural context negotiate and assert their collective strength on the rowing team. Further, it seeks to explore how *Tarrac* plays an important role in challenging dominant patriarchal norms associated with the sports film in popular culture.

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Keywords : female athletic subjectivity ; collective efficacy ; minority language

# The Choreographic Language in the Paralympic Open Ceremonies. Historical Evolution of Stereotypes, Inclusion and Identity Concept through Artistic Performance

ISABELLA SCURSATONE<sup>1</sup>, MARÍA EUGENIA GARCIA-SOTTILE<sup>2</sup>

This study examines the historical evolution of Paralympic opening ceremonies and how visual codes, based on aesthetics and stereotypes in relation to sports for persons with disabilities, have diversified since the mid-20th century. The focus is centred on the choreographic components, which are regarded as a world-making codified aesthetic language that operates within a mass communicative framework. The research project develops the analysis and comparison of three soloist choreographies: Simona Atzori at Turin 2006, David Toole at London 2012, and Amy Purdy at Rio 2016, along with three inclusive group choreography performances, including London 2012, Sochi 2014, and Paris 2024. The analysis is based on images, videos, archives, and International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and International Olympic Committee (IOC) documents. These cases establish a preliminary documentation to recognise historical variations in stereotypes linked to disability and its fluctuations between normalisation, diversity and exceptionality, particularly in the para sport. Choreographic language is an effective medium through which stereotypes could be revisited, redefined and communicated. Performers present and represent, through bodies in movement, the evolution of the main concepts of the Paralympic movement and the political frame of the host nation and the socio-historic periods involved.

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Keywords : Paralympic Open Ceremonies ; Choreography ; Disability Representation ; Cultural History ; Inclusion.

# Teaching Physical Education with AIDS in the 1990s: Social Imaginaries and Stigma in Tito's Le Prof

SÉBASTIEN LAFFAGE-COSNIER<sup>1</sup>, THOMAS BAUER<sup>2</sup>, NICOLAS VOISIN<sup>1</sup>

Tendre Banlieue is a series created by Tito in 1982 that features stories centred on adolescents and educational actors confronted with contemporary social issues rooted in French suburban contexts. The episode entitled Le Prof occupies a singular place within the series by addressing HIV/AIDS through the perspective of Christophe Verneuil, a physical education teacher working in a secondary school in the Paris suburbs. Fearing the potential consequences of disclosure, the teacher initially conceals his illness; however, its eventual revelation provokes fear, rejection and processes of stigmatisation among some pupils and members of the teaching staff.

This paper examines how this transmedia narrative (first published in 1982 in the bi-monthly youth magazine Okapi, then adapted into a comic book in 1996 and later into a young adult novel in 2004) represents collective fears surrounding AIDS in France during the 1990s through the body of a physical education teacher. The analysis shows how the narrative constructs a gradual deterioration of the teacher's body, shifting from a figure associated with seduction and corporeal authority to a vulnerable, suffering and socially disqualified body. In doing so, Tito foregrounds imaginaries of contagion that reflect the social context of the 1990s and contribute to mechanisms of school-based stigmatisation. At the same time, the youth narrative opens up a space for reflecting on forms of resistance to stereotypes, the emergence of an ethics of empathy among young people, and processes of resilience fostered through sporting sociability.

Methodologically, the study adopts an approach combining cultural and visual history with iconotextual analysis and a socio-historical contextualisation of AIDS-related imaginaries. The theoretical framework also draws on scholarship on bodily representations, stigma and social fears, while considering comics as cultural objects embodying the "ordinary virtues of popular cultures" (Laugier, 2012).

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Keywords : HIV/AIDS ; Physical education ; Social imaginaries ; Stigma ; Youth culture

# Recognised without Competing? Women and Athletic Prestige between the Greek Exception and Roman Silence.

CLAUDIA PORTILLO MARTÍN<sup>1</sup>

This study examines, from a diachronic perspective, how the institutional evolution of chariot racing conditioned access to prestige and public visibility, with particular attention to the exceptional and socially restricted possibilities of female recognition. Rather than setting up a homogeneous opposition between “Greeks” and “Romans,” the proposal deliberately delimits specific contexts and chronological frames: on the one hand, the panhellenic setting of the Olympic Games in the Classical period (without extrapolating this evidence to the diversity of Greek societies and political regimes); on the other, the Roman circus as an urban institution in the Imperial period.

At Olympia, although women were formally excluded from the agon, equestrian events provided a limited and exceptional route to recognition, since victory was attributed to the owner of the chariot and horses rather than to the charioteer. This framework accounts for the victories of Kyniska of Sparta in the four-horse chariot race in 396 and 392 BCE, without implying direct female bodily participation (Plut. Vit. Ages. 20). This precedent did not constitute egalitarian inclusion, but rather a symbolic form of recognition strictly conditioned by status and wealth (Golden, 2014: 254).

Building on this point, the paper investigates how, in the Roman circus and its public system of legitimation, competitive recognition tended to be reserved for authorized male actors—such as charioteers—thereby reinforcing social and gender hierarchies already embedded in Roman society rather than “producing” them ex novo (Goldman, 2013, 90; Potter, 2012, 184). The analysis will draw on specialist scholarship as well as a corpus of classical (literary and normative) and epigraphic sources in order to assess which rule-based and institutional mechanisms determined who could convert competition into prestige and visibility within the circus arena.

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Keywords : Greek Olympic Games ; Roman circus ; Social and gender hierarchies ; Women ; Antiquity

# A Successful Strategy for Inclusion? The Workers Sport's Experiment of Introducing 'Physical Age' as a Way of Reducing Impediments for Participation in Youth and Children's Sports.

MATTI ERIK GOKSØYR<sup>1</sup>

In 1935 the Norwegian Workers Sports Federation, the AIF, decided to introduce the principle of 'physical age' as a new method and a whole new philosophy for class division in sports competitions for children and youth. This meant to make the division of competitors not only on biological age, but also on height and weight. Based upon primary sources and research literature this paper will discuss the arguments leading to the introduction of this new way of organising children's sports and study the historical context enabling these ideas to succeed.

In short, the arguments for introducing 'physical age' were to overcome obstacles seen to hinder children's participation in organized sport, as well as a more philosophical argument: to enable a level playing field, to create a more even and fair competition and give the children equal physical preconditions.

The context for this proposal was a central element in social history: The poverty of the working classes had physical outcomes on their children which influenced physical capacity and sports performances.

The idea of physical age came from educated and ideologically convinced physicians who held a more theoretical approach to children's sports and play. From the pioneering physicians' view the physical age principle would make it more tempting to join sports clubs. However, statements from various sources indicate that the principle of physical age was not so popular among the children themselves. The main issue seems to be that for the children, sport was not merely a physical contest, but a social encounter, as well.

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Keywords : children's sport ; worker's sport ; 1930s ; health

## Between National Discrimination and Regional Prestige: the Case of the Heroization of Franc-Comtois Gymnast Michel Mathiot (1948–1960)

**PAULINE DÉODATI<sup>1</sup>, SEBASTIEN LAFFAGE-COSNIER, MAGALI SIZORN**

An Olympic gymnast from 1948 to 1960, Michel Mathiot, first in the French national championship in 1955 and 1956, was one of the world's elite gymnasts. His achievements were reported in the local and national press. In the regional press of Franche-Comté and neighbouring regions, he was presented as a 'champion'. Journalists presented his victories as a collective success, using a unifying 'we'. However, in the national press, indifference towards the Franche-Comté gymnast or the promotion of other gymnasts suggested a form of discrimination through invisibility. Indeed, Michel Mathiot's supporters protested against the difference in treatment he received.

These differences in reputation and recognition are part of a context in which methods for evaluating gymnastics routines remain subject to interpretation. Between 1946 and 1960, the scoring system for men's gymnastics gradually developed. In France, training and examinations for judges were introduced in 1966. Added to the media injustice is what can be perceived as a certain Parisian 'chauvinism'. More specifically, the gymnast's ranking seems unfair. Michel Mathiot and Raymond Dot had equivalent results at international level (22nd and 20th respectively in London in 1948, 51st and 70th in Helsinki in 1952 and 40th and 32nd in Melbourne in 1956). However, the Parisian seems to be favoured at the national level, both in terms of results (first in the French national championship in 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954 and 1957) and media coverage.

Based on a corpus of 303 articles, private correspondence and two semi-structured interviews, this study aims to demonstrate that between 1946 and 1960, the geographical origin of athletes reflected territorial communities. Indeed, in national and regional media coverage and, more broadly, in these intimate and public relationships, this discrimination contributed to making athletes invisible at the national level and, paradoxically, to heroising them at the regional level.

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Keywords : History of gymnastics ; Media coverage ; Territorial communities

# From Perfection to Pressure: The Relationship Between Nadia Comăneci and Béla Károlyi in the Securitate Archives and the Press of the Era (1976–1981)

CERASELA DOMOKOS<sup>1</sup>

After the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, Nadia Comăneci's trajectory entered a period in which athletic success became increasingly tied to ideological pressure and state control. Her professional, personal, and social path became a clear example of how the communist regime monitored and managed its elite athletes. Her relationship with coach Béla Károlyi, as well as with the Romanian Communist Party structures, grew more complex, while her powerful public image began to be tightly regulated by the authorities. In this context, Nadia's evolution up to 1981, the year the Károlyis defected, reveals the tensions between performance, personal freedom, and political control.

The analysis draws on documents from the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives (CNSAS) and Romanian sports press articles accessed via the Arcanum platform. The documents consisting of informative notes, competition reports, interviews, articles, and correspondence, highlight Nadia Comăneci's professional and personal evolution, as well as the changes in her relationship with Béla Károlyi.

The data indicate a period marked by Nadia's isolation and strict surveillance, accompanied by an increasingly pronounced institutional distancing from Béla Károlyi. Their relationship, once essential to her Olympic success, was replaced by an official silence, while Nadia's public image and personal life were carefully controlled by the Romanian authorities until her departure from the country in 1989.

The study underscores how sporting glory becomes fragile under authoritarian rule and how mentor–disciple bonds are strained by political control and suspicion. Nadia Comăneci's post-Montreal trajectory, together with her evolving relationship with Béla Károlyi, reveals how a gymnast celebrated as a 'Hero of Socialist Labor' could simultaneously be confined by her own state. The analysis highlights the ideological and institutional forces through which the communist regime shaped the fate of one of the world's most remarkable athletes.

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Keywords : Nadia Comăneci ; the communist regime ; Béla Károlyi ; political control

## Defending Women's Rowing, Soviet Sport or the Latvian Identity? The International Career of Daina Šveica

SYLVAIN DUFRAISSE<sup>1</sup>

Daina Šveica competed as a rower for the Soviet Union. She was raised in the Latvian SSR and trained at Dinamo Riga. Between 1963 and 1967, she won five medals in the double sculls event at the European Rowing Championships. In 1969, she was invited by FISA president Thomas Keller to join the Women's Commission and help develop women's world rowing events; the commission consisted of only five members.

As Claire Nicolas, Georgia Cervin, and Florys Castan have demonstrated, international federations long operated as boys' clubs, composed of men from social elites with conservative, often anti-communist values[1]. How, then, does one become a female leader within such a federation? And how does one find a place there while belonging to a despised regime, holding a minority nationality, and coming from a Soviet Socialist Republic?

The study of multiple sources—including articles from *Sovetskij Sport* and film newsreels, a retrospective semi-structured interview with Daina Šveica, and private archives—allows us to reconstruct her trajectory.

The example of Daina Šveica illustrates how Soviet leaders both supported women's participation in competitions and instrumentalized it, both within the International Olympic Committee and in sporting federations. This served as a means to assert gender equality on highly visible public stages. However, the internationalization of Soviet sport at this level was contingent on selecting individuals compatible with the conservative milieu that populated international sports federations. Through her mastery of foreign languages, familiarity with bourgeois social codes, and belonging to the technical-scientific intelligentsia, Daina Šveica represented a reassuring figure for FISA leaders.

[1] Florys Castan-Vicente, Georgia Cervin, Claire Nicolas, « Women in Sport Organizations: Historiographical and Epistemological challenges », in Georgia Cervin, Claire Nicolas (dir.), *Histories of Women's Work in Global Sport. A Man's World ?*, Cham, Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, p. 17-48.

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Keywords : USSR ; International organizations ; gender equality ; women's commission.

# Jewish Athletes in the Soviet Union: Challenges and Coping Strategies, 1952-1991.

ELANA OSTROVSKY<sup>1</sup>

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 signaled the dissolution of the Soviet Empire, marking the end of an era in the history of communism in general and of global sports in particular. Sports were deeply embedded in Soviet culture, as a vehicle for advancing communist ideology. This study examines the role of Jews in Soviet sports, highlighting their significant contribution to its development. While the role of sports as a tool for enhancing social integration and emancipation among Jewish athletes in the West is well-documented, research on the Eastern Bloc remains limited.

According to the integration model, the unique characteristics of sports seemingly provided an opportunity for Jewish athletes in the Soviet Union to transcend ethnic boundaries, often with state encouragement and support. Yet this theoretical framework tends to overlook the significant challenges that Jewish athletes faced in the Soviet Union, and the heavy price that they paid. Competitive sports provided outstanding Jewish athletes with an unprecedented opportunity for social mobility and economic advancement. Yet the privileges that were associated with athletic excellence, in a society where latent anti-Semitism was pervasive, came at a cost: concealment their Jewish identity, difficulties to obtain international travel documents, restrictions their interactions with diaspora relatives and local Jewish communities, and expunging of their names from official sporting records and encyclopedias. Athletic excellence emerged as a key mechanism for confronting discrimination. An additional strategy involved cultivating a distinctive hybrid Soviet-Jewish identity – characterized by dynamism and adaptability.

This study draws on archival materials, personal interviews with athletes and coaches active during the Soviet era, periodical press from the Soviet period, and secondary literature. The analysis extends beyond sports to broader issues related to Soviet Jewry, specifically the formation of a hybrid Soviet-Jewish identity and the role of athletics within a socialist society.

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Keywords : Jewish identity ; Sports ; Integration model ; Totalitarian regime ; Privileges ; Covert professionalism ; Cultural heroes

## Romanian Elite Sport during Communism (1952-1989): Athletes, Ethnicity and Control

NADA ARSENI<sup>1</sup>

During the communist regime, sport was used as a tool for propaganda, promoting the ideals of the «new man» and, at the same time, as a means of ideological expression. Elite athletes became central figures in building the international image of the state and in conveying internal ideological messages. In this process, athletes from ethnic minorities played a key role, contributing to Romania's first notable achievements in international sports. Although the communist regime promoted the idea of national unity and interethnic harmony through its official discourse and policies, athletes of different ethnicities were subjected to pressure during the Ceaușescu regime.

The study aims to identify and analyze the careers of Romanian athletes of different ethnicities who achieved notable results at the national and international level between 1952 and 1989, by examining the challenges posed by ethnic affiliation in the context of the policies and practices of the communist regime, as well as the ways in which they were integrated into the Romanian sports system of the time.

This study draws on two main sources: sports articles from Romanian newspapers like *Sportul Popular* and *Sportul*, and pertinent scientific literature.

The data shows that minority athletes endured political pressures, such as changing their names for «Romanianization». Their sports careers were defined by challenges and personal strategies for adapting to the policies imposed on them.

The study highlights a detailed analysis of the relationship between ethnicity and sport in the context of the communist regime. The research reveals that the experiences and reality of athletes belonging to ethnic minorities were different, their journey being marked by a particular complexity, reflected in the challenges of integration, but also in personal strategies for adapting to the constraints imposed by official policies and practices.

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Keywords : communist regime ; elite athletes ; state control ; ethnic identity ; Romanianization

# Technische Sportarten im Dienste der Wehrerziehung der Jugend in der kommunistischen Tschechoslowakei (1951–1980)

PAVLÍNA VOSTATKOVÁ<sup>1</sup>, MAREK WAIC<sup>1</sup>

Im Jahr 1951 wurde in der kommunistischen Tschechoslowakei ein Verband für die Zusammenarbeit mit der Armee gegründet. Diese Organisation hatte vor allem die Aufgabe, die Jugend im Sinne der Wehrerziehung zu schulen. Dies geschah durch attraktive technische Sportarten wie Modellbau, Motorsport, Flugsport, Fallschirmspringen und andere. Der Grad der Ideologisierung der Aktivitäten variierte zwischen den einzelnen Vereinen des Verbandes sowie je nach Aktivität. Der beliebte Modellbau, der sich an Kinder bis hin zu Erwachsenen richtete, war nur in geringem Maße von der ideologischen Erziehung beeinflusst. In einigen Sportdisziplinen, die der Verband organisierte, z. B. Fallschirmspringen, konnten sich die tschechoslowakischen Vertreter auch auf internationaler Ebene durchsetzen. In den 1970er Jahren gewannen die Sportler des Verbandes wiederholt bei den internationalen Sechs-Tage-Motorradrennen. Diese sportlichen Erfolge wurden von der tschechoslowakischen Propaganda als Beweis für die fortschrittliche Technik des sozialistischen Landes und die Unterstützung präsentiert, die der Sport in der Tschechoslowakei genießt. Der Geschichte des Tschechoslowakischen Verbandes für die Zusammenarbeit mit der Armee haben Sporthistoriker bisher keine systematische Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Es gibt einige Zeitschriftenartikel, auf die wir zurückgreifen. Am meisten greifen wir jedoch auf die zeitgenössische Presse zurück.

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Keywords : Sport ; Armee ; Totalitarismus ; Svazarm ; Propaganda

## 18 JUNE

### Olympism

Nikoletta Sipos-Onyestyák, Péter Farkas, Katalin Szikora - The Limits of Olympic Universalism: Hungary and the Postwar Sport Boycott

Sergiu Gurin - The Olympic Movement in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic during the Cold War: Ideology, Politics, and Regional Identity Formation.

Kamil Potrzuski - The Concept of 'Olympic Games Warsaw 2012' in the Polish Press of the 1990s.

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Sylvain Jacob-De Mas, Marion Philippe - Entre émancipation et retour à la norme : la sportivisation du corps «geek» ou la persistance du muscle comme marqueur de virilité de 1980 à nos jours. Le cas de L'Attaque des Titans.

## Le sport comme vecteur de l'identité locale, nationale et religieuse

André Gounot - De l'intégration à la répression. Le traitement des identités « divergentes » dans le football alsacien sous l'Empire allemand et la IIIe République (1893-1925)

Etienne Pénard - La participation de la France aux Maccabiades : entre lutte contre l'antisémitisme et mutations des identités juives (1932-années 1960)

Yann Charpentier - Le ski, marqueur identitaire de la Slovénie depuis le Royaume de Yougoslavie jusqu'à son indépendance

## Female Fights for Sports Successes

Wilda Thum - Women's Sport in Scotland During World War I – so NOW we can golf whenever we want - and even play football!

Florence Carpentier, Mélie Fraysse, Serge Vaucelle - To Win in Toulouse: Exploring the First Women's Sports Movement outside Paris in the 1920s.

Simona Petracovschi, Anamaria Pautu - How Women Managed to Win More Olympic Medals than Men in Communist Romania?

Minna Uusivirta - From the 1860's to the 1980's: how it took over a century for women cyclists to enter the Olympic Games, and what happened next

## Structurer l'éducation physique

João Carlos Veloso De Souza, Carolina Jube - Le Congrès international d'éducation physique de 1913 : la grande vitrine de Georges Hébert

Concepción Tuero-Del-Prado, Bélem Carballo-Leyenda - Docencia de Historia de la Cultura Física en clave femenina: una propuesta de innovación docente en la Universidad de León (España)

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Ramiro Cabanes Martinez - « Exclución geopolítica en el deporte: los casos de Rusia y Bielorrusia en competiciones internacionales »

# The Limits of Olympic Universalism: Hungary and the Postwar Sport Boycott

**NIKOLETTA SIPOS-ONYESTYÁK<sup>1</sup>, PÉTER FARKAS, KATALIN SZIKORA**

Before World War I, Hungary occupied a respected position within international sport as a founding member of the International Olympic Committee. By 1914, Budapest had obtained priority to host the 1920 Olympic Games, a recognition rooted in sporting achievement, organizational preparation, and close personal ties within the Olympic leadership. The war and its aftermath abruptly reversed this position.

In the postwar reconfiguration of international sport, Hungary became subject to a coordinated sport boycott affecting the defeated Central Powers. Although the IOC avoided formal sanctions, the practical mechanisms of exclusion operated through host-city invitations, travel restrictions, and the policies of international federations. As a result, Hungary was deprived both of the organization of the Olympic Games and of participation in the 1920 Antwerp Olympics. This situation reflected a wider tendency in which postwar sport became entangled with political retribution and moral categorization, distancing itself from the proclaimed universality of athletic competition.

Resistance to the boycott emerged primarily from neutral and non-Entente states, particularly in Scandinavia, Switzerland, Italy, and the Netherlands. Through continued sporting contacts and international competitions, these actors challenged the durability and legitimacy of postwar sporting isolation. Within this context, Gyula Muzsa, co-president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and IOC member, played a key role in sport diplomacy by advocating reintegration and emphasizing athletic performance as the most effective response to political marginalization. Hungarian participation in international events outside the Olympic framework served as a means of demonstrating sporting vitality and moral legitimacy.

The Hungarian experience after World War I illustrates how modern sport functioned as a field in which political power, moral judgment, and international cooperation intersected. The gradual erosion of the boycott in the early 1920s suggests that, despite deep postwar divisions, international sport retained a limited but significant capacity to rebuild transnational connections.

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Keywords : Sport boycott ; Isolation ; Reintegration ; Hungary ; Postwar era

# The Olympic Movement in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic during the Cold War: Ideology, Politics, and Regional Identity Formation.

**SERGIU GURIN<sup>1</sup>**

This research study examines the evolution of the Olympic Movement in the Soviet Union in general, and in one of its fifteen union republics - the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic (MSSR), in particular, during the Cold War. It explores the close relationship between elite sport, ideological propaganda, and the construction of the Soviet identity. In a period when sport itself had become a symbolic battlefield between East and West, sport and Olympic values in the MSSR went beyond athletic competition, being transformed into an instrument of Soviet “soft power.”

The study analyzes how the authorities in Moscow used Olympic ideals to legitimize the perceived superiority of the socialist system over capitalism and to shape the “new Soviet person.” The analysis focuses on the political mechanisms through which sport was institutionalized, ranging from infrastructure financing to the strict control exercised over athletes and coaches. Special attention is given to the western region of the USSR. As the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic had been part of Romania during the interwar period, it represented a sensitive territory and was perceived as a potential threat to the Soviet Union’s national and ideological interests.

This paper is part of a broader doctoral research project on the evolution of sport in Soviet Moldova between 1944 and 1991. It draws on archival sources, normative acts, oral history, and relevant historiographical works. The analysis of the Olympic Movement contributes to a deeper understanding of sport as a social and political phenomenon, highlighting the tension between centralized ideological control and regional identity-building processes in the context of the Cold War.

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Keywords : Olympic Movement ; Soviet sport ; Cold War ; Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic ; elite sport ; sports propaganda ; soft power ; sport and politics ; Soviet Union

## The Concept of ‘Olympic Games Warsaw 2012’ in the Polish Press of the 1990s.

KAMIL POTRZUSKI<sup>1</sup>

In Warsaw, several times in the twentieth century there were initiatives taken to build Olympic infrastructure and apply for the right to host the Summer Olympic Games. For various reasons, all of them failed at a relatively early stage, none even resulting in official application to the International Olympic Committee. The situation was similar in the case of the last - so far - major Olympic initiative in the Polish capital - the concept of the ‘Vistulian Olympic Games Warsaw 2012’, which was proposed in 1992 by former fencers and Olympic medallists, and important figures of the Polish public life at the time - Ryszard Parulski and Wojciech Zablocki. However, the event received a great deal of media attention - local and national press (which will be the primary focus of the study), as well as radio and television. Media coverage was inventoried thanks to the private collections of Urszula Parulska - the widow after Ryszard who passed away in 2017. In her collection, it was possible to find several dozens of press materials of various volumes from 1992-1999, relating to the initiative. According to the research conducted in this collection, it was possible to establish that media reactions ranged from relatively enthusiastic to extremely sceptical, and even ironic. Reactions depended to a large extent on the ideological profile of the newspapers - the national and Catholic press was most supportive of the project. Sceptical journalists from the liberal and left-wing press emphasised the economic weakness of Poland and the multitude of more urgent social to be solved . The scepticism of a large part of the media may have played a role in the reluctant reception of the initiative by politicians at the governmental level, which ultimately contributed to Warsaw’s failure to submit candidature to the IOC.

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Keywords : Olympic Games ; Warsaw ; failed bid ; press ; 1990s

# L'Union nationale des centres sportifs de plein air (UCPA) en Aquitaine : pour une démocratisation du nautisme

PERRINE CRABOS<sup>1</sup>

L'ancienne région Aquitaine (désormais Nouvelle-Aquitaine depuis 2015) est associée à la pratique de sports nautiques (Callède, 2005). Dans la première moitié du XXe siècle, la situation était pourtant différente : ces activités y demeuraient marginales, réservées aux classes sociales aisées.

Durant la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle, diverses initiatives cherchent à ouvrir et diffuser ces sports en Aquitaine : politiques nationales (loi Littoral), territoriales (Mission Interministérielle d'Aménagement de la Côte Aquitaine) ou encore actions locales (portées par exemple par les Syndicats Mixtes). Ces dernières visaient à doter la région d'une forte identité nautique. Or, la plupart des opérations alors entreprises se lient à celles d'une association de séjours sportifs qui se déploie en France durant la même période : l'Union nationale des centres sportifs de plein air (UCPA).

Notre présentation s'appuie, dans ce contexte, sur l'essor de trois activités phares : la voile, la planche à voile (Jallat, 2011) et le surf (Guibert, 2014), que l'UCPA souhaite rendre accessible au plus grand nombre. Dès sa création en 1965, elle doit dynamiser ses stages nautiques, peu développés, confinés à l'Est de la France et souffrant d'un déficit majeur d'infrastructures (Philippe, 2020). Elle cherche ainsi à s'implanter dans des territoires à fort potentiel nautique, tels que l'Aquitaine ; la région, ses caractéristiques géographiques et sociales offrent à l'association un cadre favorable pour des expérimentations et innovations supportant la popularisation de ces sports.

Au prisme de l'intégration de l'UCPA en Aquitaine, nous montrons ainsi comment les politiques et les jeux d'acteurs propres à ce territoire ont permis une démocratisation du nautisme.

Perrine Crabos est titulaire d'un Master de recherche en histoire, son mémoire portait sur l'activité de l'UCPA en Aquitaine. Elle travaille avec le CROS Nouvelle-Aquitaine, sur sa genèse et son évolution. Ses travaux portent sur le développement des politiques sportives.

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Keywords : nautisme ; UCPA ; démocratisation ; MIACA ; surf

## Dysfonctionnements du droit et défaillances institutionnelles dans le sport de haut niveau : Le cas des violences sexuelles dans l'affaire des nageuses de Font-Romeu (1988-1993)

MANON JALABERT SUDDARDS<sup>1</sup>

Ce résumé propose une analyse des violences sexuelles commises sur des sportives entre 1988 et 1993 au centre de préparation olympique de Font-Romeu. Il interroge les défaillances institutionnelles et juridiques ayant marqué leur prise en charge et contribué à leur invisibilisation.

La communication s'ouvre par une analyse des faits concernant plusieurs nageuses âgées de 13 à 15 ans, pensionnaires du lycée sport-études de Font-Romeu, où elles s'entraînent au haut niveau sous l'autorité de la Fédération française de natation. Elles sont victimes d'agressions sexuelles et de viols commis par leur entraîneur, Christophe Millet. Les premières révélations émergent en 1988 et donnent lieu au dépôt de six plaintes. Un premier procès pénal se tient en décembre 1992 à Perpignan, suivi d'un procès en appel en octobre 1993 à Montpellier. Dans le contexte de l'application de la loi de 1980 sur le viol, les juridictions écartent cette qualification au profit de celle d'attentat à la pudeur, conduisant à une condamnation avec sursis sans inscription au casier judiciaire. Aucune sanction disciplinaire n'est par ailleurs prononcée.

Dans un second temps, l'analyse replace ces décisions dans leur contexte institutionnel et juridique. Elle met en lumière les défaillances des dispositifs de contrôle des structures de formation du sport de haut niveau, les dysfonctionnements de la chaîne administrative et fédérale et les pratiques judiciaires de l'époque.

L'étude repose sur un croisement de sources issues de la presse écrite nationale et régionale, d'archives audiovisuelles de l'INA et de fonds des Archives nationales.

Docteure en histoire du droit, auteure d'une thèse sur le droit et les violences faites aux femmes dans le sport de haut niveau en France depuis 1968, je suis actuellement post-doctorante à l'Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour.

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Keywords : sport de haut niveau ; violences sexuelles ; violences de genre ; Défaillances institutionnelles ; justice pénale ; femmes

# Unwanted Yet (In)dispensable: The Relationship Between Hungarian Football and Jews in the Interwar Period

LORENZO VENUTI<sup>1</sup>

In May 1939, the “Act for the More Effective Protection of Balance in Social and Economic Life” came into force in Hungary, marking a turning point in the discrimination against Jews within Hungarian society. Although restrictive measures had already been in place – most notably the numerus clausus introduced in 1920 – this legislation explicitly barred Jews from holding managerial positions, including in the field of sport. In this sector, the consequences were particularly severe: active since the late nineteenth century in the country’s major sports clubs, especially in the capital, Hungarian Jews were excluded both from leadership roles and from the country’s leading clubs. This process was carried out with systematic rigor by the new figures of Hungarian sport, often originating from social and geographical contexts peripheral to the capital and characterized by a strong Christian-based nationalism, like, for example, Pál Gidófalvyi in football. The most emblematic act of this policy, was first the dissolution of Hungária, a historic professional football club from Budapest, followed shortly thereafter by the dissolution of MTK, a multisport club that symbolized the Hungarian Jewish elite. Drawing on documentation from the Ministry of the Interior and the Hungarian press, this paper aims to retrace the relationship between Hungarian society and its Jewish population during the interwar period, with particular attention to the divergent positions expressed in the press, as well as to the material interests behind government action in 1939.

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Keywords : Hungary / Antisemitism / Football

# Football and State-Building between National frustrations and Imperial Ambitions. The case of the Moldovan SSR (1944-1989)

OCTAVIAN TICU<sup>1</sup>

In the 1970s some Moldovan football players protested to the Moldovan Soviet authorities against bringing players and coaches from other republics and called them to support local football. After the meeting one of the local leaders was visited by employees of the KGB, who have announced that among Moldovan players a nationalist current emerged and that there was a need for undertaking measures to that effect.

The case was a reflection of the Soviet organization of football and sport in the Moldovan SSR, created by the Soviet Union after annexing Bessarabia from Romania in 1940. From the beginning of occupation, in the Moldovan football has been maintained a tradition established over the Soviet period - the discrimination of the local, autochthon, footballers and specialists, and the massive presence of the players and coaches from other republics, particularly from the Russian Federation. The ethnic composition of “Burevestnik” (the main club of the republic) in 1951 is very suggestive in this sense: from 20 members of its staff, 15 were Russians, 2 were Georgians, 1 was from Belorussia and only 2 were Moldovans.

During the research were studied the football historiography of Moldova and Romania, the archival documents and information from newspapers of time, which reflected the development of football in the Moldovan SSR. The second step was based on the narrative method, a narrative history of football, through various interviews and dialogues with coaches, players, journalists, party activists of Soviet era, involved in football of Soviet era.

The present paper explains the complexity football policies of the Soviet authorities in the Moldovan SSR, focusing especially on the football as an instrument of the ‘Russification’ and imperial dominance over local population, but also on the riots, the frustrations and resistance of the local population to these discriminatory policies.

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Keywords : Nationalism ; Imperialism ; Football ; Moldovan SSR ; Soviet Union

## « Un enjeu de pouvoir ». Les débats sur le principe « scientifique » de la Méthode naturelle de Georges Hébert en France et au Brésil au début du XXe siècle.

CAROLINA JUBÉ<sup>1</sup>

Cette communication se centre sur la complexité de la théorisation de Georges Hébert sur la Méthode Naturelle. Le but est d'analyser « l'enjeu de pouvoir » (Delaplace ; 2005) autour de son principe « scientifique ». La recherche s'inscrit dans le champ de l'histoire culturelle (Hunt ; 1992). Les sources sont l'ouvrage « Guide Pratique d'Éducation Physique » (1909) et les articles de la presse brésilienne. Ces documents sont étudiés à lumière de l'historiographie française et brésilienne. En France, Hébert a été critiqué pour n'avoir cité aucune référence scientifique (Vigarello et Métoudi, 1980 ; Delaplace, 2005). Au contraire, au Brésil il a été bien accueilli à cet égard au début du XXe siècle (Jubé, 2017). Évidemment, en France, Hébert avait de nombreux critiques comme Tissié, l'École de Joinville, Coste, etc. (Froissart ; Saint-Martin, 2014) qui discréditaient la méthode d'Hébert, affirmant en particulier qu'elle n'avait aucun fondement scientifique. Mais Hébert comptait aussi des défenseurs, comme Demeny, Carton, Thooris, etc. (Philippe-Meden, 2012). Au Brésil, ce débat sur la scientificité de la méthode d'Hébert n'existait pas. Hébert était consacré comme un expert de l'éducation physique, comme Demeny, Amoros, Ling, les militaires et médecins de Joinville. La méthode fut défendue expressément comme scientifique. Le ministre de la Guerre, le Général Sezefredo indiquait en 1929 : « Les pouvoirs publics sont enclins à adopter la méthode de Georges Hébert, qui est à la fois scientifique et esthétique ». Les intellectuels (Azevedo, 1920) et les médecins (Moncorvo Filho, 1916) étaient aussi des défenseurs d'Hébert (Jubé, Dalben 2018), tout comme les journaux (Gazeta de Notícias, 1926) et revues d'Éducation physique (1932-1942). En conclusion, on peut affirmer que les conflits de pouvoir autour de la valeur scientifique de la Méthode naturelle dans les premières décennies du XXe siècle se sont déroulés uniquement en France. Au Brésil, la méthode avait une légitimité scientifique qui justifia son adoption, des écoles aux sanatorium pour enfants.

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Keywords : histoire de la gymnastique ; Georges Hébert ; Méthode naturelle

## Jean Guimier (1913-1975) : une incarnation du militantisme politique en faveur de l'EPS en France

NICOLAS HIBON<sup>1</sup>

L'historiographie de l'Éducation physique et sportive (EPS) en France, lorsqu'elle aborde les biographies de ses acteurs ou actrices majeur(e)s, a fait l'objet d'un profond renouvellement lors de ces dernières années. Parmi les travaux académiques effectués récemment, nous pouvons retenir ceux centrés sur des concepteurs de l'EPS du second vingtième siècle comme Pierre Parlebas (Hugedet, 2020), Jean Le Boulch (Desplechin-Lejeune, 2021), Robert Mérand (Hibon, 2023) ou bien ceux qui ont cherché à combler le vide historiographique s'agissant des actrices militantes de cette discipline à l'image de l'étude menée sur la trajectoire d'Annick DAVISSE (Ottogali-Mazzacavallo & Szerdahelyi, 2019). Dans la lignée de ces travaux, notre étude est centrée sur Jean Guimier, un professeur d'EPS militant qui n'a fait jusqu'alors l'objet que de quelques contributions engagées (Couturier, 1999, 2001) et dont la trajectoire mérite d'être investiguée pour analyser ses combats politiques. Notre travail vise à mieux situer la vie et l'œuvre de cet acteur politique devenu temporairement inspecteur, à partir du fonds d'archives qui lui est dédié au sein des archives du Parti communiste français (PCF). Avec pour cadre méthodologique la sociohistoire compréhensive et conceptuelle de l'EPS (Vivier, 2001), cette étude tente d'abord de situer le rôle de Jean Guimier dans l'élaboration du programme sportif communiste. Cet acteur est ensuite présenté comme un personnage décisif dans l'entrée en militantisme d'autres acteurs de renom pour la communauté des enseignants d'EPS au cours du second vingtième siècle. Enfin, notre contribution tente d'expliquer la trajectoire atypique de Jean Guimier à l'aune des correspondances contenues dans ses archives.

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Keywords : acteur ; éducation physique ; FSGT ; militantisme

# L'universitarisation des STAPS au tournant des années 1990 : Enjeux et perspectives

JEAN SAINT-MARTIN<sup>1</sup>, TONY FROISSART<sup>1</sup>

S'il existe quelques travaux historiques retraçant l'évolution en France des sciences du sport, de nombreuses zones d'ombre demeurent quant aux enjeux de l'institutionnalisation scientifique et universitaire des Sciences et Techniques des Activités Physiques et Sportives (STAPS) au tournant des années 1990. Alors que les STAPS sont créées grâce à l'article 6 de la loi Mazeaud du 29 octobre 1975, les sciences du sport subissent des influences variées qui façonnent leur caractère pluridisciplinaire tout en enrichissant les formations et les recherches menées au sein de la 74<sup>e</sup> section du Conseil National des Universités.

L'ambition de cette communication vise à expliquer en quoi par exemple la disparition du concours d'entrée en 1<sup>ère</sup> année de DEUG STAPS bouleverse les certitudes et participe de l'avènement non sans difficultés des filières et/ou mentions de formation. Face à l'évolution quantitative importante des effectifs des étudiants et à partir de sources écrites et orales inédites, il s'agit aussi de comprendre d'une part l'évolution des connaissances scientifiques des sciences du sport et, d'autre part, de questionner le degré d'employabilité des différentes formations dispensées.

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Keywords : Sciences du sport ; universitarisation ; professionnalisation des enseignants d'EPS

# Resonant Antiquity: Collective Memories and Normative (Re-)Constructions of the ‘Classical’ Body among Sport Students

TARIK ORLICZEK<sup>1</sup>, CHRISTOPH KREINBUCHER-BEKERLE<sup>2</sup>, SEBASTIAN RUIN<sup>1</sup>

The Western World often regards itself as indebted to classical antiquity (Hanink 2017; Blecking 2025). From a reception-theoretical point of view, antiquity itself is made up in retrospection and constitutes a multifunctional “resonance offering” (Tausend 2025) that forms cultural capital and can be used to establish legitimacy, nobility, legacy, as well as demarcation. With the body being an important element in this context (Squire 2011), the question arises as to how deeply readings of the ‘classical’ body remain inscribed in today’s sport and physical education contexts.

Based on the theory of historical transformation and the concept of allelopoiesis (Böhme 2011), this empirical study examines university sport students’ conceptions of bodily ideals and attributions of normativity in relation to ancient representations of the body. The following draws on group discussions in which students were given the fictional task of creating a statue representing their studies in relation to ancient Greek depictions of the body. The discussions were analyzed using the Documentary Method (Bohnsack et al. 2013). By combining the theory of transformation with an empirical method developed in the social sciences, this study ventures into relatively new interdisciplinary territory.

In investigating the formation of collective memory (Halbwachs 1985) within a specific social milieu, mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion inscribed in ancient images of the body become apparent. The data show that students’ collective space of experience and memory is shaped by classicist clichés and pre-reflexive ideas of ancient sport. The (re-)construction of ideals sometimes reproduces nationalistic and fascist(oid) readings of the ‘classical’ body in modern Western history. Overall, the findings demonstrate that ancient body representations resonate with sport students, while the male, able-bodied, and epified physique is marked as a hegemonic ideal of social order through which the “classical” is constructed to stabilize and legitimize one’s own position.

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Keywords : classical reception ; bodily ideals ; collective memory ; physical education ; sport students

# Reworking 'Sport and the British; a modern history': a Tale of two Texts, 1989-2025

**RICHARD HOLT<sup>1</sup>**

Ten years ago I decided to rewrite the general history of British sport I had researched and written in the 1980s in order to take account of the vast amount of new material within sports history to take account of 'the cultural turn' in the general social and cultural history of modern Britain. The original text has focussed strongly on questions of class identity, and exclusion. Whilst class remained a key factor in participation, the new text gives much greater emphasis to other forms of discrimination and access. The gradual and uneven opening up of different sports to different groups of women at different points in time now forms a much more significant element in the book, looking first at the pioneering period of Victorian female emancipation followed by a more extensive analysis of Edwardian and inter-war female sport culminating in 'break through' in athletics from the 1960s. There is also greatly increased coverage of the integration and exclusion of immigrant groups, especially Jewish immigrants in the first half of the twentieth century, and Caribbean and south Asian immigrants in the second half of the century seen in the wider context of a new state policy of 'Sport for All' and 'the General Household survey' which provided reliable statistics of participation from the 1970s.

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Keywords : Britain ; class ; gender ; race discrimination.

## From Shadow to Light? Women Sports Historians in France

NOÉMIE BELTRAMO<sup>1</sup>, JEAN BRÉHON<sup>1</sup>

In 2021, the French 74th section of the National Council of Universities (CNU) - that for Sports Science (in French Sciences et techniques des activités physiques et sportives (STAPS) - recorded 15 women sports historians are engaged in teaching and research activities in various university departments. They represent only 19.7% of the group of historians concerned: does the history of sport have a gender and how can this under-representation be explained? Statistics on the place of women in research and higher education in Europe and France (CORDIS, MESR, Ollangnier & Solar, 2006) allow us to make four closely related observations: women are in the minority in the research workforce in Europe; the proportion of female researchers varies according to scientific discipline and country; the 'glass ceiling' (Marry, 2008), which can be observed in female employment, is particularly prevalent in higher education and research. Finally, while the proportion of women and men is the same in the first year of university (around 50%), in subsequent years, the 'leaky pipeline' phenomenon (Bernardis, 2013) phenomenon comes into play and is compounded by a 'scissor effect': the proportion of men in university studies gradually increases, while that of women decreases (for STAPS: Erard & Guégnard, 2018). How does the group of STAPS historians (N=76) reflect this situation?

Rooted in contemporary history, this work draws on a questionnaire survey and interviews conducted with the group concerned and the company, using a thematic and criteria-based analysis grid, to reveal three personal stories produced by these "behind-the-scenes professionals", the evolution of their place and role within the group in question, as well as the obstacles they perceive and encounter in their professional careers.

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Keywords : Historians ; sport ; ego stories ; obstacles ; France

# Construire le genre par le corps : analyse des pratiques et représentations de la musculation au sein de la Revue EP.S (1950-2025)

**MATTHIEU LORIEUX, ALINE PAINTENDRE<sup>1</sup>, MARY SCHIRRER<sup>2</sup>, JEAN SAINT-MARTIN**

Cette communication vise à analyser les représentations de la virilité et de la féminité véhiculées par les pratiques de musculation au sein de la Revue EP.S, depuis 1950. L'intégration progressive de cette activité dans le champ scolaire accompagne en effet le développement d'un marché de la forme centré sur le paraître (Travailot, 1998). Si l'esthétique s'impose graduellement comme une préoccupation essentielle pour les individus, la fabrique de soi par la musculation traduit l'évolution des normes genrées structurant la formation des corps (Axe 2).

Notre corpus comprend l'ensemble des articles de musculation publiés au sein de la Revue EP.S (1950-2025). L'analyse de contenu et l'étude iconographique des publications, croisées avec différents tests statistiques, permettent de resituer les discours explicites des auteurs au regard des éléments symboliques circonscrivant la présentation des corps féminins et masculins.

Dès 1950, la musculation s'impose, dans la Revue EP.S, comme un terrain privilégié au service de plusieurs virilités. Si les références culturistes et haltérophiles participent d'une association entre force et beauté (Andrieu, 1988), dans l'éducation physique des jeunes garçons, les années 1970 mettent fin à l'invisibilisation des filles et des femmes dans les articles. La musculation leur promet en effet le développement « sans effort » d'une beauté par la minceur. Face à cette atonie corporelle féminine, la musculation sportive exalte la puissance masculine. Les années 2000 tendent à amplifier cette spécification genrée des corps. La musculation « analytique », plébiscitée en milieu scolaire, anime une opposition systématique entre bas du corps pour les filles et haut du corps pour les garçons, derrière l'affichage d'objectifs sanitaires.

Ainsi, l'analyse des pratiques présentées dans la revue EP.S et celle des représentations de la musculation révèlent, notamment dans la sphère scolaire, la persistance d'une formation corporelle soulignant l'opposition entre virilité et féminité, entre puissance d'action et objectification.

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Keywords : Revue EP.S ; Musculation scolaire ; Genre ; Corps ; Féminité ; Virilité

# L'enseignement des footballs dans les publications professionnelles de 1984 à 2025 : regard épistémologique et culturel sur une supposée dissonance entre football masculin et EPS

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Cette recherche vise à interroger les discours professionnels portés sur la place du football en EPS et à l'École. Plus précisément, notre présentation analyse le contenu des articles consacrés aux footballs dans la Revue Education Physique & Sport de 1984 à 2025 (n=90) en relation avec la mise à distance de l'EPS française contemporaine du monde du sport (Bréhon et Chovaux, 2023). Les premiers résultats montrent une coexistence progressive de plusieurs footballs - sportif, éducatif, symbolique – et témoignent d'un ensemble contrasté des représentations sociales (Jodelet, 1989) de cette APSA en milieu scolaire. Plus précisément, cette revue professionnelle illustre l'influence médiatique et symbolique du football masculin de haut-niveau sur les conceptions de l'enseignement du football en EPS. L'analyse de contenu (Bardin, 1977), permet ainsi de montrer que les significations accordées aux footballs évoluent vers une critique massive des dérives associées au football professionnel masculin. Plus spécifiquement, sur le plan épistémologique, les savoirs dispensés par les enseignants d'EPS basculent radicalement d'un discours sportif techniciste associé à une EPS traditionnelle (Arnaud, 1986) vers une critique acerbe du football de haut-niveau (Grün, 2012). Ainsi, les publications les plus contemporaines cherchent prioritairement à déconstruire des représentations sociales très clivantes de la pratique du football, soit en en faisant le support de projets d'éducation ou d'intégration par le sport, soit en étant ancrées dans des propositions alternatives, notamment lorsqu'il s'agit de questionner la féminisation de la pratique. Ainsi, depuis les années 2010, la référence régulière au football « féminin » (la pratique est nommée ainsi dans ces publications) se construit comme opposition au football « masculin ». Les discours tenus véhiculent alors l'idée d'une culture footballistique centrée sur le jeu, dénuée de problématiques médiatiques et économiques caractérisant le football masculin.

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Keywords : football ; EPS ; enseignement ; féminisation ; épistémologie ; histoire culturelle

# Entre émancipation et retour à la norme : la sportivisation du corps «geek» ou la persistance du muscle comme marqueur de virilité de 1980 à nos jours. Le cas de L'Attaque des Titans.

SYLVAIN JACOB-DE MAS<sup>1</sup>, MARION PHILIPPE<sup>1</sup>

Notre objectif est d'interroger la représentation du corps dans la culture geek à travers le manga L'Attaque des Titans. Si l'identité geek s'est historiquement bâtie sur le rejet de la figure de l'athlète, on observe une sportivisation de cette figure, où le muscle redevient la condition de l'héroïsme (Peyron, 2013)

Si L'Attaque des Titans propose des modèles de masculinités alternatives et plus inclusives, l'irruption de l'action physique et du combat provoque un retour au corps stéréotypé. Dès lors que la pratique physique devient une nécessité de survie ou de pouvoir, le muscle redevient le code graphique dominant.

Cette étude s'appuie sur une analyse qualitative de l'œuvre grâce au logiciel de traitement de données Atlas.ti. Nous avons réalisé un codage rigoureux du corpus iconographique et textuel, facilitant l'identification des récurrences morphologiques et des discours normatifs.

À travers l'étude de cas précis, nous démontrerons comment les codes de la masculinité traditionnelle restent liés à la performance physique. Nous verrons que dans une culture valorisant la marge, l'accès à la reconnaissance sociale et à l'efficacité passe par une transformation corporelle qui signe les normes de l'élite athlétique. Puis, nous montrerons que malgré des velléités d'inclusion, le muscle reste le marqueur de la capacité d'action, excluant de fait les corps non-normés des phases décisives du récit. Cette analyse rejoindra le concept de masculinité hégémonique (Connell; 2014), illustrant comment la force physique demeure le critère de validation au sommet de la hiérarchie sociale, même fictionnelle. Pour autant, ce concept devient caduc en fin de récit. Enfin, cette transformation illustre la difficulté de s'extraire des modèles de domination masculine dès lors qu'il s'agit de mettre en scène l'engagement physique, rejoignant les observations de Courtine (2011) sur l'histoire du corps et la persistance du muscle comme armure identitaire masculine.

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Keywords : manga ; corps ; virilité ; activité physique

## De l'intégration à la répression. Le traitement des identités « divergentes » dans le football alsacien sous l'Empire allemand et la IIIe République (1893-1925)

ANDRÉ GOUNOT<sup>1</sup>

En Allemagne, l'enthousiasme initial qui a suivi l'annexion de l'Alsace-Lorraine en 1871 a progressivement fait place à l'incompréhension devant la francophilie persistante d'une partie de ses habitants. Le Reichsland était souvent traité par les élites comme un corps étranger à la périphérie du Reich. Toutefois, le football associatif, qui s'est installé autour du Rhin supérieur à partir de 1893, offrait des conditions propices à l'intégration des Alsaciens d'origine (les « vieux-Alsaciens »). Beaucoup de ses premiers acteurs allemands appartenaient à une jeunesse bourgeoise anglophile et cosmopolite, et leurs initiatives à l'ouest du Rhin n'avaient aucun lien avec la politique volontariste de germanisation de la population que les tenants du pouvoir appliquaient dans les domaines de la randonnée et de la gymnastique. La grande majorité des clubs alsaciens ont rejoint de plein gré la Fédération des clubs de football sud-allemands fondée en 1897. Celle-ci, tout comme l'union nationale, a fait preuve d'une grande tolérance vis-à-vis du particularisme alsacien et a pleinement accepté l'identification de dirigeants et de joueurs avec la nation française. Malgré ces tendances intégratrices, le mélange entre « vieux-Alsaciens » et « vieux-Allemands » au sein des associations était l'exception plutôt que la règle, le besoin de « l'entre-soi » se répercutant sur la pratique sportive. Nous présenterons les principales conclusions de notre étude sur la période allemande, sur le point d'être finalisée, et qui repose sur l'analyse de la presse spécialisée et de documents conservés aux Archives départementales.

Actuellement, nous analysons les mesures prises après la Première Guerre mondiale par les autorités françaises pour bannir toute influence allemande du football alsacien, tout comme les réactions du milieu associatif et ses tentatives de réintroduire un échange transnational. L'hypothèse à vérifier porte sur un certain degré de résistance du sport associatif alsacien contre des discriminations orchestrées par des institutions politiques.

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Keywords : Intégration ; répression ; Alsace ; Allemagne ; France

# La participation de la France aux Maccabiades : entre lutte contre l'antisémitisme et mutations des identités juives (1932-années 1960)

ETIENNE PÉNARD<sup>1,2</sup>

Cette communication propose d'analyser la participation de la France aux Maccabiades, jeux olympiques juifs, non comme une simple compétition sportive communautaire, mais comme un laboratoire complexe de lutte contre les discriminations et de (re)définition des identités, où se heurtent le projet nationaliste d'un « homme nouveau » et les réalités contrastées de la diaspora. En croisant les fonds israéliens de la Maccabi World Union (MWU) et des archives sionistes (CZA) avec les archives françaises (presse communautaire, CDJC), nous mettrons en lumière la singularité du cas français, marqué à la fois par une dialectique constante entre l'affirmation d'une identité juive par le sport et par l'impératif d'intégration républicaine, ainsi que par le souhait des Juifs de lutter contre l'antisémitisme en prouvant leur régénération physique par le sport.

Loin de l'adhésion massive au judaïsme musculaire théorisé par Max Nordau, les communautés juives de l'entre-deux-guerres sont souvent méfiantes face au sionisme, et donc face aux Maccabiades, qu'ils voient comme un risque de double allégeance, limitant l'engagement à une poignée de sportifs cherchant à déconstruire les stéréotypes corporels antisémites. Mais la Shoah et la création de l'État d'Israël en 1948 reconfigurent brutalement cette dynamique : si les Jeux deviennent pour Israël un outil de diplomatie, de rapatriement et de promotion nationaliste, ils agissent pour la communauté française comme un révélateur de ses tensions identitaires profondes. L'étude de la période 1950-1965 permet d'objectiver une mutation démographique et culturelle majeure : l'effacement progressif des cadres ashkénazes, décimés ou partis en Israël, au profit d'une affirmation croissante des Juifs séfarades issus des décolonisations. Pour eux, le sport devient un outil d'inclusion autant qu'une revendication identitaire. Ainsi, cette communication démontrera que les Maccabiades sont, pour le cas spécifique des Juifs de France, un observatoire des luttes contre l'antisémitisme autant que de la recomposition culturelle des communautés.

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Keywords : Maccabiades ; antisémitisme ; identités ; Juifs

## Le ski, marqueur identitaire de la Slovénie depuis le Royaume de Yougoslavie jusqu'à son indépendance

YANN CHARPENTIER<sup>1</sup>

En Slovénie, le ski s'impose dès le Royaume de Yougoslavie comme une pratique investie de significations sociales et culturelles spécifiques. Cette communication analyse la manière dont le ski devient un marqueur identitaire slovène, tout en étant progressivement promu, sous la Yougoslavie socialiste, comme sport fédéral sous l'appellation « YU-SKI », largement reprise dans les archives du Comité olympique yougoslave et la presse sportive fédérale.

Sous la Yougoslavie monarchique, le ski, pratiqué par une élite bourgeoise, se développe principalement en Slovénie, avec l'héritage austro-hongrois, les associations sportives locales, et le mouvement Sokol qui l'intègre comme complément de l'activité gymnique (Pavlin, 2016). À l'inverse, dans le reste du royaume, les sports collectifs, en particulier le football, connaissent une expansion rapide, soutenue par les milieux ouvriers, urbains et industriels (Mills, 2019). Cette différenciation contribue à l'émergence de représentations contrastées opposant ski, sport individuel, technique et discipliné, et sports collectifs, comme vecteurs de cohésion sociale.

Après 1945, le régime socialiste fait de la fiskultura un instrument de formation du « Homo Yugoslavicus ». Le ski poursuit son expansion en Slovénie, où se concentrent infrastructures et compétences. Si la désignation de Sarajevo pour accueillir les Jeux olympiques d'hiver de 1984 favorise la construction d'infrastructures modernes, elle ne remet pas en cause la domination slovène, dont les succès continuent d'alimenter le récit « YU-SKI ».

Dans les années 1980, le ski, symbole de la « slovénité » (Starc, 2005), occupe une place centrale dans la construction identitaire slovène. L'« héroïsation » des skieurs (Kotnik, 2008) et la mise en valeur du paysage dans les campagnes touristiques, relayées par l'historiographie slovène récente, contribuent à une homogénéisation identitaire et à une différenciation avec le reste de la fédération, renforcées par les tensions de la fin des années 1980 et l'arrivée de Slobodan Milošević sur la scène politique.

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Keywords : Slovénie ; ski ; identité ; Yougoslavie ; slovénité ; sport d'hiver

# Women's Sport in Scotland During World War I – so NOW we can golf whenever we want - and even play football!

WILDA THUM<sup>1</sup>

This paper examines women in sport in Scotland during World War I, demonstrating controlled inclusion and exclusion. During the war women's golf became a financial lifeline for an exclusive golf club, and women's football became a popular diversion.

Primary sources from The National Records of Scotland and The National Library of Scotland document the fortunes of several golf clubs, and minute books and correspondence provide context. This evidence shows that before the war women's access to exclusive golf courses was tightly controlled. During the war the absence of male participants created financial difficulties; the North Berwick Golf Club solved its financial problems by granting unprecedented access to women golfers, while raising their fees. This enabled the club to meet its financial obligations and to improve its financial position. Once the war ended, pre-war limitations on women's use of the facilities were quickly restored. War time increased women's access to golf, a game that had already been considered acceptable for them. In contrast, women playing football had not been acceptable, but during the war women's football matches were widespread and popular. Peace time saw women once again excluded from football facilities.

Scottish society had to put aside its image of what was proper behaviour for women in sport and in many occupations, just to get through the war. Once the crisis was over, societal forces worked to reassert pre-war norms. Earlier ideas of what was 'ladylike' and what was not once more excluded football completely and reimposed tight controls on golf. The genie was stuffed back into the bottle, for now...

## Biography:

Wilda is a recent graduate of the University of Guelph European Studies and Tri-University History master's programs. Working with both sport historian Dr. Alan McDougall and Scottish historian Dr. Kevin James, her research has centered on sport in Scotland.

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Keywords : women ; golf ; football ; Scotland ; war

## To Win in Toulouse: Exploring the First Women's Sports Movement outside Paris in the 1920s.

FLORENCE CARPENTIER<sup>1</sup>, MÉLIE FRAYSSE<sup>1</sup>, SERGE VAUCELLE<sup>1</sup>

In France, the first step in the development of women's sports was to separate them from men's institutions. In 1917 in Paris, the leaders of the first three women's clubs founded a 'federation of French women's sports clubs' (FSFSF), chaired from 1919 onwards by Alice Milliat (1884-1957). This original federation played a major role in promoting women's sports across the country. However, although Paris was certainly ahead in terms of participation in sport, new institutions emerged outside the capital. This paper therefore presents research that combines local history (that of the city of Toulouse, 175,000 inhabitants, capital of the Occitanie region), the history of sport and the history of women at the time of Milliat's dynamic National Federation. The sources used are the local general press (*La Dépêche*), the national sports press (*L'Auto*) and FSFSF newsletters (*La Femme sportive*, *Sportives*). Initial findings show that the first public women's competition in Toulouse was a football match in April 1922 between *Femina Tolosa Sports* and *Cadettes de Gascogne*. However, later, it was 'barette', an invented version of rugby for women, that was played more often by the athletes of these clubs. The Toulouse women played against players from Agen (23,500 inhabitants, 110km north-west of Toulouse) and were regular finalists in the FSFSF French championship. The local press also shows that women in Toulouse were playing volleyball as early as the 1920s at *Clémence Isaure Sports*, which also offered athletics. This ongoing research aims to compile an inventory of existing local women's clubs, the sports they offer, the regularity of competitions, their longevity in the interwar period, and to identify the athletes in order to trace their life stories. Finally, links with local feminist circles will be examined, as will the various forms of resistance that these early sportswomen may have faced.

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Keywords : Women's Sports History ; Local Sports History ; Gender History ; Toulouse ; France

# How Women Managed to Win More Olympic Medals than Men in Communist Romania?

**SIMONA PETRACOVSKI<sup>1</sup>, ANAMARIA PAUTU<sup>1</sup>**

During the Cold War, Romania, like other countries of the Communist Bloc, had an important policy of promoting elite sports. The medals won at the Olympic Games represented the success of this policy. Among the measures taken was the increase in the number of women practicing performance sports. Women's participation in sports was part of the policies of the communist government. Socialist feminism was a limited and controlled way of discussing women's issues in society. The notions that constitute feminist socialism were patriarchy, gender and capitalism. But in Eastern European countries, feminist socialism was based on the notions of modernization and emancipation of women, a process imposed from top to bottom. Also, in Eastern Europe, women's organizations were controlled and imposed by the state. They were part of the feminism state and primarily represented the government and the communist policy of control rather than women and feminism. And in Romania, women expressed and manifested the limits imposed by society in different forms. Even though gender equality was imposed by the socialist economic model, it constrained women in many ways. If at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, out of the delegation of 114 athletes, only 4 were women, and at the 1988 Seoul edition, 31 women out of a total of 68 participated. Athletes such as Nadia Comaneci, Lia Manoliu, Iolanda Balas and numerous other athletes marked the history of sports at a global level, not just nationally. Using newspaper archives from the period 1952-1989, the paper aims to analyze how the press highlighted the success of women athletes at the Olympic Games and how this was done. The female athlete and the female champion represented a model of success for communist society and policies.

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Keywords : Women ; emancipation ; docility ; champion.

## From the 1860's to the 1980's: how it took over a century for women cyclists to enter the Olympic Games, and what happened next

MINNA UUSIVIRTA<sup>1</sup>

Women have been competing in cycling for practically for as long as men, since 1868. In the late 1890s, a group of female professional cyclists in the United States were earning even more money from sponsorship deals than their male counterparts – until women were banned from cycling in the country for 50 years. Similar bans were also seen in Europe, and the development of the sport came to a standstill in the early 20th century. It was not until the 1950s that the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) began to organize, among other things, its own world championships for women.

The idea of the inclusion of women's cycling in the Olympic program was first raised by the Finnish member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Erik von Frenckell in 1953. The matter was discussed repeatedly by the IOC and the UCI during the 1960's and 1970's, but it was not until 1984 in Los Angeles that female cyclists were able to line up at the starting line of the Olympic Games on the Mission Viejo route, in front of hundreds of thousands of spectators.

In this presentation, I review the stages that preceded the granting of Olympic status to women's cycling, based on the IOC archives. I will also discuss what the Olympic status and the political power structures of sports meant for the women cyclists who participated in the Olympics, based on my oral history interviews with the women who represented the five top countries in Los Angeles: the United States, West Germany, Norway, Italy and France – all of which had distinctive cultures both in cycling and women's sports.

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 Keywords : Women's cycling ; Los Angeles 1984 Olympic Games ; Oral history

# Le Congrès international d'éducation physique de 1913 : la grande vitrine de Georges Hébert

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Cette recherche vise à analyser la participation de Georges Hébert au Congrès international d'éducation physique à Paris en 1913. Le but est de comprendre l'événement et son importance pour la consolidation internationale de la Méthode naturelle d'Hébert. L'étude se justifie par l'importance de ce congrès comme lieu de convergence entre la science, la médecine et la pédagogie, ainsi que par la diffusion de la Méthode après les démonstrations réalisées par les élèves d'Hébert.

L'étude s'inscrit dans le champ de l'Histoire culturelle (Hunt, 1992). Les sources choisies sont des articles et des chroniques publiés dans la presse brésilienne en 1913. Elles sont disponibles dans l'Hémérothèque numérique brésilienne. Les journaux sont : O Pharol, Correio da Noite, O Brazil-Médico et O Paiz. L'étude mobilise l'historiographie française (Froissart et Saint-Martin, 2014 ; Philippe-Meden, 2017) ainsi que des productions brésiliennes (Jubé, 2017, 2020 ; Bonifácio, 2024), consacrées respectivement au militaire et au congrès.

L'analyse est centrée sur les processus de production, de réception et de circulation des informations sur le congrès. Les résultats montrent que la participation de Georges Hébert a été largement diffusée au Brésil où les publications ont souligné le caractère disciplinaire, vigoureux et naturel des démonstrations de ses élèves. La Méthode naturelle a été considérée comme innovante et dotée d'un potentiel régénérateur du corps et de la race. Cependant, les critiques ont relativisé son applicabilité aux civils, en raison du temps et de l'agilité requis. L'analyse conclut que Hébert a occupé une position importante lors de l'événement et que sa participation a favorisé la circulation transnationale de sa méthode.

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Keywords : Georges Hébert ; Congrès international d'éducation (1913) ; Méthode naturelle ; éducation physique

# Docencia de Historia de la Cultura Física en clave femenina: una propuesta de innovación docente en la Universidad de León (España)

**CONCEPCIÓN TUERO-DEL-PRADO<sup>1</sup>, BÉLEM CARBALLO-LEYENDA**

El grado universitario en Ciencias de la Actividad Física y del Deporte (GCAFD) en España mantienen una brecha de género respecto a varios aspectos (Serra y al., 2019; Gil-Ares y Franco-Álvarez, 2022), arrojando evidencias identificadas con el androcentrismo de este título.

La finalidad de este trabajo es implementar estrategias para fomentar la visibilidad de las mujeres en estos estudios superiores. Se realizó una intervención en la asignatura Historia de la Cultura Física a partir de varias acciones: la incorporación de contenidos específicos sobre el género femenino en la asignatura, la selección y exposición de una temática referida a una personalidad, evento o hito femenino en el marco de la cultura física hasta el año 1800 y la administración de un cuestionario para la medición del grado de implementación de la igualdad de género en la formación universitaria.

En cuanto a la selección de los temas en clave femenina y su exposición a través de un póster, supuso una diversificación de 18 temáticas que se suceden cronológicamente desde los Festivales Hereos helenos hasta la autora del primer texto en castellano que incorporaría en su título el término Educación Física. Asimismo, esta exposición ha sido visitada por estudiantes de la Etapa de Secundaria, ampliando la visibilidad de las mujeres en la cultura física a etapas de enseñanza obligatoria.

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Keywords : Visibilización ; mujeres ; historia cultura física ; docencia

# L'éducation physique et le sport en Italie depuis les années 1970 : deux systèmes en concurrence ?

SILVIA LOLLI<sup>1</sup>

Les termes relatifs à l'activité physique (sport, éducation physique, pratiques physiques...) sont nombreux. En Italie, les emplois de ces vocables sont variables et parfois interchangeables. En effet, ces termes décrivent des pratiques hétérogènes insérées dans des systèmes aux frontières poreuses. Cependant, la contextualisation historique du sport et de l'éducation physique permet de distinguer ces concepts et de les rattacher à des pratiques précises.

Dans la seconde moitié du XXe siècle, le sport a été présenté par de nombreuses institutions et acteurs comme un droit « pour tous » (Union Européenne et Unesco, 1975-1978-1992). Son importance éducative, conjuguée à la professionnalisation des éducateurs, a été mise en avant. Cependant, le sport a évolué depuis les années 1970 vers un nouveau modèle. Entendu essentiellement comme une pratique de loisirs jusqu'au milieu du XXe siècle, il est devenu une profession et constitue actuellement un facteur important des économies mondiales.

Cette communication vise à interroger l'impact de l'évolution du sport sur la discipline scolaire qu'est l'éducation physique en Italie. En particulier, il s'agira de questionner les politiques du « Sport pour tous ». Cette expression est problématique car elle présente le sport pour une solution « pour tous » et elle relègue l'éducation physique au second plan, y compris dans l'institution scolaire. Les principes d'égalité et d'inclusion qui sont au cœur de l'enseignement public sont ainsi fragilisés.

Notre travail montre que les évolutions et les perceptions de l'éducation physique et du sport en Italie sont largement dépendantes des décisions politiques concernant ces deux systèmes interdépendants.

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Keywords : droit du sport pour tous ; éducation physique ; phénomène social sport ; loisir ; professionnalisation

# De la gymnastique orthopédique aux psychomotricités en Éducation Physique ? Configurations et mise en réseaux des pratiques rééducatives au sein de revues professionnelles de l'EP en France (1935-1975).

YVON MORIZUR<sup>1</sup>, YACINE TAJRI<sup>2</sup>

Ce travail ambitionne de mettre à jour, à partir d'une étude des revues professionnelles, les configurations (Elias, 1991) et les stratégies discursives (Deleuze, 1986) autour de la promotion d'un type d'éducation physique pour des élèves scolarisés en France, identifiés et classés comme différents, marginaux voire déficients (Tajri, 2020). De fait, ces derniers reçoivent un enseignement différent, comportant des exercices spécifiques et visant le développement de certaines valeurs qui s'organise potentiellement dans une branche spécifique de l'Éducation Physique (EP). S'appuyant sur une analyse de discours (Charaudeau & Maingueneau, 2002), l'étude s'inscrit dans l'axe 1 du Congrès car elle vise à comprendre comment et pourquoi différents acteurs produisent ces articles traitant de manière différenciée les élèves ; mais surtout à situer ces enjeux dans le champ disciplinaire en questionnant les marges, les normes et la normalité (Canguilhem, 1984) issues de ce champ disciplinaire.

L'originalité de la méthodologie repose sur l'exploration et l'analyse exhaustives de neuf revues professionnelles de 1935 à 1975 (Morizur, 2019). Le choix des articles s'est réalisé par l'identification des titres et l'exploration du contenu des propositions : ainsi plusieurs centaines d'articles constituent le corpus de cette étude.

Les premiers résultats, au-delà d'une cartographie des revues professionnelles, montrent une problématisation différenciée de cette thématique selon les périodes et les auteurs. L'évolution de la terminologie pour qualifier les élèves devient révélatrice d'une rupture paradigmatique qui se retrouve différemment dans les revues. Le passage d'une conception éducative impliquant une rééducation posturale laisse la place à une définition plus large et contextuelle de la situation de handicap dans le cadre scolaire.

## Sources :

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Éducation Physique et Médecine ;  
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Keywords : Éducation Physique ; revues professionnelles ; normes ; réseaux

# A Mulatto Brazil - The narrative of the Dionysian character of Brazilian society in the 2014 FIFA World Cup

DANIEL MALANSKI<sup>1</sup>

In 2014, Brazil hosted the FIFA World Cup. Amidst cases of corruption and excessive spending that tainted the event (Goldblatt 2014), the organising committee took the opportunity to reinforce social myths concerning Brazilian society, using carefully chosen historical fragmentary references (Pfister 2011). One of them - conveyed by the event slogan, its mascot, its posters and its ceremonies - was that of a Mulatto Brazil (i.e. an inventive and festive nation under the sign of two idiosyncratic worlds). The myth, which had its roots in the duality between Dionysius and Apollo (Nietzsche, 2000), was brought forward by Gilberto Freyre (1938) during Brazil's nationalistic authoritarian regime, the Estado Novo (1937-1945). According to it, Brazil's history of miscegenation between African and European peoples defines how Brazilians live their lives, organise their society, make music, dance and... play football (Freyre 1962, Maranhão 2007). In this presentation, we will introduce the identitarian, political and commercial uses of the Mulatto Brazil myth throughout the 20th century and - through the content analysis of its promotional material and ceremonies - demonstrate how it was used by the 2014 FIFA World Cup organizing committee so to reinforce the idea of Brazilian exceptionalism (based on idealised concepts of ethnicity) to attract tourists, ease social tensions and justify the expenditure with the event.

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<sup>1</sup> LVIS, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1

Keywords : Brazil ; Identity ; 2014 FIFA World Cup ; Apollonian ; Dionysian ; Freyre ; Nietzsche

# Gender (In)equality and LGBT Exclusion in Polish Sport: Diagnosing Anti-Discrimination Gaps in Universities and Federations (2024–2025)

MAGDALENA ZMUDA PALKA<sup>1</sup>

Women’s and LGBT people’s sport in Poland remains highly exposed to unequal treatment, despite EU and national regulations that formally guarantee equality before the law and prohibit discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity. This presentation aims to showcase a two-year research-and-intervention project (2024–2025) that examines both formal anti-discrimination regulations in Polish sport and the everyday experiences of exclusion, symbolic violence, and harassment in academic and federation settings.

The diagnostic phase combined secondary data analysis (GUS statistics on women’s and men’s participation in sport, FIFA data, and European indicators of women’s leadership in sport), a review of scholarly literature on gender discrimination and homo-, bi-, and transphobia, and systematic monitoring of documents and websites of three sport universities and seventy national sport federations. In parallel, two original questionnaire studies were conducted: among students at sports universities and among club athletes, both preceded by pilot studies and followed by an intervention stage consisting of anti-discrimination workshops and an expert seminar.

The findings reveal a chronic lack of comprehensive, easily accessible anti-discrimination procedures, a dominant focus on protecting minors only, and an almost complete omission of LGBT people’s needs and situations in official regulations. The analysis also shows persistently low representation of women on governing boards and key decision-making bodies, which severely limits their influence on equality policies in sport. Survey data confirm frequent experiences of sexism, stereotyping, mobbing, and unwanted sexual behaviour in both academic and club environments, as well as a widespread “culture of silence” that discourages reporting and sustains the status quo of male and heteronormative dominance in Polish sport.

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Keywords : gender inequality in sport ; LGBT athletes ; sport federations ; sport federations ; discrimination in sport

# The Utopia of Gender-Neutral and Inclusive Competitions? Esports, Gender, and Disability in the French-Language Press (1996–2026)

NICOLAS VOISIN<sup>1</sup>

While sport has historically been a powerful vector of discrimination, inequality, and exclusion, competitive video gaming - emerged in the 1990s with the promise that thanks to digital technologies enabling participants to transcend the body and physical strength (Haraway, 1991; Turner, 2008) - people of different genders, ages, and physical abilities could compete on an equal footing. However, in recent years, research has highlighted the ableist and hypermasculine character of esports culture, as well as the discrimination experienced by marginalized groups (Rogstad, 2022; Ripetta & Silvestri, 2024; Legierse & Ruotsalainen, 2024). Within e-sports itself, associations and collectives (such as Women in Games and Handigamer) have emerged to promote more inclusive e-sports.

Situated within cultural history and drawing on media framing theory (Van Gorp, 2007) and the sociology of public problems (Aubin et al., 2022), this study examines the role of the press in the normalization of a more or less egalitarian and inclusive form of esports since 1996. To this end, the discourses of 9,330 general-interest and sports news articles in our corpus were subjected to a media frame analysis (Van Gorp, 2010).

The analysis highlights the role of the “utopian” frame in constructing the ideal of an inclusive and gender-neutral sport, as well as in its reconfiguration over the past 30 years. Since 2016, discrimination against women and disabled athletes in esports has been highlighted and made public through the “(in)justice” frame. Inseparable from media editorial logic and initiatives, these minority frameworks are nevertheless challenged by the dominant “sports discipline” frame. The analysis highlights his role, which promotes hegemonic masculinity, (re)establishes the traditional gender order of sport, and leads to the reproduction of differentiated framing of athletes with disabilities (Pate & Hardin, 2024) and women athletes (Bernstein & Edward, 2024) in media coverage related to esports.

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Keywords : esports ; gender ; disability ; masculinity ; sport media complex

## « Exclusion geopolítica en el deporte: los casos de Rusia y Bielorrusia en competiciones internacionales »

**RAMIRO CABANES MARTINEZ<sup>1</sup>**

Desde el inicio de la guerra en Ucrania en 2022, los atletas rusos y bielorrusos han enfrentado restricciones y exclusiones sin precedentes en competiciones internacionales. Las decisiones adoptadas por el Comité Olímpico Internacional y diversas federaciones han derivado en vetos totales, participación bajo estatus neutral o exclusión de eventos, fundamentadas principalmente en la nacionalidad de los deportistas. Este estudio analiza estas medidas como una forma contemporánea de discriminación en el deporte, situándolas en una trayectoria histórica marcada por la politización de la participación internacional.

La investigación se fundamenta en fuentes institucionales (reglamentos y comunicados del COI y federaciones internacionales como la FIFA), medios de comunicación internacionales y literatura académica sobre historia del deporte, relaciones Este-Oeste y gobernanza deportiva. Se examina la continuidad de discursos críticos sobre Rusia y Bielorrusia desde la Guerra Fría, así como el papel de la hegemonía occidental en la definición de normas, valores y mecanismos de sanción en el ámbito deportivo.

Los resultados muestran que la discriminación hacia los atletas rusos y bielorrusos refleja dinámicas históricas y geopolíticas más amplias, evidenciando una aplicación desigual de sanciones según el contexto internacional. La comparación con la participación de atletas de otros Estados implicados en conflictos armados prolongados, como Israel o Estados Unidos, permite cuestionar la coherencia de los criterios que guían la toma de decisiones en las instituciones deportivas internacionales.

En conclusión, el deporte constituye un espacio atravesado por relaciones de poder, donde los procesos de inclusión y exclusión no son neutrales, sino que reflejan tensiones ideológicas y políticas de largo recorrido.

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Keywords : Geopolítica ; discriminación en el deporte ; Rusia ; Ucrania ; Historia del deporte

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