

## Summaries

### **Meriem KERZABI : *Female Champions in Algerian Sport***

*In the plural discipline perspective of Physical Science (P.T.) this thesis proposes an analysis of the relationship between sport and women's statute focused on champion sportswomen's actual experiences. This research was carried out comparing a population of 102 athletes, representing national teams in 13 sports. This study endeavours to bring the internal logics of institutionalized sport to light, and to find out the way these sportswomen functioned. Through questionnaires, interviews, and some Algerian press discourse analyses, an identical positioning of sportswomen emerged, outside and within the sporting microcosmos. From actual experience in Algeria in the black decade and by the interaction of other social actors, paradoxical and even conflictual behaviour is generated. Some social determinants through socio-demographic characteristics of the champions and their families were identified and analysed according to age, education, familiarity with sport and socioprofessional categories. Individual history for the whole group of athletes, a description of three sportswomen's portraits enabled us to show the motivations, representations and attitudes which often remain conventional, although their courses are exceptional.*

**Keywords :** sport - women - statute - body - motivation - representation - attitude.

### **Pascal GILLON : *Sporting policy in Gulf Emirates : how to obtain international visibility ?***

*The small Persian Gulf Emirates have chosen sport to obtain an international visibility and to change their image. Sport offers the possibility of showing modernity often associated with occidental values. Without sporting traditions and a very small population these states have nevertheless successfully entered the international sporting scene, by liberating a great deal of money. They have thus been able to welcome and organize important international sporting competitions, and to become recognized. Their policy has progressed these last few years by naturalizing athletes of high level to obtain medals, because in terms of communication it is not only important to take part but to win. This latter initiative has had a contentious welcome regards international opinion and sporting institutions.*

**Keywords :** sport - international policy - Emirates - naturalization - Asiatic games.

**Hosni BOUKERZAZA : *Geography and Football Hierarchy in Algeria : the example of North East Algeria***

The question of research concerning football in Algeria can integrate the following : visualizing its territorial spreading through a club network, player and fan potentialities, infrastructure, equipment and financial means ; Studying team hierarchy from the level in which they evolve, and their relationships within urban framework, as well as with historical or identity references ; Studying players' geographical mobility, diagnosing territorial imbalances linked to football practices.

A repartition of football penetration rate shows that half the counties are grouped around the national average. The southern Algerian counties (wilayas) are above the national average and have the best rates. Can we establish a relationship between the football clubs locality and urban hierarchy in Algeria ? Large towns do they dominate this sport, considered as « urban equipment », and do they impose an unequal territorial distribution of the game?. The « sporting lieu model ». Suggested by the English geographer John Bale, inspired by the central lieu theory, stipulates « a strong hierarchization and interlacing structures ». The Algerian example shows that a hierarchy of sporting equipment exists for regional leagues, advantaging big towns. Club repartition by competition level confirms the latter's domination. In fact, twelve agglomerations have elite clubs, which are the most competitive and achieve the best performances in championships and in cup matches, at national and international levels.

Elaborating club hierarchy in relation to towns in north-east Algeria, with four competition levels (from national to local) and six classes of agglomerations, confirms the « Sporting lieu model ».

As companies, teams are situated near consumers, thus near towns with a population concentration. This situation develops the dynamics and synergy contributing to establish urban club domination, namely the biggest over the different competitions.

The large towns also house small more localized teams, more identified with a district, which use more modest infrastructure, and benefit from limited subsidies.

Club finance is an essential differential parameter. The opening of the football market is done in the same way as the economic market, Inversely small team player mobility remains highly local and obeys less to « mercato » laws. Mobility being a major indicator of current football practices. A future study will enable a more precise evaluation of football clubs geographical area, and examination of « the neighbourhood football hypothesis » will give fresh life to the latter.

**Keywords :** football geography - sporting lieu - hierarchy - urban football - rural football - finance - mobility.

**Abed BENDJELID : *The football stadium, a place of sociability and integration among youth in Oran outer suburbs (Algeria)***

*Large African towns attract attention by the recent intense extension of their outskirts, characterized by under-equipment of basic infrastructure together with an apparent deficiency in collective cultural, sports and leisure equipment.*

*An agglomeration of 832000 inhabitants in 1998, the Oran regional metropolis has to meet a greater demand for leisure equipment for teenage and youth from 15 to 24, whose number has been evaluated at 178000 individuals (21.4%) of the population. Formed by new urban extension zones, this periphery remains largely lacking in sporting equipment, excluding hastily set out game areas, used by some teenagers.*

*As in the 3 Algerian metropolises, we notice a spatial bipolarization in Oran marked by two large football clubs (the Mouloudia Oran Club and the Oran Moslem Sporting Association) which shape urban territorial space. Football, a popular inexpensive pastime, is the sport the best adapted to youth sociability, desperately looking for leisure elsewhere than in their periphery, that is to say, downtown. This youthful desire for the town can be seen through the places frequented linked to big clubs and the identification sought after to the town itself. Being a supporter socializes young people who take part in the atmosphere of the town at weekends. Inside the stadiums these young people let off steam and use the same slogans, the same verbal violence, the same words contesting power, like « real » fans, and the same songs denouncing their being fed up with daily life, (misery, unemployment, bullylike tyranny « hogra », corruption, desire to emigrate, unscrupulous nouveau-riche...).*

*By taking a close look at this youths' research for freedom of contestable expression it can perhaps be compared, all things being considered to the role played by football stadiums in forming political militanism conjured up by the National Movement during the 20th century.*

**Keywords :** football stadiums - sociability - Oran - youth - town centre - contestable slogans.

**Djamel BOULEBIER et Tayeb REHAÏL : *A scene from sporting life in Sidi Mezghiche village in the county of Setif***

*Football is one of the sports most practised by the young at village level in Algeria, and this thanks to its plasticity. Whatever the form under which it is presented, whether institutional or in the streets this rural football, played without adequate human and material means nevertheless enables certain youths to stand out or to amuse themselves.*

*Built on field studies at the Skidda village level, this article tries to identify and treat the three essential forms of football practices observed at Sidi Mezghiche ; institutional football, street football and associative football, and to describe the different characteristics of these practices.*

**Keywords :** football - youth - sporting practices - rural sport - Sidi Mezghiche.

**Boubeker YAHIAOUI : *Adult motivation for doing physical and sporting activities***

*We have noticed that adults, both men and women, using sports facilities in large towns like Oran are increasing in number. The physical and sporting activities are relatively new and varied, such as gymnastics, aerobics, jogging, bodybuilding... We questioned people practising these activities about their motivation. Research was carried out at the end of 2001, in Oran, for 195 people, 90 women and 105 men. The results are very interesting because of their diversity. After analyzing and synthesizing in categories of types of preoccupation : improving health, improving figure and body, developing physical condition, relaxation due to an agreeable activity... This variety of motivation mentioned shows the sudden adult interest for physical activities and indicate the choices to be made for planners for example in building urban sports facilities adapted for adult health preservation. In fact we continue to consider sport essentially from the youth angle ; and competition, however in developed countries it forms a wonderful means of struggling against illnesses and to extend healthy pastimes to all ages.*

**Keywords :** physical and sporting activities - adults - motivation - developmental psychology - health.

**Stanislas FRENKIEL : *French mediatic ambivalency concerning the « Black Pearl ». Representation analyses of "L'Auto" and "Paris-soir"***

*By concentrating on the representations of two great French dailies, "L'Auto" and "Paris-soir", on the subject of Larbi Ben Barek's sport migration from September 1938 to August 1939, we wish to question the feelings shared by the metropolitan journalists vis-a-vis this Moroccan. A quantitative analysis enabled us to observe that this person was not only seen as a « native » as his juridical colonial statute would lead us to believe. In fact this sporting mediatic discourse builds up his imaginary « primitiveness » while making an effort to make him a hero. There is a double objective to this contribution, on the one hand to show the discourse ambivalency which folklorizes the sporting elite inside and outside the stadiums, and on the other hand it's a question of laying down a trail for interpretation as for this ambivalency linked to the metropolitan will to regenerate what is « national » by « colonial ».*

**Keywords :** Larbi Ben Barek - sporting mediatic discourse - ambivalency - assimilation - regeneration.

**Djamel BOULEBIER : *Moslem elite and enculturation by modern physical activities in the 1920 's : from the Medersienne to the Cirta Moslem Avant -garde (Constantine)***

*In colonial Algeria, the after war had as first consequence at a sporting level, the setting off of an autonomous process for sporting practises vis a vis the Union of French sporting and athletic circles which becomes more and more obsolete considering the growing importance of what it was custom to identify*

more and more as a social phenomenon. These changes didn't affect Moslem sportsmen in any way, quite the opposite. We witness their widespread development both in gym circles and typically European sporting circles like « L'Avenir Cirthéen, le Sporting Club Constantinois », or associations clearly dominated by a Moslem element such as the Medersienne Sportive Constantinoise, L'Avant –Garde Muselmane de Cirta or the Jeunesse Sportive Musulmane to have an idea of the plurality of sporting choices, and their significance, some examples, which are not exhaustive, caught our attention. In the strict field of modern physical activities which are confirmed more and more in Algeria at that period, two possibilities for this « Renaissance » emerge without one being exclusive :

1/ Associative sports emerging from educational institutions. This model will be developed by the Constantine Medersienne Sporting Association. In this case the institution played a double role of spreading secular body activities within a Moslem minority at school, and of passing to new physical body practices in a geographical area - East Algeria - which clearly shows Constantine's traditional socio- cultural influence.

2 / The forming of gymnastic associations where athletic sports have a strong identity consonance. This was the case for the Cirta Moslem Avant-Garde. But that wasn't done without some constraint. From a gymnastic association with a strong ethnic character, it evolved progressively, owing to interferences between sport and politics, into a French Moslem gathering, which means an impossible autonomy for a typically autochtone association, but equally a break in « inter community reconciliation ».

Clearly, and whatever the example, the urgency for the Algerians in the 1920's will remain precisely the confrontation with what remained suspended since El Mokrani's defeat. « How to take on a new lease of life ? »

**Keywords :** enculturation - sport - Constantine - elites - sporting associations - colonial acts.

### **Didier REY : The time of circular letters or colonial football contradictions in Algeria (1938-1945)**

This article considers the football situation during the colonial period, which experienced different stages, among which that of the football club constitution of mixed ethnical or single ethnical nature. Moslem clubs underwent several pressures on behalf of the French authorities, who sometimes prohibited certain competitions. Thus the general governor who stipulated the ban on certain matches where clubs made up of a single ethnical group were taking part. The autochtones were concerned by this notice, they were asked to introduce European elements in their teams. This complicated the situation on the field, by causing contradictions between clubs, associations and authorities. The circular letters didn't resist the pressure from sporting associations and civil society.

**Keywords :** circular letters - contradictions - football - colonial Algeria - ethnic - sporting club .

**Alexandre MOINE : *County sports observatory web sharing : incentives and experiments***

*Faced with a multiplication of actors, and an increasing number of data describing sporting territories, the needs for observation are very urgent today. Confronted with such complexity, observation tools must be very performant. On the bases of numerous but very precise motives, that we have identified, we wish to suggest a permanent tool enabling information spatialization, taking into account, time, changes in observation scales, reactualizing and instantaneous information sharing, to help a more efficient decision making. Through this new generation of instruments, this territorial observation which is at stake, and consequently, the quality of decisions and future amenities. The field of sport, with its strong temporal variability, forms an ideal application to experiment this type of research.*

*We therefore propose to talk about a successful experiment putting in place a multi-actor, spatial and temporal web sharing observatory in the Jura county. (France) By returning to our partners incentives and describing the solutions that we offered, we want to make this highly performant tool already applied to other French territories known.*

**Keywords :** territory - observatory - web - actors - data.

**Loïc RAVENEL : *Five key factors to understand sporting territories***

*To explain spatial repartition of sporting activities and the creation of areas for sports, this article considers five key factors which are a necessary foundation for all analyses. Population distribution an underlying effect of mass for all sporting practices ; the physical milieu nevertheless remains essential to understand certain sport localization undergoing an artificialization process ; spatial diffusion produces a compulsory historical dimension ; even contested, the influence of social space in its widest sense is felt on condition of using the correct analyses scale ; finally, the sporting world's internal spatial dynamics would appear as an essential social element.*

**Keywords :** sport - social space - explanatory model - territory - France.

**Ahmed MORO : *New or renewed problematic questions of sociology and sport ? A judicial renewal***

*From the sociology of sport to judicial sociology, the sporting activity is in fact a world of rules and laws founding the existence of a new normative field. (thesis of judicial renewal).*

*The autonomous development of the sporting movement results in an organization defining common sporting norms and specific rules in amateur and professional sport. Within the sporting organization, these rules are arranged around the amateurism principle. Professional sport is only admitted on condition it respects the fundamental principles of amateur sport. This internal*

*definition of the sporting movement ends the unification process by affirming that the sporting order forms a an autonomous judicial order with regards to State law ; this affirmation, which originally is based on a conflict between the sporting authority and state authority in the framework of administrative law, raises the question of sporting statutes. In fact, a first line of judicial thought says that sporting law does n't exist and sports rules don't have a specific judicial dimension. They only become law on condition of containing something of state law legality. This way of proceeding effacing the judicial sporting order, has for limit not taking sporting sytem rationality into account. It also results in a questioning of rules relating to sport techniques, responding to their own logic, founded on sporting specifications. That is why a second line of thought esteems that the law of sporting activities relies on the theory of Judicial pluralism. The law is not only the product of a norm ; it is above all the product of organized action.*

**Keywords :** judicial - norm - order - sporting activity - state.