

## ***English summaries***

### ***What is a Champion ? Sports Competitions in the Languedoc Region at the Beginning of the Century***

G. LAURANS

*Contemporary sports have developed meticulous procedures by which to designate their elite competitors through various kinds of championships. A study of Languedoc sports circles at the beginning of the century indicates the problems involved in and slowness of the institutionalization of these procedures: the latter were preceded by a model of competition based on challenges. Sports challenges are among the ancient forms of social competition valued in Mediterranean communities where modern sports and traditional games now meet up. The process of reinterpreting Anglo-Saxon sports as they spread geographically and socially throws into question the definition of sports as an autonomous field of practices, as well as its univocal function as a vector of cultural modernity.*

### ***The French Communist Party's Image of the Worker from the Thirties to the End of the Fifties***

M. LAZAR

*The FCP developed a veritable myth of the worker around two exemplary figures: metal workers and miners. Starting in 1934, those figures incarnated the nation and prefigured the new man and communist man. These representations of the worker fulfilled two primary functions. It allowed for the definition of the communist group and thus contributed to the formation of the FCP's identity. It also set out to mobilize communist party members and sympathizers. The decline of the FCP can be explained in part by the political culture that formed around and became fixated on the primacy of the worker.*

### ***Laboratores' Memories in Florence at the Beginning of the Fifteenth Century***

F. FRANCESCHI

*Just as perceptions of time and space and views of the past have been studied through ricordanze books of Florentine businessmen, one can explore the functioning of memory in the milieu of salaried workers at the beginning of the fifteenth century on the basis of the testimony of witnesses before the Court of Art and Wool.*

***Social Control, Public Order, and Juridical Repression in Florence during the Communal Era: Elements and Problems***

A. ZORZI

*Between the end of the thirteenth century and the beginning of the fifteenth, Florence's juridical system underwent profound change due to problems experienced maintaining public order due to the violence of the magnates, popular uprisings, and unrest in the countryside. This article attempts to define, within the general framework of the shift from communal organization to the concentration of power in an oligarchical and seigniorial manner, the crisis in forms of social control exercised at the town level, while an ever more extensive organization of public mechanisms of control and juridical repression was developing.*

***Judges, Police Lieutenants, and the Bourgeoisie in Paris during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries***

P. PIASENZA

*During the first half of the seventeenth century, the Parisian administration was under the direction of the "police assemblies" formed by the Parliament, the Châtelet, and the "bourgeoisie". This system, based on traditional relations of faithfulness and clientel, was overturned by the creation of the role of police lieutenant in 1667. Starting in 1700-1701, the police lieutenant made ever greater use of the "King's orders", while increasing the number and powers of the "exempt" persons and social "worlds" that worked for him. The response of the administration, represented by the magistrature, was not long in coming and took its place alongside popular resistance and revolt that developed against the "New Police".*

***From School to the Law Courts: the Unique Itinerary of Master Writers in Paris from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century***

C. MÉTAYER

*A community of sworn master writers, specialists in the art of calligraphy, sprung up in Paris at the end of the sixteenth century. In a society where the majority of the population was still unable to write, this ability conferred on the master writers the exclusive right to run public writing schools, in addition to the role of expert court controllers of written documents alleged to be fake. For over two hundred years the history of the guild involved a vicious struggle to maintain its privileges, thrown into question in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by growing literacy and the related spread of a purely technical and no longer aesthetic knowledge of writing. In the sign of the graph one can grasp the professional logic of a group that had been at the forefront, before seeing its authority revoked.*